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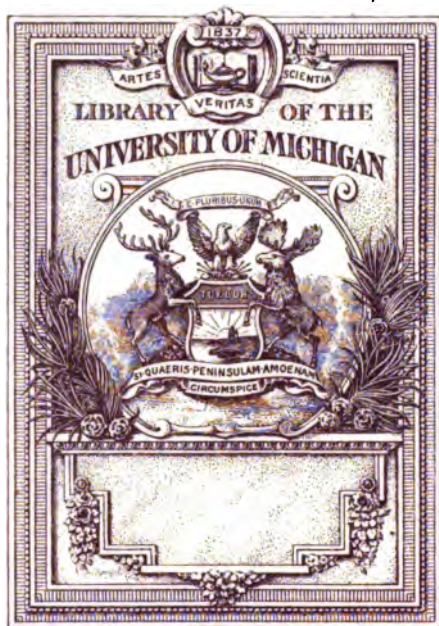
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DOCUMENTARY HISTORY
OF
Education in Upper Canada

FROM THE PASSING OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF 1791

TO THE
CLOSE OF THE REVEREND DOCTOR RYERSON'S ADMINISTRATION
OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN 1876

VOL. XIV., 1858-1860.

FORMING AN APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

BY
J. GEORGE HODGINS, I.S.O., M.A., LL.D.

OF OSGOODE HALL, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, EX-DEPUTY MINISTER
OF EDUCATION; HISTORIOGRAPHER TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.



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PREFATORY NOTE TO VOLUME FOURTEEN.

This Volume contains the records of some notable events in the Educational history of this Province.

In the Autumn of 1858, the Cope, or topmost, Stone, was placed, with much ceremony, on the principal Tower of the new Buildings of the University of Toronto, by His Excellency the Governor General. In June of the next year, the Authorities of the University and University College, took formal possession of their new Home. The Meeting of Convocation in that year was of more than usual interest, and hearty congratulations were exchanged between all parties concerned at the auspicious termination of the long period of doubt and uncertainty as to the "great work for which," as the Reverend Doctor McCaul stated, "he and others had so long, so anxiously, striven,—a day in which he had seen the realization of hopes, often disappointed, but never abandoned,—of intentions often frustrated, but never given up."

The speeches of those, who took part in the proceedings at the ceremony of placing the topmost stone on the new Building, and at the Convocation, were necessarily of a reminiscent and historical character, and, as such, were interesting and instructive,—particularly those of the Governor General, the President and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and also of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Governor General, in speaking of the Romanesque style of Architecture of the new Building, characterized it as the "true type of modern civilization," and Doctor Wilson, in touching upon a kindred topic, spoke of "the baffling monuments reared for us in the old Nile Valley, which perpetuate the results attained in that cradle of the world's civilization." Doctor Ryerson called attention to the fact of the increased respect with which the Canadian people cherished their Institutions as a most hopeful sign for the future, and spoke of the increased financial support which the Grammar and Common Schools had received of late years.

Another notable event was the Establishment of the Model Grammar School, which was designed to be not only an effective model for the Grammar Schools of the Country, which it proved to be, but also an important Training School for the future Masters and Teachers of these Schools.

In Chapter XIII. I have given the testimony of the Chaplain of the Penitentiary, and of the Governors of several County Jails, of the great value and highly beneficial influence of the Libraries for the Prisoners, which had recently been established in these Institutions by the Education Department.

In Chapter XXIII. Doctor Workman gives some interesting information in regard to the use of Library Books by the less afflicted and convalescent Patients in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

Owing to the alleged determination of the Senate of the University of Toronto to give only a qualified effect to the provisions of the University Act

of 1853, in regard to the prescribed functions of the University itself, and also its failure to allow any surplus from the Endowment Fund to accumulate, so as to enable the Legislature, (as provided in the Act,) to divide it among the other Collegiate Institutions in the Province, the Wesleyan Conference Memorialized the Legislature to inquire into the matter.

Chapter XVIII. contains an account of a number of Public Meetings, held in various parts of the Province to give emphasis to the statements in the of Toronto. These Proceedings were but a prelude to a protracted contest at Quebec in 1860, before a Special Committee of the House of Assembly, for a just and equitable administration by the Senate of the Toronto University, of the University Act of 1853. As the result of that contest, (as it will be seen,) nothing practically was accomplished, except furnishing the Committee and the public with a vast amount of information as to the practice of the English and American Universities, and especially as to that of the London University, after which, by the Provincial Act of 1853, the Toronto University was modelled.

Chapter XIX. is devoted to the Question of Religious Instruction in the Public Schools, the Revised Regulations on the subject having been brought by the Chief Superintendent before the notice of the various Religious Bodies. The response of the Churches in this matter is also given.

The alleged failure of the Free Schools in the City of Toronto, to induce the parties, for whose benefit they were, in 1854, chiefly established, to profit by them, caused both Mr. Justice Hagarty, and Chief Justice Draper, in 1858, to bring the matter formally before the Grand Juries of the Counties.

So persistent were the efforts of a prominent Member of the Legislature to affirm that the Education Department had not accounted for its expenditure, that I have devoted a more than ordinary space to Correspondence on Financial Matters, and have inserted detailed Statements of the Examination of the Accounts of the Department by the Provincial Auditor from the time of his appointment in 1855, and quarterly in each subsequent year.

Various other interesting Educational matters are referred to in this Volume, as will be seen on reference to the Chapters in the Contents.

J. GEORGE HODGINS, I.S.O.

TORONTO, 24th May, 1906.

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On page iv. of the Prefatory Note at the eighth line from the top of the page read :

“ Conference Memorial. It also contains a series of eight elaborate Papers prepared by Doctor Ryerson, containing ‘Proofs’ of the Statements in the Conference Memorial against the Proceedings of the Senate of the University,” etcetera.

J. G. H.

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CHAPTER I.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1858.

January 13th, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. W. O. M. King, applying to be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University; also a Letter from Mr. Robert Hovenden, dated the 4th of January, 1858, applying to be admitted to the same rank in the University.

The Reverend Walter Stennett, Principal of Upper Canada College, seconded by Professor J. B. Cherriman moved, That the following results of the Examination of the Testimonials of the Candidates for the office of English Classical Master in the Upper Canada College be communicated to the Provincial Secretary, *videlicet*, that the Senate are unanimously of the opinion that Doctor C. W. Connon, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Simpson be recommended to His Excellency the Governor General as best entitled to his favourable consideration, and that, in the opinion of a majority of the Senate, the Candidates stand, in point of qualification, in the order in which they have been named. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie, moved, That the Registrar be instructed to communicate to the Provincial Secretary, for the information of His Excellency, that, in the opinion of the Senate, it is not advisable that the English Classical Master should enter upon his functions before the commencement of the Scholastic Year, in the first week of September next. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie, moved that the Principal of Upper Canada College be authorized to continue to employ an Assistant, at the rate of One hundred pounds, (£100), a year, until the commencement of the Long Vacation. (Carried).

The Reverend Doctor John McCaul, having read before the Senate a Certificate from the Provost of Trinity College that Mr. Herbert C. Jones, having taken the Degree of B.A. in that University, he, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Michael Willis, moved, That Mr. Herbert C. Jones, B.A., of Trinity College, Toronto, be admitted to the Degree of B.A. in this University. (Carried).

The Reverend Doctor John McCaul having read a Certificate from the Provost of Trinity College, in regard to the standing of Mr. M. O'Reilly, he, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Egerton Ryerson, moved, That Mr. M. O'Reilly be admitted into this University as a Student of the Fourth year in the Faculty of Arts. (Carried).

The Certificate of the standing of Mr. J. George Hodgins, M.A., in Victoria College, having been read, Professor J. B. Cherriman, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John Jennings, moved, That Mr. J. George Hodgins be admitted, *ad eundem*, as a Matriculated Student of the University of Toronto. (Carried).

The Certificates of Mr. W. O. M. King's standing in Oxford having been read before the Senate, Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Egerton Ryerson, moved, That Mr. William Oliver Meade King be admitted as a Student of the Fourth year in the University of Toronto. (Carried).

January 20th, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. E. A. Meredith, Assistant Provincial Secretary, dated the 15th of January, 1858, on the subject of the expenses of the Bursar's Office.

Pursuant to notice, Doctor Daniel Wilson, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie, moved, That the Statute of Additional Duties by the Masters in the Upper Canada College be read a First time. (Carried.)

Read a Draft of the Annual Report of the Senate of the University to His Excellency; also the Report of the Committee of Management of the Magnetical Observatory, and also the Report of the Director of the Magnetical Observatory. The Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Egerton Ryerson, moved,

That the Draft of the Annual Report of this Senate, to the Governor General, which has been submitted, be adopted. (Carried).

January 27th, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, dated 26th of January, 1858, referring to the continued employment of Mr. Ludell as Assistant Master in Upper Canada College. The Letter also contained an account of the Upper Canada College Income Fund.

Doctor Daniel Wilson, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie, moved, That the Statute on Additional Duties of Masters in Upper Canada College be read a Second time and passed. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Michael Willis, moved, That Mr. Secker Brough and Mr. Adam Crooks, LL.B., be appointed Examiners in the Faculty of Law for the year 1858. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, moved, That the Examiners be appointed in the Faculties of Medicine and Arts for the year 1858. Which motion was carried and the appointments were made.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson, moved, That the Report of the Chairman of the Committee on the Magnetical Observatory be adopted. (Carried).

March 3rd, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. Desvœux, bearing date the Fourth of February, 1858, accompanied by Certificates of his standing in Baliol College, Oxford, praying for admission *ad eundem statum* in this University.

Read a Letter from Mr. Hewitt Bernard, in reference to his having passed in the subjects prescribed for the Second year in Arts, and praying to be allowed to offer himself for the Degree of LL.B. in February, 1859.

Read a Letter from Mr. Richard H. Bernard, dated the 2nd day of March, 1858, in reference to his having failed as a Candidate at the Annual Examinations in June, 1857, and praying that, at his next Examination, he may be allowed to take up the work in which he failed, and thereby save a year. The request contained in his Letter was complied with by the Senate.

Read a Memorial from Mr. H. Phillips, of Trinity College, Toronto, asking if he can enter in the Department of Civil Engineering in May next, as a Student of one year's standing.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. George William Desvœux of Baliol College, Oxford, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in the University of Toronto. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Reverend D. E. Montgomery, M.A., of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Mr. Simpson Graydon, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, be admitted, respectively, *ad eundem gradum* in the University of Toronto. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. H. Phillips of Trinity College, Toronto, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in the University of Toronto. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That all Students, who are not Candidates for Honours, who have been examined in any of the Options permitted to them, under the former Statutes of the University, shall be continued during the remainder of the Course, and also be permitted to attend the Examinations in the same Options. (Carried).

March 10th, 1858. It was moved and seconded that Examiners be appointed in the Faculty of Arts for the present year. Which motion was carried, and the appointments were made.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. John Cronyn, formerly a Medical Student in King's College, and later in the University of Toronto, be admitted to offer himself for examination for the Degree of M.B., upon producing Certificates that he had attended all the courses of Lectures required by the Statute of the University, which were in force at the time that he was a Student thereof. (Carried).

Doctor M. Barrett, seconded by the Honourable James Patton, moved, That the applications of Messieurs McCausland and Bascombe, Students of Medicine and Matriculants of the University of McGill College, Montreal, praying that their said Matriculation may be recognized by the University of Toronto, be granted. The motion was lost.

March 17th, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. John Lightbody, dated the 24th of February, 1858, in reference to his obtaining the Degree of M.D. in this University.

Read a Report of the Committee on Upper Canada College. Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Report of the Committee on Upper Canada College be adopted. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, read the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the City Council upon the proposal to establish a Public Park of part of the University Grounds.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett moved, That the Report of the Committee on the Public Park in the University Grounds, be adopted, and that Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, be instructed to communicate a copy of the Report to the Council of University College, with a view of obtaining their concurrence thereto. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. John Lightbody be admitted to offer himself for his examination for M.B., upon having passed the Matriculation Examination, and upon producing Certificates of having attended such a course in Medicine as would have entitled him to offer himself for such Examination of M. B. under the Statute in force in King's College, or the University of Toronto, at this time when he ceased to be a Student thereof. (Carried).

March 24th, 1858. Read a Letter, dated the 19th of March, from the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, Principal of University College, intimating that the College Council concurred in the measures recommended in the Report of the Committee on the Public Park in the University Grounds.

Read a Letter from Captain Francis Retallack, Assistant Private Secretary to the Governor General, dated 24th of March, intimating that, by command of His Excellency, he enclosed, for the information of the Senate, a copy of the proceedings of a Board of Officers, which assembled at Montreal on the 19th Instant for the purpose of enquiring into the qualifications of Mr. J. E. Ridout for an Ensign's Commission in the 100th Regiment, and directing the attention of the Senate to the remarks of the Board of Officers, reflecting great credit on Upper Canada College.

March 26th, 1858. Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Gold Medal in the Faculty of Law be awarded to Mr. W. H. Bowlby; also,

That Scholarships be awarded to the following Students, Matriculants in Law: Mr. Miller, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. W. E. O'Brien, W. H. Robertson; First year, Mr. R. Adams, Mr. G. S. Papps, Mr. F. H. Spencer; Second Year, Mr. A. Cattanaach, Mr. N. M. Trew; also that their Examinations be not allowed to Mr. Frank J. Joseph, Mr. O. M. Kay and Mr. W. S. Shaw. (Carried).

April 21st, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. Thomas Hodgins, dated March 30th, 1858, enclosing the Diploma of Mr. W. A. Watts, M.A. of the Queen's University in Ireland, for the purpose of having Mr. Watts admitted *ad eundum statum* in this University.

Read a Memorial from Mr. Herbert C. Jones, in reference to the recent Examinations in Law, and praying that some consideration might be shown to him on the grounds therein stated.

Read a Letter from Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Secretary of the University Association, dated the 20th April, instant, inviting the attention of the Senate to a published copy of an order of the Queen-in-Council, in regard to Graduates of the University of Sydney, Australia, and requesting the Senate to take such action as might be deemed best for securing to the University of Toronto similar privileges.

Read a Letter from Mr. Frank J. Joseph, dated the 27th of March, in reference to the recent Law Examinations, at which he was unsuccessful, and requesting that another Examination might be allowed to him.

The Reverend Doctor John McCaul, seconded by Professor J. B. Cherriman, moved, That Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, be instructed to transmit to the Civil Secretary a copy of the Letters Patent, issued by Her Majesty, relative to the University of Sydney, Australia, with a request that he will submit it to the Governor General, with the prayer of the Senate that His Excellency will be pleased to take such measures as, to him, may seem fit, for obtaining similar privileges for this University. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. Walter A. Watts, M.A., of Queen University, Ireland, be admitted *ad eundum gradum* in the University of Toronto. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Messieurs Frank J. Joseph, O. M., Kay and W. S. Shaw be permitted to offer themselves for Examination in September next for Matriculation in the Faculty of Law, and, in case of their passing such Examination, that they be allowed their standing, as if they had passed at the Examination in February last. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, read the Report upon the result of the Examinations in Medicine for April of the present year, together with the Report of the Examiners.

The Reverend Doctor John McCaul, seconded by Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, moved, That the Report, relative to Medals and Scholarships in Medicine, be adopted. (Carried).

The Reverend Doctor John McCaul, seconded by the Reverend Walter Stennett, moved, That, in consideration of the long and faithful services of Mr. David Orris, as Bedel of the University of Toronto, and of his present precarious state of health, which requires relaxation from his duties, and also change of air, that the sum of Twenty pounds, (£20), be granted to him as a gratuity for the purpose of enabling him to proceed where his Medical Adviser shall direct. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, be instructed to inform Mr. Herbert C. Jones, that the Senate, having had his Memorial under consideration, cannot comply with its request, that a fourth Scholarship be awarded to him. (Carried).

May 13th, 1858. Read a Letter from the Honourable T. J. J. Loranger, Provincial Secretary, dated 29th of April, 1858, acknowledging receipt of a Letter from Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar of this University, in reference to an Order of Her Majesty-in-Council relating to Graduates of the University of Sydney, and signifying His Excellency's intention to take the subject matter of the Registrar's Communication into his consideration.

Read a Letter from Mr. Thomas Miller, B.A., of Queen's College, Kingston, dated the 1st of May, 1858, in reference to the appointment of Doctor C. W. Cannon to the office of English Classical Master in Upper Canada College.

Read a Letter from Mr. Thomas Miller, B.A., of Queen's College, Kingston, dated 10 of May, 1858, applying for an *ad eundem gradum* standing in this University.

Read a Letter from Mr. R. S. Pennefather, Governor's Secretary, dated the 13th of April, 1858, enclosing a copy of a Dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the application of the University of Toronto to be affiliated to that of the University of London. The copy of the Communication above referred to was also read.

Read a Letter from Mr. R. S. Pennefather, Governor's Secretary, dated the 19th of April, 1858, accompanied by a copy of a Dispatch from the Colonial Secretary of State, intimating that directions have been given to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that the University of Toronto be named among the affiliated Institutions in the new Charter at that time in preparation for the University of London. The copy of the Dispatch above referred to was also read.

Read a Letter from the Honourable T. J. J. Loranger, Provincial Secretary, dated the 24th of April, in reference to the Salaries of the Professors of University College.

Read a Memorial from Mr. David Alderdice, Porter in the Upper Canada College, in reference to the annual receipt heretofore of Ten pounds, (£10), per annum, in addition to his salary.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, laid before the Senate a comparative statement of the Income and Expenditure of the University of Toronto in the years, 1855, 1856 and 1857.

Professor J. B. Cherriman, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Students in affiliated Colleges, who produce in the First and Third years of their Course, the required Certificates of having passed in their respective Colleges the Examinations required in those years, be permitted to compete for Scholarships in the Departments to which the Honours and Scholarships are assigned, without passing the ordinary Examinations in other Departments. (Carried).

The Reverend Walter Stennett, Principal of Upper Canada College, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, moved, That the salary of Mr. David Alderdice, Porter of Upper Canada College, be Ninety pounds, (£90,) per annum, payable monthly,—it being distinctly understood that the work, for which an annual allowance of Ten pounds, (£10,) has been hitherto made, be, in future, done by him without any additional charges to the College. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, have authority to procure a Credit from Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, in favour of Professors Cherriman and Chapman, for the purpose of procuring specimens for the Museum and Apparatus in England, upon their report to him of the amount which will be required. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That in accordance with the suggestion of Professor J. B. Cherriman, Mr. L. S. Oille be recognised as his substitute during any portion of the approaching Examinations in Arts. (Carried).

May 19th, 1858. Read a Memorial from the Reverend George Maynard, M.A., praying for a re-consideration of his application for an annual retiring allowance, and praying that the Senate will take immediate action thereon. Letters from the Honourable James Patton, the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, J. J. Hayes, M.D., and the Reverend S. S. Nelles, thereto annexed, were also read.

Read a Letter from Mr. William P. Newton, Messenger, dated the 13th of May, instant, praying that compensation may be made to him for his services as Attendant

on the Senate at its Meetings during the indisposition of Mr. David Orris, or, in lieu thereof, that his salary may be increased, to take effect from the first of January last.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute on admission to an *ad eundum* Degree be read a First time. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John Jennings, moved, That the Statute amending the Statute on Degrees in Medicine be read a First time. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Resolution respecting the classification of Students in Agriculture and Civil Engineering be adopted. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, be Examiner in Agriculture, and Doctor Daniel Wilson in Drawing, at the approaching Examinations. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, moved to take up the subject of the Salaries of Professors in University College, referred to the Senate, by the Letter of the Provincial Secretary, read at the last Meeting, upon which Doctor Daniel Wilson withdrew.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Honourable James Patton, moved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is not expedient to make any permanent increases to the Salaries of the Professors in University College, but they would recommend that the stipend attached to the following Professorships, *videlicet*, Greek and Latin, with Logic and Rhetoric, Metaphysics and Ethics, Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, History and English Literature, Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology, and Modern Languages, should be fixed at five hundred pounds, (£500), per annum, with an increase of Fifty pounds, (£50), per annum after five years from the date of their Commissions, and a further increase of Fifty pounds, (£50), per annum after every subsequent term of Five years. The salaries, as recommended, should cover all present allowances for House Rent.

The Senate would also recommend that the Salary of the President, as such, be Three hundred and Fifty pounds, (£350), per annum, and that the office of Vice President be filled up, with a Yearly Salary of One hundred pounds, (£100). (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, Seconded by the Reverend Doctor John Jennings, moved, That it is expedient that the Porter of Upper Canada College should live on the spot, and that a Cottage should be erected for him.

Ordered, That application be made to His Excellency-in-Council to sanction the appropriation from the Permanent Fund of a sum, not to exceed Three hundred pounds, (£300), for the purpose of building a Cottage for the Porter of Upper Canada College. (Carried).

The Honourable James Patton, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John Jennings, moved, in reference to the Memorial of the Reverend George Maynard, presented this evening, it is considered that, in view of his lengthened services in Upper Canada College, as Mathematical Master, and the Report heretofore made in his case, and in consideration that Mr. F. W. Barron, the late Principal, receives a handsome yearly allowance, the Senate do recommend that the sum of Seventy-five pounds, (£75,) be paid to him annually. (Carried).

May 26th, 1858. There was not a sufficient number of Members present to form a quorum.

June 2nd, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. D. Lennox, applying to be admitted *ad eundum gradum* in this University.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, gave notice of his intention to introduce a Statute amending the Rules of Proceedings.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, moved, that the Statute, respecting Degrees in Medicine be read a Second time and passed. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute respecting Text Books be read a first time. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. I. O. Ogden, a Student, duly admitted to his Sophomore year in Victoria College, be admitted to the same standing in the University of Toronto. (Carried).

The Reverend John McCaul, seconded by Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, moved, That all Members of this University, who had taken the Degree of LL.B., M.B., or B.A., at the time of the passing of the Statute, requiring the production of an approved Thesis, as a necessary exercise for the Degree of LL.D., M.D., or M.A., shall be exempted from such requirements, but shall be required to be of the standing which was requisite under the former Statutes of the University of Toronto. (Carried).

June 9th, 1858. There was not a sufficient number of Members present to form a quorum.

June 14th, 1858. Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson, moved, That there shall be kept in the Library a Book, in which shall be inserted the photographic portraits of Students who have taken their Degree in the University.

That all Students, after taking their first Degree, be invited to send their Portrait to be inserted therein, with their autograph underneath, and that from the present date, Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, be authorized to procure, at the expense of the University, the portraits of all those who take such Degree with Honours, and that it shall be the duty of Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, to enter on the page opposite the portrait of each individual a record of all of his University honours. (Carried).

June 15th, 1858. Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, reported that the Medical Faculty Certificates of Messieurs Oille, Miller and Aikins were satisfactory.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, that Messieurs Oille, Miller and Aikins be admitted to the Degree of M.B. (Carried).

The Senate then adjourned to the Convocation Hall where the several Degrees were conferred, admissions to standing recognized, and Matriculants admitted.

June 16th, 1858. There was not a sufficient number of Members present to form a quorum.

June 19th, 1858. Read a Letter, dated the 10th day of June, 1858, from the Bursar, addressed to Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, relative to the present state of the Income of the University and Upper Canada College, and requesting instruction from the Senate as to the appropriation of a sum of Four hundred pounds, (£400), paid to him through the Lord Bishop of Toronto by a person who said that it belonged to the University.

Read a Letter, dated the 11th day of June, instant, addressed to Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, from the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, transmitting a copy of a Report of the Committee of that Body on Walks and Gardens, adopted by the Council, in reference to the Avenue and Public Park in the University Grounds.

Read a Letter, dated the 14th day June, instant, from the Provincial Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Statute of the Senate, amending Statute Number Nine, in regard to Degrees in Medicine.

Read a Letter, dated the 15th day of June, instant, transmitting a copy of a Letter received by His Excellency the Governor General from Doctor C. W. Connon, in references to his entering upon his duties as English Classical Master in Upper Canada College.

Read a Letter, dated the 15th day of June, instant, from Mr. J. W. Holcomb, a Candidate for a Scholarship in Metaphysics and Ethics, with Civil Polity and History, requesting the Senate to allow him his Scholarship in that Department under the old Regulations, although he only passed in the Second Class in History.

Read a Letter, dated the 17th day of June, instant, from Mr. W. H. Boulton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, requesting, on behalf of the Board, the use of the set of Surgical Instruments, formerly belonging to the University, upon the understanding that, whenever a Medical School in connection with the University should require them, the Board would replace the Instruments, or pay their value in money.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, be authorized to procure a Bill of Exchange for Fifty pounds, (£50), to be remitted to Doctor C. W. Connon for his outfit, and that Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, acknowledge the Provincial Secretary's Letter, informing him of the Senate's assent to Doctor Connon's request, and that they have taken the necessary action thereon. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the arrangements for guaranteeing a portion of University Park as a Public Park, upon certain conditions, specified in a Report of the Special Committee on the Park, adopted by the Senate on the 1st day October last, be finally approved, and that the Committee, in conjunction with the Committee of the City Council, be authorized to adopt the requisite steps to bring before the Government the proposed arrangement with a view of obtaining their assent thereto and the carrying it into effect.* (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, acknowledge the Communication of the Mayor, and inform him that, in the opinion of the Senate, the Instruments and Apparatus of the late Faculty of Medicine are under the control of the Government, and that neither the University, nor University College, have any power to dispose of them. But the Senate would be willing, if the matter be referred to them by the Government, to entertain favourably the proposition to give the use of the Instruments to the Hospital, upon a proper agreement being entered into by the Trustees to replace them, in case of their being required for the use, either of the University, or University College. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Walter Stennett, moved, That Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, be authorized to carry to the credit of the Income Fund of Upper Canada College the sum of Four hundred pounds, (£400,) referred to in his Letter of the 10th of June, 1858. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson, moved, That Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, be directed to acknowledge the Letter of Mr. Holcomb, and to inform him, that, according to the Statutes of the University, his having failed to obtain a First Class in History debars him from obtaining a Scholarship in the the united subjects of Ethics and Metaphysics with Civil Polity and History, and that the Senate see no reason to alter their previous decision upon the subject. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute on Text Books be read a Second time and passed. (Carried). The Statute was then read a Second time and passed.

* See an Act of the Legislature, printed on page 249 of the preceding Volume of this History, authorizing the setting apart of a Park in the University Grounds.

July 3rd, 1858. There was not a sufficient number of Members present to form a quorum.

September 13th, 1858. There was not a sufficient number of Members present to form a quorum.

September 14th, 1858. Read a Letter from the Honourable T. J. J. Loranger, Provincial Secretary, bearing date the 1st of July, 1858, in reference to the application of the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital for the Surgical Instruments formerly belonging to the Medical School of the University of Toronto, and signifying His Excellency's desire that the Senate, if they think fit, accede to the application of the Toronto Hospital, on the terms mentioned in the Registrar's Letter.

Read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated July the 2nd, 1858, intimating that His Excellency had been pleased to sanction the Resolution of the Senate, passed on the 19th day of May, last, declaring the expediency of erecting a Cottage for the residence of the Porter of Upper Canada College, and that an appropriation for that purpose, of a sum not to exceed Twelve hundred dollars, (\$1,200), be made from the Permanent Fund of the College.

Read a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated July the 12th, transmitting the Statute "On Text Books at the Examinations," as approved by his Excellency.

Read a Letter from Mr. Charles Gardner, Secretary of the General Hospital, dated the 14th of July, 1858, intimating that Doctor E. M. Hodder, F.R.C.S., England, had been appointed by the Medical Board for Upper Canada as President of the Board, in the place of the Honourable Christopher Widmer, M.D., deceased.

Read a Letter from the Assistant Provincial Secretary, dated the 21st of August, 1858, transmitting a copy of a Petition to His Excellency from the Professor of Modern Languages in University College, and requesting that the same might be brought under the notice of the Senate. The Petition was read before the Senate.

Read a Letter from the Assistant Provincial Secretary, dated the 27th of August, 1858, in reference to a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Senate, with regard to the Salaries of the Professors of University College, and signifying His Excellency's concurrence in the same, except that portion of it which recommends and increase of Fifty pounds, (£50), per annum for every Five years of service of the Professors therein named, in lieu of which His Excellency had been pleased to order, that the Salary of each of the Professors in question should, at the end of the first five years of their service, be raised by Fifty pounds, (£50), per annum, so as to make the entire salary Five hundred and fifty pounds, (£550,) but his Excellency did not consider it expedient to grant a similar increase for every subsequent period of five years.

Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, had been instructed accordingly.

Read a Letter from Doctor Skeffington Connor, dated the 6th of August, 1858, resigning his appointment of Solicitor to the University of Toronto and the College, which he had received from the Senate, in consequence of his intention to present himself to his Constituents in South Oxford for re-election to the Legislature.

Read a Letter from Mr. William H. Scott, dated June the 17th, 1858, in which he states that he was an Undergraduate of the Second year in Arts, and obtained a First Class rank in Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, but lost the Scholarship from having failed in Chemistry. He desires to know on what grounds he enters as a Third year Student.

Read a Letter from Mr. James Bethune, a Student of two years standing in Queen's College, Kingston, wherein he desires to be admitted *ad eundum statum* in the University of Toronto.

Read a Letter from Mr. George Macdonell, applying that his son Mr. D. J. Macdonell, a B. A. of Queen's College, Kingston, may be admitted *ad eundum gradum* in this University.

Read a Letter from Mr. William R. McIntyre, a Student of two years' standing in the University of McGill College, Montreal, applying to be admitted *ad eundum statum* in this University.

Rear a Letter from Mr. G. S. Wood, a Graduate of Victoria College, Cobourg, praying that he may be exempted from the Matriculation examination in Law, and enter for the First year's Examination, on the grounds of his having obtained the Degree of B.A. at Victoria College.

Read a Letter from Mr. W. Brown, praying that he may be permitted to offer himself as a Candidate for the Degree of B.A. at the next annual Examination, conditionally that his papers be allowed in the required subjects appointed for Students of three years standing, in which he failed at the last Examination.

Read a Letter from Lord Grenville, on behalf of the University of London, bearing date the 8th of July, in reference to the affiliation of the University with that Institution. Copies of the new Charter and of the new By-laws of that University were also transmitted and laid before the Senate.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, read before the Senate the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the City Council, respecting the University Park.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Report of the Committee on the Public Park be adopted. (Carried).

September 16th, 1858. Pursuant to notice, Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, introduced a Statute on the admission of Students and Graduates to the University, *ad eundum*.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute on the admission of Students and Graduates to the University, *ad eundum*, be read a First time. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor J. J. Hayes, moved, That the Statute on the admission of Students and Graduates to the University, *ad eundum*, be referred to a Committee consisting of the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, Doctor Daniel Wilson, Doctor E. M. Hodder and the Mover. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, introduced a Statute appropriating a Public Park out of the University Grounds.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute appropriating a Public Park out of the University Grounds be read a First time. (Carried).

A Letter to the Senate was read from Mr. W. H. Boulton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, bearing date the 17th of June, 1858, applying for the Surgical Instruments, formerly belonging to the Medical School of this University. Read also a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated the 1st of July, 1858, referring to the application of the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, for the Surgical Instruments, and signifying His Excellency's pleasure that the Senate accede to the application.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor J. J. Hayes, moved, That the Surgical Instruments belonging to the Medical School of the University of Toronto be handed over to the Toronto General Hospital, upon the Trustees undertaking to return them, or the value of them, in the event of their being hereafter required by the University. And that Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, be authorized to carry out this Resolution. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton stated that he had ascertained that no copies of Hildreth's work, or Bentham on Legislation, are to be procured at the Booksellers.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, be instructed to write to all

the First year Students in Law, informing them that, at the Examinations in February, there will be no paper given upon Bentham's Theory of Legislation. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, moved, That Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, be instructed to inform Mr. W. H. Scott that he will be allowed to exercise the option of an Honour man at the next Examination, upon his passing an extra Examination in the subject in which he was rejected in May last. (Carried).

September 20th, 1858. The application of Mr. R. S. Burch, a Student of the Bishop's College, Lennoxville, wherein he kept nine Terms, to be admitted *ad eundum stotum* in this University was laid before the Senate.

Read a Letter from Mr. John May, dated 12th of June, 1858, a B.A., of Queen's College, Kingston, applying to be admitted *ad eundum gradum* in this University.

Read an application from James J. Hayes, M.D., on behalf of his son, Michael HAYES, LL.B., of the University of Louisiana, for admission *ad eundum gradum* in the University of Toronto.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute on the admission of Students and Graduates, *ad eundum gradum*, and *ad eundum stotum*, to the University be read a Second time and passed. (Carried).

Read a Letter from Messieurs Cumberland and Storm, Architects, bearing date the 16th of September, 1858, accompanied by a sketch of the proposed Residence for the Director of the Magnetical Observatory.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the sum of One thousand and eighty five pounds, (£1,085), be appropriated from the University Income Fund for the erection of a Residence for the Director of the Observatory, and that the expenditure of the money be entrusted to a Committee on the Observatory. (Carried).

September 27th, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. E. A. Meredith, Assistant Provincial Secretary, bearing date the 21st of September, 1858, in reference to a copy of the Resolution passed by the Senate of the University on the 19th May last, on the subject of a Memorial addressed to them by the Reverend George Maynard, praying for a retiring allowance, in consideration of his services, as one of the Masters of Upper Canada College, and intimating that His Excellency-in-Council had been pleased to approve of the Resolution of the Senate, and had accordingly directed that the sum of Seventy five pounds, (£75), be paid annually to Mr. George Maynard as a retiring allowance, the first payment thereof to be made at the end of the present year.

Read a Letter from Mr. E. A. Meredith, Assistant Provincial Secretary, bearing date the 22nd of September, 1858, adverting to his former Letter of the 27th ultimo, in reference to the proposed increase of the Stipends attached to certain Professorships of "University College," and intimating that, from Statements made in "a Memorial from Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, of the University," it would appear that the effect of the change in the Professors' Stipend, recently sanctioned by His Excellency, would be, that the salaries of the three senior Professors, instead of being raised, as was intended, would be lowered, and further that under the circumstances, His Excellency-in-Council had been pleased to order that the principle adopted by the Senate in their Resolution of the 19th May last of raising the Salaries of each of the therein named Professors, fifty pounds (£50 per annum at the end of every fifth year of service be carried out, until after the expiration of the third period of five years, or, in other words, until after the maximum salary of six hundred and fifty pounds, (£650) per annum, has been reached; but, in other particulars His Excellency's views contained in Mr. Meredith's Letter of the 27th ultimo remained unchanged.

Read a Letter from Mr. E. A. Meredith, Assistant Provincial Secretary, bearing date the 22nd of September, 1858, accompanied by a copy of an Order-in-Council, on the subject of an application from the Trustees of the Toronto Grammar School, for

that portion of Block "D," in the City of Toronto, on which the Grammar School is situated. The Copy of the Order-in-Council was also read. (See chapter XXV of Volume XI of this History.)

Read a Letter from Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Secretary of the University Association of Toronto, bearing date the 25th of September, 1858, applying for a copy of the Royal Charter of the University of London, or such portion thereof, as relates to Convocation in that University, and the position accorded to the University of Toronto therein; also any Correspondence between the Senates of the two Institutions, upon which Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, intimated to the Senate that he had directed Mr. Peter Freeland, Registrar, to comply with the request contained in the Letter of the Secretary of the University Association.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson, moved, that the Statute, appropriating a portion of the University Grounds as a Public Park, be read a Second time and passed. Which motion was carried on a division.

October 2nd, 1858. Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, submitted the Report of the various Examiners, and several Matriculants were recommended for Scholarships.

The copy of the Petition from the Professor of Modern Languages, Doctor James Forneri, to His Excellency, which was read in Senate on the 14th of September, ultimo, was again read.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, moved, That the Senate, having had under consideration the Memorial of Doctor James Forneri, which was referred to them by His Excellency, are of opinion, as a general principle, that it is inexpedient to make advances on regular Salaries, and, in the present instance, it is hoped that the increase in the Professors' salaries lately determined upon will render the advance less necessary to Doctor Forneri. (Carried).

December 2nd, 1858. Read a Letter from the Honourable Charles Alleyne, Provincial Secretary, dated the 26th of November, enclosing Statutes of admission of Students and Graduates of the University *ad eundum gradum*, and *ad eundum statum*, as approved by His Excellency.

The following Letters, laid before the Senate in September last were again read:—

(1) From Mr. John May, B.A., of Queen's College, Kingston, dated the 13th of September, 1858, withdrawing his application of the 12th of June, for admission *ad eundum gradum* in this University.

(2) From Mr. R. Sidney Burch of three years standing in Bishop College, Lennoxville, applying to be admitted *ad eundum statum* in this University.

(3) From Mr. George Macdonnell, dated the 19th of August, 1858, on behalf of his Son, Mr. D. J. Macdonnell, B.A., of Queen's College, Kingston, applying to be admitted *ad eundum statum* in this University.

(4) From Mr. W. R. McIntyre, dated the 23rd of July, 1858, of the standing of two years in McGill College, Montreal, for admission *ad eundum statum* in this University.*

Read a Letter from Mr. S. Henry Budd, dated the 25th of November, 1858, of three years standing in Oxford, asking for admission *ad eundum statum* in this University.

Read a Letter from Mr. Edward Robinson, dated the 12th of October, 1858, of four years standing in Trinity College, Dublin, applying to be admitted *ad eundum statum* in this University.

Read a Letter from Mr. W. Brown, bearing date 30th of June, 1858, applying to be permitted to offer for the Degree of B.A., at the next Examination, on his passing

* There is nothing in the Minutes of the Senate to show that the foregoing requests of parties for standing in the University were granted, as the Statute recently passed on the subject provided for all of such cases without further action if, otherwise satisfactory.

in the subjects in which he had failed at the Examination appointed for Students of three years standing.

Read a Letter from Mr. Edward Davies, dated the 19th of October, 1858, asking to be admitted as a Matriculated Student in this University, without passing an Examination, and to offer for the first Examination in May next, or whenever it may happen.

Read a Letter, dated the 27th of November, 1858, from Mr. I. G. Davidson, asking to be permitted to matriculate in Medicine in February next.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved,

(1) That Mr. W. B. McIntyre be admitted to the standing of two years from McGill College, Montreal.

(2) That Mr. James Bethune be admitted to the standing of two years from Queen's College, Kingston.

(3) That Mr. S. H. Budd be admitted to the standing of four years from Dublin University, (Carried, as provided in the Statute recently passed).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. W. Brown be admitted to offer himself for Examination for the Degree of B.A., upon his satisfying the Examiners on the subjects in which he had failed in his third year. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That an additional Examination for Matriculation in Medicine be held at the same time as the Law Examination in February. (Carried).

December 8th, 1858. Read a Letter from Mr. A. S. Gillespie, dated the 7th of December, instant, signifying his wish to enter at the coming Examination in Arts as a Third year man, (notwithstanding his having been absent at the last Examination), with the privilege of exercising the Option allowed, and omitting the Modern Languages.

Read a Letter, dated the 3rd of December, instant, from Mr. Brent, Secretary of Toronto General Hospital, accompanied by a Receipt, duly certified, for the Surgical Instruments and Apparatus received from Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, on behalf of the University of Toronto. The List and Certificate were laid before the Senate.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, read before the Senate the Report of the Committee for the Supervision of Upper Canada College, on a Report of the Reverend Walter Stennett, Principal of the College. The Report of the Reverend Walter Stennett, Principal of the College, was also read.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, laid before the Senate a Letter from the Reverend Walter Stennett, Principal of Upper Canada College, bearing date the 27th of October, 1858, inviting the attention of the Committee on Upper Canada College to the French Department, which the Principal represented to be in a state not at all satisfactory.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, laid before the Senate a request, in a Letter from Mr. E. de St. Remy, dated November the 6th, 1858, on the subject of the Letter of the Principal of Upper Canada College, above referred to, and praying that he might appear in person before the Committee and be heard.

The Vice Chancellor laid before the Senate a further Letter from Mr. E. de St. Remy, dated the 8th December, referring to the Reverend Walter Stennett's report upon the unsatisfactory state of the French Department, and desiring to tender his resignation of French Teacher in the College, believing that the Senate will award him a just compensation for the loss he must sustain, as he supposed, at the time of his appointment, that it would be permanent.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson, moved. That the Report of the Committee on Upper Canada College be concurred in. (Carried)

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, introduced the Statute in regard to the French Master in the Upper Canada College; seconded by the Reverend Walter Stennett; he moved that the Statute in regard to the French Master in Upper Canada College be read a First time. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, introduced a Statute on Fees in Upper Canada College; and, seconded by the Reverend Walter Stennett, he moved, That the Statute on Fees in Upper Canada College be read a First time. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, introduced a Statute on the subject of Examination for the Degree of LL.B.; seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson, he moved, That the Statute respecting the subject of Examination for the Degree of LL.B., be read a First time. (Carried).

He then moved, seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson, That the Statute respecting the subject of Examination for the Degree of LL.B., be referred to a Committee consisting of Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, and Professor J. B. Cherriman. (Carried).

December 16th, 1858. Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Walter Stennett, moved, That the Statute relating to the French Master in Upper Canada College, be read a Second time and passed. (Carried).

The Letter from the Reverend Walter Stennett, Principal of Upper Canada College, on the subject of the French Master and the French Master's Communication, with reference thereto, were again considered and deferred.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Walter Stennett, moved, That the Statute on Fees in Upper Canada College be read a Second time and passed.

The Reverend Doctor John Jennings required that the Statute be read clause by clause, the First Clause was then carried on a division. The Second Clause was carried, as were also the Third and Fourth.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute on the subject of Examination for the Degree of LL.B. be read a Second time and passed. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute appointing a Solicitor be read a First time. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Mr. A. S. Gillespie be permitted to offer himself for the Examination of the Third year, with the same Option as if he had passed his Examination in his Second year, videlicet, the Option between Modern Languages and Greek and Latin. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, read the Report of the Committee on the University Grounds.

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Report of the Committee on the University Grounds be adopted. (Carried).

December 21st, 1858. Read a Letter, bearing date the 18th December, 1858, from Mr. E. A. Meredith, Assistant Provincial Secretary, returning the Statute appropriating, out of the University Grounds, a Public Park, and stating that the Statute had been approved by His Excellency the Governor General, subject however to the right of the Government to use the old University Stone Building, reserved for the temporary accommodation of Lunatics, which right, as claimed by the Government, should be provided for in the proposed Lease from the Senate to the City of Toronto.

Read Letters from Messieurs I. Darey, F. H. Stayner, H. G. A. Haacke, B. Prosper, E. Davis, E. Schluter, J. de la Chapelle, and Philip De Grassi, respectively, applying

for the French Mastership in Upper Canada College. The testimonials of the Candidates as submitted were laid before the Senate.

The Reverend Walter Stennett, Principal of Upper Canada College, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie, moved, That the Reverend E. Schluter be temporarily appointed French Master in Upper Canada College, until the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General can be ascertained, respecting the Statute lately passed, on the subject of the French Master. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Statute appointing a Solicitor be read a Second time and passed. (Carried).

December 23rd, 1858. The Honourable the Chancellor, stated what was the special business to be brought before the Senate.

The Honourable David Christie, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Michael Willis, moved, That Mr. John Langton be re-elected Vice Chancellor of the University. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Doctor Daniel Wilson and Doctor H. H. Croft be Members of the Committee on the University Grounds. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Doctor Daniel Wilson and Professor J. B. Cherriman be Members of the Library Committee. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Professor J. B. Cherriman, moved, That the Reverend Doctor Michael Willis and Doctor J. J. Hayes be Members of the Library Committee. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Daniel Wilson, moved, That Professor J. B. Cherriman and Doctor Michael Barrett be Members of the Committee on the Observatory. (Carried).

December 27th, 1858. A Draft of a Lease, proposed to be executed to City of Toronto, under Statute Number Thirty-seven of the Senate was read. Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That the Draft of the Lease submitted by the Solicitor of the Senate be approved of. (Carried).

Mr. John Langton, Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, That Messieurs Adam Crooks and Secker Brough be appointed Examiners in the Faculty of Law. (Carried).

CHAPTER II.

REPORTS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FOR 1857.

1. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO FOR THE YEAR 1857.

LETTER FROM THE REGISTRAR TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, certified copies of the Annual Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto for 1857, also the Report of the Director of the Magnetical Observatory, and of the Report of the Committee of Management of the Observatory, together with a Schedule containing a List of the Staff of University, and the Class of Prize Lists for the year 1857, and the same regarding Upper Canada College; all of which you have the goodness to lay before His Excellency for his favourable consideration.

Toronto, February 11th, 1858.

J. H. MORRIS, Registrar.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Senate of the University of Toronto beg leave to present their Annual Report for the year 1857.

2. During the early part of the year, the Senate had under consideration all the Statutes that had been passed since the establishment of the University upon its present footing, with a view to their general codification and revision. The Course of Study prescribed in the different Faculties especially engaged their attention, and they would hope that the body of Revised Statutes, as finally approved of by Your Excellency, will be found to maintain the position which the University holds as the head of the Educational Institutions of the Province.

3. Several of these Statutes had relation to Upper Canada College, in the management of which several changes had become necessary. The Course of Instruction has been revised; a new Master has been added to the Staff, with a view to give greater prominence to the higher branches of English Education; the Boarding House has been very much enlarged, and greater facilities for exercise and recreation have been provided for the Pupils. It is satisfactory to be able to report that these changes have resulted in the increased efficiency of the College, as evidenced by a large addition to the number of Pupils, especially of those in the Boarding House, which, for the first time, for many years, has become self-supporting.

4. The new University Buildings have advanced satisfactorily during the present season, and there is now, no doubt, that they will be so far complete as to be occupied by the University and the College before the close of the year 1859.

5. In contemplation of the increased accommodation which they will afford, the Senate have commenced making large additions to the Library and Museum, and, as it is provided by their Statutes, that both are to be open to the Public, they anticipate great general utility from this outlay of the University Funds.

6. The Senate would particularly call Your Excellency's attention to the Class Lists in the different Faculties, which are herewith remitted; they offer gratifying evidence of the growing prosperity of the University, in the increased number of Matriculants during the past year. Taking all the Faculties together, sixty-four new Students have entered during the year 1857,—being nearly twice the number that there has been admitted in any former year. (*Note.* The Class Lists are not inserted.)

7. In conclusion, the Senate would refer Your Excellency to the Report of the Director of the Observatory, which has continued to maintain its high character since it has been placed under the superintendence of the University.

TORONTO, January 20th, 1858.

ROBERT E. BURNS, Chancellor.

ENCLOSURE: *Report of the Committee on the Magnetical Observatory.*

To the Senate of the University of Toronto:—

The Committee of Management of the Observatory, beg to present their Report for the year 1857:—

1. They have much satisfaction in reporting that the Observatory continues to be conducted with the same order and efficiency as at the time of the former Report, nor has any important change been made in its arrangements.

2. They beg to present the Directors' Report, along with a statement of the Expenditure in detail, and of the Observations made from the time of the transfer to the Provincial Government, up to the end of the past year, in a state ready for publication.

3. The ordinary Expenditure has exceeded the Government Grant-in-aid by £66 ls. 6d., which the Director states to have arisen from incidental circumstances that are not likely again to recur. Your Committee have instructed the Bursar, in his Account with the Observatory, to charge thereto all expenditure connected with it, whether paid out of the Government Grant, or the University Income Fund, and to carry on the balance from year to year.

4. Agreeably to a Resolution of the Senate, the Cottages for the Observers have been finished, and are now occupied. The sum expended on these, amounting to £1,190 10s. 10d., is larger than the Committee desired, or than was requisite, so far as the Observatory was concerned; but the prominent position they hold in the Park, with reference to the new University Buildings, rendered it necessary that they should be constructed in a better and more ornamental fashion than would otherwise have sufficed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TORONTO, January 15th, 1858.

J. B. CHERRIMAN, Chairman.

II. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Council of University College, Toronto, beg leave to present their Annual Report for the year 1857.

I. *Buildings.* During the past year considerable progress has been made in that portion of the Buildings, which is appropriated for the College Lecture Rooms, and it may now be confidently expected that the business of the Institution will be conducted in them during the Academic Year, 1859-1860.

II. *Library and Museum.* In accordance with the arrangements mentioned in the Report of last year under this head, the collection of Books and Specimens, which were then in possession of the College, have been transferred to the University of Toronto. They are still, however, available for the benefit of the Students of the College.

A Museum of Mineralogy and Geology has lately been commenced, including a portion of the selection set apart for the University by the Geological Commission. It already contains over 600 specimens, selected with great care and judgment.

III. *Apparatus.* A considerable addition has been made in the Chemical Department not only by new products, but also, by a valuable accession of new Instruments, and other Apparatus, illustrative of Heat, Light, and Electricity.

IV. *Officers, etcetera.* The only change to be recorded under this head is the appointment of the Reverend Arthur Wickson, M.A., the Classical Tutor, to discharge the duties of Registrar.

V. *Students.* Tabular Statements giving the names of the Students, with the Courses of Lectures attended by each:—Vide Returns marked A. (Not inserted).

VI. *Course of Study.* During the past year some changes have been made which were necessary, in order to adapt the Collegiate Curriculum to the requirements of the New Universities' Statutes, with a view to affording full information on this subject. A Copy of the University Programme of the Faculty of Arts and of the College Calendar is submitted herewith. (These are not inserted.)

VII. *Class and Prize list—Programme of Lectures.* Certified copies of these Lists and of the College Almanac are subjoined. (These are not inserted).

In conclusion, the Council beg leave to notice the large increase in the number of Students, as a proof of more extended appreciation of the educational advantages which the College presents. During the past year, the number of Students, who have attended Lectures has been upwards of 190; exceeding, by more than 40 the largest number hitherto recorded on the Books of either the University, or the College.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TORONTO, May 7th, 1858.

JOHN McCaul, President.

III. HISTORICAL SKETCH REGARDING UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

1. In the year 1827, a Charter was granted by His Majesty George IV., for the establishment of a University at York, (now Toronto), under the designation of 'King's
2 D.E.

College," and, in the following year, the Institution was endowed by Letters Patent with a portion of the lands, which had previously been set apart by His Majesty George III, for educational purposes.*

2. In 1837, the Royal Charter was amended by a Statute passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, with the object of removing certain restrictions, which were regarded as unsatisfactory; but, in consequence of various impediments, the Institution was not opened for the admission of Students until June 8th, 1843. From that date to December the 31st, 1849, it was conducted under the Royal Charter, as amended by the Provincial Statute of 1837.†

3. Another Provincial Statute, whereby important modifications were effected, and the designation was changed from "King's College," to that of the "University of Toronto" came into operation on January 1st, 1850.‡ Under this Statute, the Establishment was conducted until April, 1853, when the University was divided into two Institutions, one retaining the title of the "University of Toronto," and the other styled "University College, Toronto."§ The first of these Institutions is formed on the model of the University of London, its functions being limited to prescribing Subjects of Examination for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, or Certificates of Honour, examining Candidates therein, and conferring such Degrees, or distinctions.

4. University College has adopted the courses prescribed by the University of Toronto, and in it, Lectures are given on the subjects appointed for Candidates for the Degree of B.A., or for the Diplomas in Civil Engineering and Agriculture.

Section I.—Students. There are three classes of Students admissible to the University College.

(1) Undergraduates.—Those who have passed the Matriculation Examination in any University in Her Majesty's Dominions, or in the College.

(2) Students.—Those who desire to attend, during an Academic year, or Term, two, or more, Courses of Lectures.

(3) Occasional Students.—Those who desire to attend but one Course of Lectures.

2. Candidates for Matriculation in the College are required to produce satisfactory Certificates of Good Conduct, and of having completed the Fourteenth year of their age, and must pass an Examination.

3. Undergraduates are required to attend the Lectures and Examinations in all the Departments, appointed by the University of Toronto, as necessary for Students of their respective standings. Certificates of attendance during one, or more, Academic years, will be given to those Undergraduates, who have been regular in their attendance on the required Lectures, and who have passed the required Examinations.

4. Undergraduates are required to reside, during the period of their attendance on Lectures, in licensed Boarding Houses, or in such other Houses as have been selected by their Parents, or Guardians, or approved by the President of the College.

5. Students, or Occasional Students, are admitted on application to the Professors in the respective Departments, in which they desire to attend Lectures, and are not required to produce any Certificates, or to pass any examination.

6. Certificates of attendance on Lectures in any Department, during an Academic year, may be given to those Students, or Occasional Students, who have been regular in their attendance, and have also passed the examination in such Department.

Section II.—Terms. The Academic Year consists of two Terms: the first, (Michaelmas,) extending from October the First to December the Twentieth; and the Second (Easter,) from January the Seventh to May the Eighteenth.

Section III.—Course of Study in Arts.

*The particulars here referred to are fully narrated in the First Volume of this Documentary History.

†A copy of this Act is printed on pages 88, 89 of the Third Volume of this History.

‡This Statute of 1849 is printed on pages 147-166 of the Eighth Volume of this History.

§For this Act, see pages 117-129 of the Tenth Volume of this History.

NOTE. This Course of Study is too extensive to be inserted in this Volume, but it can be seen in the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly.

IV. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, 1857.

I. THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE "PERMANENT FUND," FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on the 31st of December 1856.....	29,373	13	6	Amount invested in Debentures	20,000	0	0
Cash received on account of Purchase Money	13,590	9	7	Amount transferred to the Museum Appropriation Fund, as per Statute of the Senate	2,000	0	0
Cash received on account of investments returned, including Debenture, Number 397, of the York Roads redeemed	3,276	15	4	Amount transferred to Library Appropriation Fund, as per Statute of the Senate..	5,000	0	0
Total	£46,240	18	5	Amount transferred to the Building Appropriation Fund, as per Statute of the Senate.....	26,037	4	4
Balance on the 31st of December, 1857.....	6,876	5	11	Cash returned to Mr. W. J. Meudell, being First instalment paid for the purpose of the Sand Bank, Hallowell,—the sale having been cancelled by Order-in-Council	80	0	0
Total Receipts.....	£53,117	4	4	Total Expenditure....	£53,117	4	4

TORONTO, 31st December, 1857. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

II. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE "BUILDING APPROPRIATION FUND," FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount appropriated from the Permanent Fund, as per Statute of the Senate, approved by His Excellency the Governor General	26,037	4	4	Paid Benjamin Walton, Contractor.....	5,055	14	0
				Paid Worthington and Brothers, Contractors	17,733	0	4
				Paid Cumberland and Storm, Commission as Architects.	1,000	0	0
				Paid F. W. Cumberland, Balance of Expenses in England, Scotland, France, and Ireland	234	16	3
				Paid for Iron Doors, Glass, etcetera	64	12	6
				Paid for Painting.....	26	11	2
				Paid John Morris, Clerk of Works, Salary.....	228	0	0
				Paid for Extra Work.....	2	10	0
				Balance on the 31st of December, 1856	1,687	0	0
Total Receipts.....	£26,037	4	4	Total Expenditure....	£26,037	4	4

III. RECEIPTS AND APPROPRIATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF MONEYS ON DEPOSIT, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Receipts.	Amount.			Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Interest on Purchase Money.	4,550	4	6	Bursar's Office	2,261	0	0
Interest on Investments.....	9,533	4	2	Incidental Expenses.....	379	12	4
Interest on Promissory Notes	23	9	5	Salaries of Professors and			
Fees on Transfers	106	11	10	others	7,130	0	0
Rent of leased Lots	754	0	3	Scholarships	1,243	6	8
Law costs returned.....	107	11	3	Examiners	540	0	0
Postage and Incidentals re-				Prizes	193	5	6
turned	0	9	6	Advertising	196	19	10
Taxes returned.....	5	6	9	Insurance	116	17	6
Interest on Rents collected by				Law Costs	162	6	8
Solicitor	80	13	5	Stationery	593	10	4
Balance, 31st December, 1857	196	7	8	Fuel	189	4	2
				Incidental expenses.....	867	16	11
				Block H, Hallowell, Amount			
				paid W. J. Meudell, being			
				interest on First instalment			
				of £80, paid on purchase			
				of the Sand Banks, Hallo-			
				well; the sale having been			
				cancelled by Order-in-			
				Council	15	3	0
				Balance at debit of Obser-			
				vatory	1,255	0	8
				Balance of the Grounds ap-			
				propriation	208	19	2
Total Receipts.....	£15,357	19	2	Total Expenditure....	£15,357	19	2

TORONTO, 31st December, 1857. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

IV. ESTIMATE OF INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Receipts and Interest on Balances.	£	s.	d.
General Sales.....	4,974	0	0
Port Hope Property.....	1,090	0	0
Garrison Reserve Property	94	0	0
Hamilton Reserve Property	472	0	0
Ridout Purchase	63	0	0
Ground Rent from Bay Street Property	£64	10	0
Ground Rent from Latham Property.....	70	0	0
	134	10	0
Interest on Debentures.....	7,008	0	0
Interest on Mortgages.....	1,166	0	0
Dividends on Bank Stocks	22	10	0
Interest on Bank Balances.....	200	0	0
Rents of Leased Lots	700	0	0
Fees on Instruments	100	0	0
Total Receipts	£16,024	0	0
Deductions from this Estimated Income.			
It is probably that there will be required, for the New University Building, in the course of the year, at least £25,000. The interest on that sum, as on the £7,000, for which the Permanent Fund was Debtor to Cash, on the 31st December, 1857, would reduce the income by about £2,000; but the Building Certificates will probably be payable in the greater proportion during the last six months, therefore, I deduct only.....			
	1,000	0	0
Total	£15,024	0	0

And there is left the estimated available Income for 1858. Besides the £1,200 to be received for the Observatory, from the Provincial Government.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1857.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

V. THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND WHICH HAVE BEEN SOLD, FROM THE PERIOD OF THE ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1857, SHEWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SALES, THE AMOUNT RECEIVED, AND THE AMOUNT UNPAID; ALSO, THE AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE.

Original Endowment.	Number of Acres.		Acres Sold.		Acres Unsold.		Amount of Sales.		Amount Received.		Amount Unpaid.		Price Per Acre.	
	Acres.	R. P.	Acres.	R. P.	Acres.	R. P.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Original Endowment in 1828	226,094	2 0	193,490	2 0	32,604	0 0								
Original Endowment as per Return to the House of Assembly			818	1 34										
			250	2 0										
			580	1 0	4,222	0 34								
			2,573	0 0										
Deduct. — Loss on Original Survey ..	226,094	2 0	197,712	2 34	28,381	3 6								
	8	0 0	8	0 0										
Deduct. — Loss on Survey for 1845	226,086	2 0	197,704	2 34										
	59	0 0	59	0 0										
Add. — Gain on Survey	226,027	2 0	197,645	2 34										
	20	0 0	20	0 0										
	226,047	2 0	197,665	2 34	2,831	3 6	323,656	4 0	226,534	0 11	97,122	3 1	1 12	8 1

Toronto, 31st December, 1857.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—I. THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE "PERMANENT FUND," FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 31st of December, 1856	2,223	1	8	By amount invested in Debentures	1,000	0	0
To Cash received on account of Purchase Money	2,069	12	9	By amount paid to the Honourable Commissioners of Crown Lands, for part of a Lot in Euphrasia sold by the College, but not in the Patent of the 9th of September	41	17	6
To Cash on account of Investments returned	473	3	6	By amount appropriated for addition to Boarding House, as per Order-in-Council £2,629 0 0 Less amount paid on this Account to the 31st of December, 1856, and charged in Account of that date. £ 491 0 0	2,138	0	0
To Cash received on account of Loan from the University	1,500	0	0	By amount appropriated for alterations in the Masters' Houses, Play Ground, Racket Court, etcetera	2,000	0	0
To Balance on the 31st of December, 1857	113	19	7	By amount appropriated for Building a Bursar's Office, on the grounds of the Upper Canada College	1,200	0	0
Total	£6,397	17	6	Total	£6,397	17	6

Balance on the 31st of December, 1857.....£455 91

TORONTO, 31st December, 1857. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

II. THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE "INCOME FUND," FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Interest on purchase money	6,438	0	7	Salaries	3,472	9	4
To Interest on Investments ..	956	18	0	Pensions	400	0	0
To Rent of Leased Lots	138	6	4	Exhibitions	27	10	0
To Transfer Fees	24	10	0	Examiners	18	16	8
To Law costs returned	24	5	7	Fuel	207	19	4
To Provincial Grant	1,111	2	2	Advertising	38	8	9
To Postage returned	0	0	9	Insurances	52	17	6
To Fees and Dues—Board, Fees	732	15	0	Law Costs	64	3	5
Tuition	1,095	3	6	Prizes	56	17	9
To old dues recovered by Solicitor	46	6	0	Stationery	36	6	3
Balance on the 31st of December, 1857	330	11	4	Incidental Expenses	259	12	10
Total Receipts	£5,897	19	3	Repairs	44	7	5
				Resident School House	1,025	19	3
				Balance on the 31st of December	192	10	9
				Total Expenditure	£5,897	19	3

TORONTO, 31st December, 1857. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

III. THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND WHICH HAVE BEEN SOLD, ON ACCOUNT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, FROM THE PERIOD OF THE ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1857, SHEWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SALES, AMOUNT RECEIVED, AND AMOUNT UNPAID; ALSO, THE AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE.

Original Endowment.	Number of acres.	Acres Sold.	Acres Unsold.	Amount of Sales.		Amount Received.		Amount Unpaid.		Remarks.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Deed dated the 16th of November, 1832	20,000									
Deed dated the 4th of July, 1834	1,080									
Deed dated the 16th of May, 1835	42,188									
Add.—Difference on exchange of Land with Government, and on Survey	63,268									
	531½									
	63,799½	45,403 10 ²								
		925								Sold during Quarter ended 31st of March.
		100								Sold during Quarter ended 30th of June.
		243								Sold during Quarter ended 30th of September.
		46,771 10 ²	17,028 10 ³	62,000 5 5	30,375 17 10	31,624 7 7				Average price per acre, 26 shillings 6 pence.
				7,530 15 0	3,363 6 5	4,167 8 7				

Block D, City of Toronto, is also part of the endowment, containing 6½ acres, divided into Building Lots*
 Also Block A, in said City, called Russell Square, containing nine acres, which Block is the Site of the College Building†
 Block D is divided into 46 building Lots, of which 42 have been sold.

Toronto, 31st December, 1857.
 * For Diagram of Block D see page 210 of the Eleventh Volume of this Documentary History. † In regard to Block A, (Russell Square), see page 206 of the same Eleventh Volume.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

CHAPTER III.
CEREMONY AT THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO, 1858.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, ERECTED IN 1866-1869.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, ERECTED IN 1856-1859.

CEREMONY OF PLACING THE COPING STONE ON THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.*

On the Fourth day of October, 1858, the highly interesting Ceremony of placing the Coping-stone on the Turret of the Toronto University Buildings took place. The Ceremony was performed by His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Governor General, who was *ex-officio* Visitor of the University. The assemblage was large, and included many distinguished Public Men and Members of the learned Professions, and several Ladies were present. From the various reports of the proceedings, published in the Toronto City papers, has been prepared the following full and accurate account of the new Building itself, and of the interesting Ceremony which took place there on the Fourth of October, 1858.

It was on the Turret, which rises from the north-east corner of the massive Norman Tower in the centre of the southern Front, that the Ceremony took place of laying on it the Cope-stone. The ceremony is described as follows:—

Early in the afternoon, a procession, consisting of the Boys of Upper Canada College, with their Masters, the Graduates and Undergraduates, and the Officers of the University of Toronto and University College, was formed at a Building at the head of the Avenue, and from thence proceeded to the New Buildings. The Heads of the University and College took their place on a Platform, at the entrance of the Tower, so as to receive His Excellency—the Graduates, Under-graduates, etcetera, being ranged on either side, while the Upper Canada College Boys were drawn up in an enclosure in front. Soon afterwards a Carriage drove up, containing Lady Head, Miss Head, and other Ladies, which were received by the Vice Chancellor, and the President of the University College. Shortly afterwards the Governor General arrived, and was well received. Having taken his place on the platform, Mr. John Langton, the Vice Chancellor, read to him the following Address:—

May it Please Your Excellency:—

On this auspicious occasion, when we are assembled for the purpose of placing the Top-most Stone on the Building dedicated to the uses of the University and College, of which Your Excellency is the Visitor, we, the Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, and of the Council of University College, with the Graduates and Students, beg leave to express to Your Excellency, with the utmost respect, the high gratification with which we recognise in our Visitor, not only the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign, but one who alike in the most ancient University of the Empire has achieved distinguished honours, and in the wider arena of Literature, has maintained the well earned distinctions won in Academic Halls.

We now unite in praying Your Excellency to lay for us the Crowning Stone of this Edifice, which, while we hope it may prove the happy emblem of many future triumphs to be achieved within the walls, will, we also trust, ever be associated with one whose generous sympathy in the progress of our University and College has so materially contributed to the prosperity they now enjoy.

The Governor General replied as follows: Doctor McCaul, Mr. Vice Chancellor, and Gentlemen of the University of Toronto, and University College, I thank you very sincerely for the flattering terms you have made use of in your Address to me, and I shall have great pleasure in complying with your request, but, before proceeding to this work, let us join in supplicating the Divine Blessing.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul then offered up the following Prayer:

* A description of the Building, in its various parts and other information, in regard to the University itself, will be given in a separate paper at the close of this account of the Ceremony of placing the Coping Stone upon the Building. The whole of this Chapter is taken from an account of the Proceedings of October, 1858, prepared by the Editor of this History, when Assistant Editor of the *Upper Canada Journal of Education*.

O most gracious Lord God, we humbly offer unto Thee our unfeigned praises for all the mercies which Thou hast vouchsafed to us; especially do we desire to thank Thy Holy Name for permitting us to carry on successfully the great work in which we have been engaged, and enabling us on this occasion to celebrate the approaching completion of the Structure intended for the use of our University and College. It is of Thy favour, most Merciful Father, that the work of our hands has so far prospered; it is on Thee alone that we depend for the future success of our Institutions. Pour down, we beseech Thee, an abundant measure of Thy Grace on those who are to impart, and to those who are to receive, instruction within these walls, and grant that successive generations may here acquire such information, and form such habits as may enable them to discharge the duties of the stations to which it may please Thee to call them, to Thy Honour and Glory, with credit to themselves, and with benefit to their fellow creatures. And now, O Lord we pray Thee to bless Our Sovereign, Her Majesty's Representative, and all that are set in authority under him, and to grant that each of us, in our several stations and employments, may live in the fear of God, in dutiful allegiance to the Queen, and in brotherly love and Christian charity, each towards the other; and this we humbly beg in the Name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul then repeated the Lord's Prayer, and pronounced the Apostolic Benediction, after which His Excellency, accompanied by a considerable number of those present, proceeded to the top of the Tower. Thence His Excellency, accompanied by several Officials, the Architects, and Contractors, ascended a temporary stairway to the top of the Turret, erected on the North East corner of the Tower. A Bottle containing the College Calendar and other Documents, connected with the History of the Institution, having been duly deposited in it, a plate, bearing the following Latin inscription, by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, was inserted on a stone slab in the wall:—

HOC LAPIDE
OMNIUM INAEDIBUS ACADEMICIS
SUMMO
TURRI IMPOSITO
OPUS ABHINC BIENNIUM SE AUSPICE INCHOATUM
CORONAVIT
EDMUNDUS WALKER HEAD BARONETTUS
A'M OXON
E SECRET REGIN CONSIL
VICE REGIA RERUM SUMMAM
PER PROVINC BRITANN IN AMERICA SEPTENTR
ADMINISTRANS
IDEMQUE UNIV ET UNIV COLL APUD TORONTONENSES
VISITATOR
IV NON OCTOBR
A D MDCCCLVIII
ET
VICT REG XXII
HON ROBERTO E BURNS
UNIV CANC
JOHANNE LANGTON A'M
UNIV V CANC
F GUL CUMBERLAND ET GUL G STORM
ARCHITECTIS
JOHANNE ET JACOBO WORTHINGTON
REDEMPTORIBUS
REV JOHANNE M'CAUL LL'D
UNIV COLL PRAES

A very handsome silver Trowel, with a similar Latin inscription, was handed to His Excellency, who applied to the Stone the necessary amount of mortar. The Cope-stone was then lowered to its place, and His Excellency having applied the Square and Plummet, and struck the Stone with the Mallet formally declared—"The Cope-stone is now laid,"—and, on a signal being given a salvo of artillery was then fired by the Field Battery under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Denison in the Park, to announce the completion of the ceremony. His Excellency and the rest of the company then descended to the Museum, where the necessary arrangements for entering the Dining Hall, the place of each guest at the Tables having been fixed beforehand, were intimated.

The Dejeuner took place in this fine apartment, which is to be appropriated to the Library. Upwards of 250 invitations had been issued by the University Authorities for the Dejeuner. The Band of Canadian Rifles was in attendance, and played a variety of airs during the entertainment. Lady Head and other Ladies were spectators of the proceedings from the Gallery.

The Governor General took the Chair, in his capacity as Visitor to the University.

As soon as the Reverend Doctor McCaul had said the Latin Grace after meat, Mr. J. Langton, M.A., Vice Chancellor, rose and said the toast he had to propose and needed no preface,—“The Queen.” The Band: playing “God save the Queen.” Which was received with enthusiasm.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul proposed the next toast. He said that he had to propose the toast which usually stood next in order to the festive gatherings of Britons. It was a toast to the “Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal Family.” If Prince Albert had no other claim than the relation which he bears to the Queen, it alone would be sufficient to secure for him the respect and regard of all loyal subjects, but he does not require to shine by reflected light, for he had a strong personal claims. Without reference to his attainments and accomplishments, which rather grace private life than the exalted station which he occupies, he (Doctor McCaul) would specially call attention to that remarkable judgment, that discretion, that tact with which he has so conducted himself, since he came to England, that in a Country characteristically jealous of foreign influence near the Throne, he has won the esteem of all parties, and is regarded with the same affection as if he had been British by birth. With him also originated the great English Exhibition of 1851. Another claim upon them was that he was the Chancellor of the ancient University of Cambridge. Of the other Members of the Royal Family he would say no more than that our warmest good wishes attend the Princess Royal, the Fair Rose of England, transplanted, we trust, to bloom in the genial soil of Prussia, and that our earnest prayers are that they all may follow the footsteps of their illustrious Parents, for by so doing their course will be alike honourable to themselves and beneficial to the Community.

Mr. John Langton, the Vice Chancellor, said he had the honour to propose “The health of His Excellency the Governor General;” not alone, however, as the Representative of our Sovereign, but also as the joint Visitor of the University of Toronto and the University College. He did not propose it as a mere routine toast, or as an official toast, in consequence of the interest taken by the Governor General in the University. It was not merely an official toast, but one which was intended as a slight acknowledgment of the interest taken by His Excellency and the peculiar attention which he had shown to the University, and his special care with regard to it. Sir Peregrine Maitland and Lord Elgin had done much to encourage the erection of the Building, but there had been no one who had shown that special care concerning it as His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. He could not forget the very critical period, when the University was left without a Head, and the legal existence of the Governing Body was suspended, for, at that time His Excellency had afforded them his valuable assistance and advice. From the smallest details to the most important matters he had exhibited an interest in the Building, and had it not been for him he, (the Speaker), believed that it never would have been built. It must be to His Excellency a matter

of satisfaction that he could see the University in its present stage of completion, and it was gratifying to himself on this occasion to present the Trowel, with which His Excellency had laid the Topmost Stone, as a memorial of the celebration of that event.

His Excellency the Governor General said that he had much pleasure in accepting the Trowel, with which he had laid the Top-most Stone of the Building. It shall, as long as I live, preserve this Memorial of the day on which the last stone of your University had been laid, and I shall long remember the kind manner in which the Vice Chancellor has been pleased to speak of my services in connection with the University. It is, however, my duty to tell him, and to tell you, Gentlemen, that I consider that he has greatly overrated these services. The good sense of the people of this Country acknowledged the necessity for such a University, and the advantages of the education to be afforded by it, and I have only acted in the discharge of my duty in doing what I have been enabled to accomplish in promoting the progress and, I hope, in consolidating the foundation of this great Institution. But, although the Vice Chancellor has overrated my merits, in connection with the Institution, he has not overrated my inclination to aid it. That inclination has ever been strong, and will ever continue strong.

I have a thorough conviction that Academical Institutions, such as are calculated to afford the means of acquiring a superior education, are of the highest value, especially in new Countries. They are of value in all Countries. But in new Countries, which are beset with peculiar difficulties, their results are of great importance to the whole Community. Such Institutions are doubly important, where the rougher elements of society are called upon, at an early age, to go into the wilderness, there to earn their daily substance,—they are doubly important in every case where it is necessary that the young men of the Country should go forth with those resources which may enable them to pass their leisure free from vice and in a manner befitting a Christian and a Gentleman. You have to contend with circumstances which make it doubly difficult to apply a remedy for the softening down of that surface which is necessarily more, or less, refined by contact with the world, because in new Countries, such as this, men are called into active life at an earlier period of life than in old Countries, and they have not, therefore, the means of receiving the full benefit of a University education. It is also clear that however sound may be the basis of Classical learning,—that however much you may wish to refine those with whom your lot is cast—you must rear an enduring superstructure, or the mass of the Community will not be able to receive at your hands the instruction which you desire to put before them. I consider that the instruction inculcated in a University ought to extend a practical influence over a man's life, to enable him to go forth a better citizen, and more able to earn his own bread in whatever walk of life he may be placed. In order to discharge these important duties successfully all kinds of appliances are necessary.

The University of Toronto had, no doubt, in the times referred to by the Vice Chancellor, to struggle with many difficulties; but I have felt a deep conviction that, amongst the means most essential to its future welfare was that of a Building alike worthy of the City in which the University is situated and of the University itself. Such a Building was greatly needed, and I did not hesitate, as the Visitor of the University, to sanction the outlay of the money necessary for the erection of the present Structure. In so doing, I felt convinced that the result would fully justify the step then taken. Such a Building is important in many respects. There is a general disposition to depreciate that of which there is no outward visible sign. The existence of a Building like this, of an important character, commensurate with the growth of the University itself, tends to remove such an impression. In the next place, the appliances connected with the Building are of first-rate importance, not only to the Students of the University, but also to the Community amongst whom the University is situated.

A few months, or at least a year, or two, may pass, and the Room, in which we are now assembled, will be filled with Volumes of Books; and in this Room the Citizens of Toronto, whether they are, or are not, Members of the University, may, if they choose, seek recreation and information. The influence of such a Library as this is a most important matter. It is not only so with regard to what the young men take away, but it is so in its general humanizing spirit—in the feeling of respect for Literature which grows by the possession of such an Institution as this.

With regard, also, to another Room, which we have just left,—the Museum,—I shall hope to see collected in this Museum such Remains as may, from time to time, be found, (and which would otherwise be scattered about and lost,) of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Country,—Remains which my friend Professor Wilson is as well able to conserve and explain as any man I know. Again, in Natural History, a Museum of that sort, constantly open for the reception of Specimens, affords the certain prospect of the accumulation of that which is of the utmost importance in the History of Science. You have amongst you men, (such as Professors Hincks and Chapman), who are in every way qualified to occupy a high position in this branch of Science.

Another feature, in connection with this Building, which I look upon as of great importance, is that of providing accommodations within the walls of the College for some portion of the Students. This is undoubtedly one of the most powerful means of forming the character and maintaining, through the influence of the College discipline, that decorum and that sense of propriety with which you would wish to see the Students leave the walls of the Institution. I do not know that the time would allow me to go more into detail on the points connected with the Building, as bearing upon the success of the University itself. I cannot however, sit down without adding a few words in reference to the object of the Building.

I congratulate the Architect upon having dealt with the structure in the successful manner he has done. I congratulate him, inasmuch as I believe he was the first to introduce this style of Building into the American Continent. So far as my knowledge extends, I am not aware of any other instance of the Norman, or Romanesque, style of Architecture on this Continent. There may be such instances; but I know of none. I believe that style is capable of the most useful results. To my own mind, it suggests a variety of analogies, some of them bearing particularly on the nature of the duties of the Members of the University here assembled.

In the first place, I never see a Building in this style of architecture—whether it be ecclesiastical or civil—but I regard it as a type of modern civilization. It is the adaptation to modern purposes of forms which originated long ago,—it is the adaptation of Roman architecture to modern civilization. Where did you get these forms? Where did you get these ceremonies, under which Municipalities were formed,—those Municipalities, which, under different names, are creeping through the Continent of America carrying the principles of local self-government with them? They are from Rome, from whence comes this kind of Romanesque Architecture,—they are the adaptation of Forms derived from Rome to the wants of modern society. Many things in modern Europe are precisely analogous to the style of the Building in which we are assembled. I say, moreover, that the style of the Architecture of this Building suggests some reflections upon the duties of the University itself, for it is the business of the University to give a sound Classical education to the youth of our Country, and to impart to them that instruction and information which are essential to the discharge of their duties as Citizens, both in Public and private life, according to the wants and usages of modern society. I say, Sir, that we may take the Building in which we are assembled as the type of the duties standing before the University to discharge. I will say no more. I have already trespassed too long. I repeat my thanks for the handsome manner in which you have acknowledged the little I have done in connection with this University. I would express my best wishes for its future success. Wherever I may be, I shall ever

look with interest on the success of the University of Toronto. I have now to propose "Success to the University and to the University College in connection with it."

Mr. John Langton, the Vice Chancellor, in responding, on behalf of the University, alluded to the intimate connection existing between the two Institutions, which were together in the same Building and supported by the same Endowment. The prosperity of the one was ever connected with the prosperity of the other. It was gratifying to him, on the present occasion, to announce that the University had hitherto gone on so steadily progressing, that very little doubt could be entertained as to its future prosperity. The year before last the number of Students increased at the rate of twenty per cent., and the last year showed a further increase of seventeen per cent. Such an increase made them look forward to the possibility of their being hardly established in the present Building before they would have to make additional preparation to provide further accommodation in that portion set apart for the residence of the Students. He was glad that His Excellency did propose the two Institutions in connection with each other, because he felt that they were necessarily dependent the one upon the other. As their Arms were inscribed upon the Windows side by side—as Doctor McCaul and himself, representing these two Institutions, sat on the present occasion on the right hand and on the left of His Excellency, as their common Visitor—so he hoped the Institutions would continue to go on hand in hand until they fulfilled those high designs which he believed they were destined to realize.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul responded on behalf of University College. It will readily be believed, (he said), that it was with no ordinary feelings he had taken part in the proceedings of the day, intended as they are to celebrate the completion, for such he might call it, of the great work which he had for so long and so anxiously striven,—a day in which he has seen the realization of hopes, often disappointed, but never abandoned—of intentions, often frustrated, but never given up. In truth, his feelings were such as those of the mariner, when he passes from the surging billows of a storm swept sea to some calm unruffled haven of rest, and the festivities of the occasion seem to be as the rejoicings of "the gladsome sailors as they place the garlands on the *pocps*." But it is not my intention to revert to the difficulties which once existed, but are now removed, to troubles, which are now gone, I trust, never to return, lest perchance the mere reference to the dark clouds, which once overhung us, but have now passed away, should cast a shade on the brightness of this festal day, lest a breath of a passing observation might dim the lustre of this happy hour. On the part of the Institution under his charge, he begged to offer his grateful acknowledgments. During the past year it had been blest with great success, and the entries at the Matriculation Examination, which had just terminated, indicated a continuance of this prosperity for the present year. Last year the number of Students in attendance had almost reached two hundred, being considerably more than had ever attended either University, or College, and he felt persuaded that, when they were in the new Buildings, with the additional accommodation which it affords, that number would be considerably increased. If he were asked, what were the causes of this success, he would trace it, under God, to the facts, that he had associated with him, as Colleagues, men able and willing to discharge their duty, and that he had under his charge Students, at once apt to learn, and prompt to obey, talented, diligent, and tractable. But five years have passed since this vigorous stripling commenced its legal existence, and yet it has already attained a magnitude and achieved a reputation, such as usually attend only on mature age. And to what cause should this be traced? To the additional fact, that the College has with it the warmest sympathies and the cordial co-operation of the Graduates, of those who have been connected with the establishment from its infancy from the memorable 1st June, 1843, when the doors of King's College were first opened for the admission of Students up to the present time, in which we are engaged in rejoicings, that herald the approaching occupation of our permanent Buildings; in a celebration, (the harbinger of those ceremonies,) wherewith we shall shortly inaugurate, in our Hall of Convoca-

tion, the home which we have achieved for our University and College. It but remains for me now to express the hope that the College may still continue to prosper,—*Esto perpetua*!—that it may still continue faithfully to discharge the important duties committed to it,—that it may long send forth loyal subjects, good citizens and useful Members of society,—men that are qualified to serve their Country in whatever position she may require their services, whether professional, or otherwise, as Magistrates, as Legislators, as Statesmen, as Judges. And he trusted that long after the wild grass waves over the grave that wraps his bones, and those bones are mingled with their kindred dust, successive generations may hand down, for the benefit of posterity, an Institution which freely offers the advantages of an education of the highest order to all who are qualified to avail themselves of its benefits, and enables the Son of the poorest and humblest man in the land to compete on equal terms with the Children of the most affluent and the most influential.

The next toast which I have to propose, is one of that character to which, if full justice were done, it would require more glowing language than I can command, and a more extended eulogy than the limits proper on such an occasion as the present will permit. I ask you, then, to do honour to our Soldiers and Sailors, to those gallant Heroes who have held up the Red Cross Flag in triumph in many a hard-fought contest. I ask you to do honour to the men who have done their duty, whenever and wherever they were called on to discharge it. I ask you to do honour to the men, who with their own blood have defended our hearths and homes. I ask you to do honour to the men, who have bodily confronted the storm of shot and shell, and the pelting of the iron sheet as they mounted the deadly breach; who have held their decks amidst the howling of the tempest, when "the stormy winds did blow," and the thunder of the booming broadside, —to those, who, at the close of many a death struggle, have made the welkin ring with the shouts of Victory, on many a watery plain, in whose depths were engulfed the projects of aspiring despots; on many a battle-field beneath whose dust lie sepulchred the hopes of empires. I ask you to do honour to those, whose types are Nelson and Wellington,—honoured names, that shine out on this bright roll of British glory. I ask you to do honour to the Heroes, who have proved in the late terrible mutiny in India, that the sons of our Island Homes possess both those qualities so proudly claimed as characteristic of the ancient warriors,—"*Et facere et pati fortia Romanorum est*,"—for their bravery and their endurance have been equally heroic. I give you Gentlemen, "The Army and Navy." (The toast was received with unbounded enthusiasm, during which the band played *The British Grenadiers* and *Rule Britannia*).

Colonel Irvine, though he did not belong to the regular Army, begged to return thanks on their behalf, and he knew they would be always ready to do their duty when required.

Professor Croft, proposed the next toast, "*Prosperity to Upper Canada College*." He said that, independently of the interest which every Canadian must feel in the Educational Establishments of the Province, the University of Toronto was particularly interested in Upper Canada College, inasmuch as a very large proportion of its Students were derived, or had been derived from Upper Canada College; and at present, as regarded the Members sent to the University, Upper Canada College disputed the prize with the Grammar Schools—and within the last few months no fewer than four of the Masters of Upper Canada College were graduates of this University. Being one of the oldest Members of the College, and having seen the course of those Gentlemen from the time they entered, he could explain the reason of this in a few words, by saying that of all the Students who had entered University College since its commencement sixteen years ago, none had been more successful in winning its honours than Stennett, Wedd, Brown, Evans, and Moss.

The Reverend Walter Stennett, Principal of Upper Canada College, responded. He said that the Boys from the Institution over which he presided, had taken the first places of honour in the University—and he considered every fresh acquisition of Uni-

versity distinction by a Boy of Upper Canada College was a new cord to bind together the higher Educational Institutions of the Country. It was to the awards of the University that they looked for a recognition of the soundness of their Educational System, while at the same time they had the higher and better aim of sending forth to the world youths in whom they had endeavoured to infuse principles which should make them honest men and useful Members of society. It was a misfortune that too often lads of great promise left them before they arrived at that point which fitted them for entrance at the University, but with the advance of the Country in intelligence and prosperity, this evil, which was felt not only by Upper Canada College but by all the Grammar Schools in the Province, would be greatly diminished. On behalf of his Colleagues and the boys, he heartily tendered thanks for the compliment which had been paid them.

Professor Cherriman said, that the toast which had been entrusted to him, was—"The Schools of Upper Canada"—one which seemed peculiarly fitting on an occasion like the present, for when they had assembled to lay the Cope-stone of their chief National Educational Institution, they should, at the same time, gratefully commemorate those Institutions which lay at the base of the whole system. The more widely and solidly that foundation was laid, the higher would the superstructure rise, and with it our welfare as a people. It was needless for him to dilate on the importance of education, whether the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of people, or that higher culture which belongs to those who, by force of intellect, or station, stand out as Leaders from the mass, but he might mark the necessary connection there was between them. A high standard of education among the masses of the people necessitated a proportionately higher standard among those who aspired to be their Chiefs and Teachers. It is our boast that in Canada we possess a School System, whose machinery and organization are unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in any other Country, and that its practical working should be as yet below its theoretical perfection may well be excused. Rome was not built in a day, neither could the education of a whole people be achieved in one generation. He would connect with the Toast the justly venerated name of the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, the Founder of our System of Public Schools.

The Reverend Doctor Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, responded. He said the manner in which the Toast had been received was one of those encouraging indications of the intellectual advancement of this Country, that must warm and cheer the heart of those who were most intimately connected with its educational Institutions. Years ago, when making his Official Visits to the various Counties, the greatest obstacle which he had to encounter was the disposition of the people to undervalue their own Institutions and advantages but, as soon as they began to respect themselves, their Institutions began to flourish. The People of Upper Canada, more than those of any other Country, had now learned to cherish their Institutions, and more particularly to entertain feelings of the deepest interest for their Common Schools. During the past years, not a single year had elapsed without an advance of at least Twenty per cent. in the amount of taxes imposed by the people on themselves for educational purposes, and of nearly Twenty per cent. in the number of Pupils, and he thought he could say, without the slightest exaggeration, that there had been a corresponding improvement in the character and quality of the education given in the Schools. During the past year, a year of unusual depression, the increase of Pupils in the Schools had been about 20,000, and the increase in the amount of money raised for the salaries of Teachers and other appliances connected with the work, was upwards of £23,000. For the support of Grammar Schools, the amount raised by the Municipalities during the past year exceeded by £4,000, the amount raised in any previous year. Looking at these facts, nothing could be more encouraging than the proof they afforded of the intellectual progress of the Country. With regard to the Common Schools, though no perfection was assumed for the System, yet it was a noteworthy fact, that, throughout the length and breadth of the land not a single complaint had been preferred in the System by any Municipality in the Province, and only two Municipalities

in all Upper Canada had desired a different adjustment from that which now prevailed with regard to the power of the Trustees. The only theory he had ever heard propounded for the improvement of our School System in Upper Canada, was to introduce the Irish National System—a System in which “Mixed Schools” were the exception, and Separate Schools were the general rule. He thought the subversion of our System for the introduction of a system of that kind would scarcely be an improvement. Of these Irish National Schools 1,600 were Mixed, 3,000 Separate Roman Catholic Schools; 800 Presbyterian, 80 Church of England, and 100 of other Persuasions. And he would ask, would the introduction of that system into Canada be an improvement? The Common School System of this Country was the property of the Municipalities, and was closely and indissolubly connected with the rights, privileges and duties of those Municipalities, and were inseparably interwoven with those principles, which are destined to be the life-spring of future generations. He hoped the Common School System of this Country would be conserved inviolate;—but, whatever might be the future fate of the System of Public Instruction in this Country, he should have the satisfaction at least of feeling that, up to the present time, it had advanced without the slightest abatement. He thanked the assembly with all his heart for the manner in which the Toast had been received.

Professor Wilson proposed the next Toast. He said—This day we accomplish one important stage in the history of this magnificent Building,—destined, we trust, through long centuries to be the nursery of the young intellect of this Province—and it would ill become us, on such an occasion, to be forgetful of those Architects whose intellect has been especially occupied in rearing so noble an Edifice, worthy of so noble an employment. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that I beg you to join with me in toasting the Architects of this Building. Your Excellency has already anticipated what I might have desired to say in reference to this Toast, in the commendations you passed on this intellectual work of one of the Architects of the Province. Nor is it an unimportant thing that an Institution, where intellect is to cultivate the aesthetic faculty of the young minds of Canada should be specially nurtured by gazing, through every stage of such development, on works of gorgeous sculpture and beautiful architecture, showing the adaption of intellect wrought in stone, for such purposes as this Building is to be devoted to. All great Nations in past times have sought to establish memorials of their intellectual power in the architectural structures that they have handed down to other generations. These will survive to us in the grand old monolithic memorials of the early Britons,—the evidence of that struggle with rude power which showed itself in later times in the fierce conflict with aggressive Rome. There still are reared for us, in the old Nile Valley, the time baffling monuments of Egypt; which perpetuate the results attained in that cradle of the World’s civilization. And still more the chaste purity and intellectual power of the marbles of Greece commemorate to us, in another form, that truth which has fed the mind of the world in all later centuries. Nor is there wanting in the sensuous magnificence of the gorgeous palaces of old Rome something of the intellectual power of that nation, which wrought with its plow-share to prepare the soil of Europe and the world for the introduction of Christianity. In the choice of this day for this celebration,—the inauguration of our new Building,—the Building Committee were guided by the fact, that, upon the same day, two years ago, we laid the Foundation Stone of this Structure. We did not then invite Your Excellency to join us, and aid us in that work—we rather proceeded in it, something like the returned captive Jews of old, who wrought with swords in their hands, dreading the enemy. Secretly, as if we were engaged almost in a deed of shame, we laid that Stone, full of hope, but full also of fear—and, perhaps, it was well and wisely that it was so done. I trust, moreover, that it is an emblem, and an evidence, of what is to be the character of this Institution and of its Alumni in future times,—that they are not to boast as they who lay hold of the sword, but are to wait for the hour of triumph, when the work is accomplished,—that they are not to rejoice as those who put on the

armour, but as those who put it off, after the field is won. We, therefore, thank Your Excellency that now, when a fitting and appropriate time has come, when our fears have all passed away, when our hopes are all fully justified, when we look forward, without apprehension, to a glorious future for this Institution, a noble destiny for this Building, that Your Excellency has laid that Crowning Stone, the evidence of the glory which, we trust awaits us. But I have been carried away from the subject proper to my Toast. I should rather have spoken of the refined taste, the intellectual power, the true genius which our Architect has manifested in the erection of this magnificent Structure. Your Excellency has referred to its admirable adaptedness to the purposes for which it is intended. More than this, it is peculiarly emblematic of this Province and the adaptations of our Institutions to it. It belongs to an old period, coeval with the laying of the foundations of British freedom, and it is exhibited here with a wise adaptation to modern uses. The Architect has been no slave to precedent, as I hope those who occupy this Building shall never be. He has not forgot, while adopting the architectural style of the Twelfth Century, that he was working for the Nineteenth Century,—and, therefore, it is that he has achieved the highest triumph an Architect can accomplish,—he has finished a beautiful Structure, consistent in all respects with the style he has adopted, but has in no one point sacrificed its wise and fitting adaptation to the modern purposes to which it is to be devoted.

Mr. Cumberland, the Architect, acknowledged the compliment in a brief but graceful speech, in the course of which he gave credit to His Excellency for having suggested the particular architectural style of the Building.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul next proposed "The Contractors." For evidence of the success which had attended their operations, it was only necessary to look around. He might apply to them the old quotation—"*Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.*"—which however conformable to the ancient custom of the living erecting their own Monuments, there was this happy impropriety, according to existing usage, that whereas it was originally applied to commemorate the excellence of a dead Architect, he applied it to mark the worth of living Contractors.

Mr. Worthington on behalf of the Contractors briefly and suitably responded.

The Honourable James Patton said he had been requested to propose the next Toast—"The late Professors in the Faculties of Law and Medicine." He hoped that as this was the first time that this Toast has been proposed in a public manner, so it was the last time it would have to be proposed to the late Professors. When they next met, on an occasion like this, he hoped that they would be in a position to toast the Faculties of Law and Medicine as actually in existence, and the Professors of those Faculties in their proper places. The honourable Gentleman went on to compliment those who had filled the Chairs in the Faculties that had ceased to exist.

Doctor Skeffington Connor, responded. He said that, he thought that, as it was a toast to the "memory of the departed," it would be drunk in solemn silence, and that all that would be required of him in responding would be to stand up, remain silent for whatever time might be thought proper, and then resume his seat. And he was rather strengthened in that conviction, than otherwise, when he heard the President of University College, in proposing a Toast to the Contractors, pronounce upon them the epitaph of a departed Architect. He had thought his learned friend was then preparing the mind of the assemblage for the solemn scene next to be enacted. He must say, however, that he had been most agreeably disappointed, when he listened to the sentiments expressed, by the honourable Gentleman who proposed the toast, and the connection in which he uttered them, he was well satisfied, would give them in the eyes of the Country at large a far greater value than in other circumstances might have been attached to them. But he had come here rather to listen than to speak. And as he had been listening, he had heard one sentiment, which he was extremely proud and happy to hear, and which he fully endorsed. It was a sentiment expressed by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, when speaking of the educational establishments of this

Country. That Gentleman clearly traced their progress and their present highly commanding and respectable position in this Country, and in the eyes of the people of the whole continent of America, and of England too, to this fact, that, as the people advanced in self-respect, in other words, in respect for their Institutions, their Institutions then began to flourish. That was a noble doctrine, and one which he (Doctor Connor) fully endorsed. He considered that we were not entitled to talk of ourselves as a great and rising portion of the British Empire, as destined probably, at no distant period, to take rank among the Nations, or anything of that kind, until we have self-respect and respect for ourselves and our Institutions. That was the first step toward making us a great people, not alone in our educational, but in the whole of our, Institutions. He was proud and happy to see that from one end of the Country to the other, that feeling was growing strong in the breast of every Canadian,—that it was on his own self-respect, the respect he paid to himself and his Institutions that his rights and liberties could alone be firmly based. The expression of such a sentiment was well worthy of the great occasion for which they were now assembled, that of aiding to open one of the most important Institutions in Canada. He fully agreed in the views expressed by his Honourable friend Mr. Patton, and most sincerely and cordially hoped to see the Faculties of Law and Medicine soon restored. As we are situated in this Country, it would be extremely difficult to add the Faculty of Divinity, but without Law and Medicine, it was only half a University. He again thanked them for the manner in which they had received the toast which had so agreeably surprised him.

Reverend Doctor McCaul then proposed the health of the Nobleman on his left—the head of a branch of the noble house of Waldegrave, and a distinguished honour-man of the University of Oxford. He begged to give Lord Radstock and the British Universities.

Lord Radstock regretted his inability to do justice to the subject. It was a great subject, for it not only treated of the connection between this University and the Universities of Oxford, but he hoped also the connection between this young Colony and the Mother Country. There was a strong link of interest and of sympathy which bound the two closely together, and there was a unity of principle and of action, which would ever keep the two firmly united. In coming across the water—in leaving one's native land—one naturally looked for British Institutions, and he was glad to see them when he came to Canada. But it was not until he came into that Room and heard the band play "The Roast Beef of Old England," and saw the good cheer around him, that he realized how essentially he was among Englishmen. He felt it was not the climate which made the nation, nor the territory, but the People,—"*Coelum, non animus, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*" He was going to say that he found here a "chip of the old Block." But that was altogether a wrong expression, because it conveyed the idea of separation. He preferred to regard it as a branch of the same tree, spreading its branches far and wide, and bearing an abundance of fruit. He would ask to be permitted to constitute himself the Delegate, not only of the English Universities, but of English public feeling, which he could assure them was strongly affectioned towards them. In conclusion he wished prosperity to the Colony and to its Universities.

Mr. Langton, the Vice Chancellor, proposed the health of Sir Allan McNab, whose honourable career, he said, afforded an example to the young men of the present day of what energy, unassisted by any foreign aid might do. Sir Allan McNab had excelled in the Military profession, in the practice of the Law, and, as a Legislator, he had risen from the post of a junior writing Clerk in the House of Assembly to the high and honourable office of Speaker and left it as Prime Minister. His genial temperament made him friends everywhere, and he doubted if there was a man in Canada who did not honour him in his dignified retirement, or who grudged him the distinctions he had so honourably achieved.

Sir Allan McNab, in reply, expressed the pride he felt at being an invited Guest on this occasion, and said he was doubly grateful for the hearty and generous manner in which they had been pleased to respond to the Toast. He must disclaim a great deal of the credit which the kind will of the Vice Chancellor had been pleased to ascribe to him. He had the advantage of being a Canadian. His Father was one of those who came to this Country in order to avail themselves of the bounty which the King was pleased to offer to them in shape of Lands; and when he, (Sir Allan), was called upon by the inhabitants of the Town in which he had the happiness to reside to represent them in Parliament, all he could remark was that he did so to the best of his ability; he could say no more. There were those in the Room who could recollect the time when the City of Toronto did not contain two hundred people, and when, he believed he might say, there were not half a dozen Public Schools in the Province; and he would say to the young gentlemen who had the good fortune to be able to attend and receive the advantages which this Institution would confer upon them, that they who were born at an earlier period of the Country's history had never ceased to regret that such advantages were beyond their reach. It was, however, a matter of great consolation to him, at this period of his life, to find that, in the discharge of the duties he had been called upon to fulfil, he had received the commendation of such an assembly as surrounded this festive board. He proposed "The Graduates and Students of the University," and said that he had no doubt that, if they availed themselves of the advantages afforded by this University, they would hereafter take the positions in public life which many of those present had left, and be able to fill them with still greater advantage to the Country.

Mr. McMichael replied for the Graduates, and Mr. Bernard for the Under-Graduates.

The last Toast, by the Vice Chancellor, "Lady Head and the other Ladies," was then cordially received.

His Excellency responded—Having had to return thanks once already for the manner in which you have drank my health, I have now, on behalf of Lady Head, and the Ladies with whom you have coupled her name, only to express my thanks for the honour you have done her. I feel extremely glad that she has been able to witness this interesting Ceremony, and I acknowledge sincerely the kind manner in which you have drank her health.

The Governor General then left the room. As he retired the band played the National Anthem, and the company gave three hearty cheers for the Queen. Cheers were also given for the Governor General, for Doctor McCaul, and for the Professors.

HISTORICAL AND OTHER FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND ITS NEW HOME.

The original Site of the University consisted of various Lots in the Township of York, and comprised portions of the property of Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, the Honourable John Elmsley, Chief Justice Powell, and Sir J. B. Robinson,—in all one hundred and sixty eight Acres. The first portion of the Site was deeded to the University in December, 1828, and the remainder in May, 1829. The Avenue leading from Queen Street, comprises about Ten acres, and is nearly three quarters of a mile in length. The Yonge Street Avenue is a quarter of a mile long, and contains about Two acres. Both Avenues are well laid out, and planted with Trees on each side, which afford to the Citizens an agreeable drive, or promenade. The Grounds connected with the University extend to the northern boundary of the City.

About two-thirds of the whole Property, now called "The Queen's Park," has been taken possession of by the Government, under authority of a Provincial Statute, with the view of erecting thereon hereafter suitable Parliament Buildings and a Government House. The rest of the Park was set apart for "the use and purposes of the University." in February, 1856. It comprises the portion west of Queen Street Avenue, about

one hundred and four Acres. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by an Order-in-Council, bearing date the 22nd of February, 1856, authorized the Senate of the University of Toronto to erect suitable Buildings, and to expend on such Buildings, out of the University Funds, a sum not to exceed Seventy-five thousand pounds, (£75,000.) Also, in addition, the sum of Twenty thousand pounds, (£20,000,) was also granted for the erection and establishment of a Library and Museum. With the view of carrying out these objects, the Senate engaged Mr. F. W. Cumberland, an Architect, to prepare Plans, and, as soon as they were approved, Contracts were entered into for the erection of the Building, the Foundation Stone of which was laid on the 4th of October, 1856.

The chief Façades of the University Building are those of the South and East; the former has a massive elevation for distant effect from the Lake and City, the latter has a more broken and picturesque outline for combination with the Ravine lying between it and the main Park Avenue, from which it will be chiefly viewed. The general outline of the Buildings approaches the form of a square, having an internal Quadrangle of about Two hundred feet square, the north side of which is left open to the Park. One great peculiarity in the appearance of the Building, is the constant break and change, which is every where apparent. View it from what side you will, the Roofs, Mouldings, and other Enrichments are in pleasing variety. The Architecture of the Building is Norman Gothic, the Carvings and Mouldings being in the character of that period. The cut Stone used in its construction is from Ohio, while the rubble walling-stone is from Georgetown; and the more highly ornamental Corbels are from the Quarries of Caen in France. The principal Entrance is under the massive Tower at the south side. The main Porchway, with its Mouldings and Carvings are quite elaborate. This Porchway leads to the Vestibule, which is the ground floor of the main Tower,—having the President's Ante-room and Porter's Waiting-room on the right and left. Having passed through a second stone Archway, in a decorated screen, the main Hall is gained. This Hall is forty-three feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and thirty feet high. It is lighted by five windows, with richly carved frames; and a Gallery with a dwarf wall, which runs along the south end. The Hall will be paved with encaustic Tiles; and from it the Main Corridor and principal Stone Stairs open right and left. On the ground floor, opening from the Corridor, are eleven Lecture Rooms, and the President and Professors' private Rooms. The Staircases at each end of this Corridor will be of oak.

The Museum is situated on the first principal Floor in the west end of the Building. It is Seventy-five feet long, by Thirty-six feet wide, and Thirty-six feet high, and has a pannelled Ceiling and highly decorated Corbels. Adjoining it will be the Natural History Department and the Professors' Rooms.

The Library is to be on the east side of the Central Hall, and is to be of the same dimensions as the Museum. In decoration it is, however, different. It has enriched timber Ceilings, with appropriate Corbels. Connected with the Museum and Library are Galleries, at the end nearest of the Central Hall. These Galleries connect with a series of small Rooms, useful appendages to the two larger Rooms. Over the Central Hall, and in connection with the Galleries and these Rooms, will be the Geological Museum. The Room designed for this purpose is of the same size as the Central Hall, and will connect with the principal Floor of the main Tower. The upper portions of the main Tower will be occupied by Mineralogical Collections. The Belfry will contain, probably, the largest Bell in Upper Canada. From the main Tower, on a clear day, the Shore on the opposite side of the Lake can be distinctly seen.

At the extreme west of the Building is the Chemical School and Laboratory,—with a Bell Turret attached.

The total length of the main Front of the new Building is three hundred and eighty-four feet and the average height about Fifty-three feet.

The East Wing of the Building is about 260 feet long, and has two Towers, (capped with Spires), the one octagonal and the other square. On the Ground Floor are Lecture

Rooms, Professors and Registrar's Rooms, and the Convocation Hall. This Hall will be eighty five feet in length by thirty-eight in breadth, with an average height up to the leading-beams of forty-five feet. At its northern end will be a Dais, for the Members of the Senate and other Official Personages on State Occasions. On the upper Floor of this Wing are the Reading Rooms for the public and for the Students, Senate Chamber and Chancellor's Apartments,—the approach to which will be by a large and elaborately Wrought Oak Stair-case. The stone-carvings of the Senate Hall are of the most elaborate description. Above these are Rooms for the accommodation of the Bedel and Sub-Librarian.

The West Wing, 336 feet long, contains Lodging Rooms for forty-five Students, together with the College Society Room, and residence for the Officer in charge of the Students. Here will be, also, the Dining-Hall,—fifty feet by thirty-four,—having an open timber Ceiling, and a Gallery at each end. Stretching away from this Hall are the Domestic Offices, Steward's Room, etcetera. Attached to the south-east corner of the Dining Hall is a Porch leading to the Cloister, which runs along the whole of this Wing. This Porch is surmounted by a Clock Tower, where a handsome Clock with Chimes will be conspicuous.

The main Porches, Entrance Halls, Corridors, Convocation Hall, Museum and Library are lined throughout with patent pressed brick, and cut stone dressings, and the varied, tasteful enrichments and carvings of the Building will be very fine. The Windows of all the Lecture Rooms, Museum and Library will be glazed with rich embossed glass, while the Staircase Windows, and those of the Entrance Hall, will be of Stained Glass.

The Quadrangle is internally faced with white brick and cut stone dressings; and round its interior will be a raised Terrace,—having flights of steps to the central area. This area will be laid out in Grass plots with Shrubs.

The Architects are Messieurs Cumberland and Storm; and the general Contractors are Messieurs Worthington Brothers. Messieurs Jacques and Hay have the sub-contract for the Wood work of the Main Building.

The whole of the Grounds around the new Buildings and the Observatory will be laid out with Walks and planted. About forty, or fifty, Acres are to be devoted to a Public Park for the use of the Citizens, and provision will also be made for a Botanical Garden, in addition to the Experimental Farm already at the North of the Park.

The above description applies to the structure, as it will be when the design is fully completed. The whole Building it is expected, will be in a position to be handed over by the Contractors, in less than a year from the present date, and will be available for the College Classes, at the commencement of the Academic year of 1859-60.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHURCHES ON UNIVERSITY MATTERS IN 1858.

I. THE METHODIST CHURCH, REPRESENTING VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, COBOURG, 1858.

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE VICTORIA COLLEGE BOARD, 1858.

May 25th, 1858. The Reverend Doctor S. S. Nelles, President of Victoria University, presented his Annual Report as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, 1858.

1. In presenting this Annual Report of Victoria College, for the year 1858, it is satisfactory to be able to state, that the operations of the past year have been marked by great harmony and good feeling, and have been attended with cheering success.

2. Owing to the severe monetary pressure, the attendance of Students has been somewhat less than during the preceding year; but the number of Undergraduates is the largest yet recorded. The whole number of Students in all departments is 309; the number of Undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts is 40; in the Faculty of Medicine, 63; the remainder consists of Occasional Students, and Students preparing for Matriculation. The present Freshman Class in Arts numbers 21, being about twice as many as the usual attendance in that Class.

3. Many of the Students are consistent Members of the Church, and, by their example and zeal, do much for the spread of Religion, both in the College and in the Town of Cobourg. The leaven of this Religious influence is found to be of incalculable service in the discipline and culture of the youth entrusted to our care.

4. Judging from present indications, the College is destined to furnish very valuable accessions to the Christian Ministry, and the attention of the Conference and the Church is earnestly invited to this important result, as a reason for more ardent and united exertions in behalf of the Institution. It is confidently believed, that in no other way is the Church more likely to be supplied with efficient and devoted labourers; and that, by the more general academic training of the youth of our community, we might greatly diminish the number of those painful cases occurring from year to year,—cases of pious young men presenting themselves for the work of the Ministry, and rejected for want of proper education, or perhaps sent to College to acquire that necessary education, when the time for acquiring it has gone by.

5. In accordance with the direction of the Conference, efforts have been made during the year to collect the money due on Scholarships, and to raise additional Funds by subscription. The Agents have partially canvassed the Western Section of the Province, and aided by the Officers of the College and other Brethren, have held Public Meetings in most of the Cities and Towns. The success of the Agents, has, perhaps, been all that could reasonably be expected in times of such extraordinary financial depression; and the feelings in the Public Meetings has been such, as highly satisfactory as to encourage us, and to warrant the continuance of similar efforts.

6. There seems to be no better plan adapted to engage our people in the noble work of Christian Education, and it is well worthy of inquiry whether this momentous interest of the Church, ought not to be as urgently and systematically laid before our Congregations as the subject of Sunday Schools, or Christian Missions. Our College has no Endowment; it cannot be self-sustaining; it can only live, therefore, by Voluntary Contributions; to secure such Contributions the subject must be kept constantly before the public mind.

7. On this whole matter our people need to be aroused and indoctrinated with proper views. It is necessary to show them that our College is a Connexional necessity: that it is an essential part of our machinery as a Church; that, without it, we shall either loose our youth, or retain them in a state of mental and social inferiority; that, without it, our Ministers will suffer both in numbers and efficiency; that, without it, in fine, we shall be unequal to the great work God has assigned to us in Christianizing this extensive Country. And to all this we have to add the melancholy statement, that our College, with its Halls full of Students, is in imminent danger of being closed for want of Funds.

8. These facts must be promptly and unceasingly pressed home, both upon our Ministers and Laity; and pressed home through every suitable channel,—through the Press, from the Platform, and from the Pulpit.

9. There is no other way of rescuing Victoria College from financial ruin; certainly no other way of making it what Methodism and the times demand.

10. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that Agents be again appointed to continue their canvass, and to co-operate with the Officers of the College in holding Educational Meetings throughout the entire Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, May 24th, 1858.

S. S. NELLES, President.

Doctor Nelles also made the following Report in regard to the—

VICTORIA COLLEGE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

1. The Literary Association, which indeed promises to rank high among the many other excellent means of mental improvement employed in the University, is composed, for the most part, of Undergraduates; but the Constitution is so framed as to admit ex-undergraduates also, or any other Student who shares equally in its advantages. The Members hold a regular Meeting once each week, when, besides the transaction of Association business, they engage in the discussion of some question previously chosen, or listen to the reading of one or more Essays, prepared on some useful topic, at the request of the Association.

2. The Library about to be established, while it is to be under the supervision of the Association, will be accessible also to all the Students indiscriminately, by complying with the requirements of the library laws.

3. Thus, Parents can see, that by contributing to this enterprise, they are not only laying under lasting obligation the young men already there, but are also laying up in store a fund of reading matter of a select and profitable kind, additional to the judicious oversight of the Faculty, for their own sons, who, when severed from parental counsel and the home-library, may, in subsequent years, frequent these halls of learning.

4. For the satisfaction of parties contributing to the Library Fund, the following Certificate, with the President's autograph attached, was prepared, copies of which several of the Students now bear, in order to solicit subscriptions:—

"I hereby certify that the Bearer hereof is authorized to receive subscriptions to aid in establishing a Library in connection with the University of Victoria College, under the supervision of the Library Association."

VICTORIA COLLEGE, May 22nd, 1858.

S. S. NELLES, President.

These Reports were received and laid on the Table: Certain Financial Papers relating to the College were also presented.

The Eastern Agent of the College presented his Report.

The Treasurer presented his Balance Sheet. On an item referring to the Medical Department being read it was,—

On motion of the Reverend Doctor Anson Green, seconded by the Reverend Richard Jones, it was,—

1. *Resolved*, That the Medical department Account be entirely separated from the College Account; and any money paid on its behalf by the College Treasurer be regarded as money advanced in behalf of, or "loaned" to, the Medical Department.

2. *Resolved*. That the Financial Statement submitted by the Treasurer be adopted, and that he be requested to prepare a Balance Sheet therefrom, and present the same to the Board at the meeting of the Conference.

3. *Resolved*. That the President of the Board, the Treasurer of the College and Mr Thomas Dumble, be a Committee authorized by this Board to make investments of the Scholarship Funds.

4. *Resolved*. That the basis of the Plan suggested by the Reverend Doctor S. D. Rice for augmenting the Income of Victoria College, be approved, and that he be invited to draw out the Plan in its details, and submit the same to our next Meeting.

5. *Resolved*. That the Conference be requested to appoint the Reverend Lachlin Taylor as the Agent for Victoria College.

6. *Resolved*. That the Treasurer be directed to admit no Student to the College upon any Scholarship,—the Note for which, having matured, remains unpaid.

June 5th, 1858. *Resolved I*, That a Lay-Steward be appointed to take charge of the Boarding Hall.

Resolved II. That Captain Patterson be appointed such Lay-Steward; and that the sum of One Hundred pounds, (£100), with living and Rooms be the remuneration; but, if the Hall prove sufficiently productive to justify it, the sum of Twenty-five pounds, (£25). be added to this amount at the close of the year.

June 24th, 1858. The Reverend Doctor Joseph Stinson was elected Chairman, and the Reverend Doctor S. S. Nelles, Secretary. The Reverend Doctor Anson Green was appointed Treasurer.

Resolved, I. Moved by the Reverend Doctor S. D. Rice and seconded by the Reverend Samuel Rose. that the Treasurer be instructed to keep the College Buildings and Furniture insured to the amount of not less than Six thousand pounds, (£6,000).

Resolved, II. That the Steward be instructed to keep the Boarding Hall closed during the Summer Vacations.

Resolved, III. That the Reverends Doctors Green and Nelles be a Committee to oppose the Bill now before the Legislature intended to create a monopoly, under the pretext of incorporating the Medical Profession of Upper Canada.

Resolved IV. That the thanks of the Board be due, and are hereby tendered to the Reverend George R. Sanderson for his long and valuable services as Secretary of the College Board for the past seven years.

Resolved V. That the Reverend Messieurs Wood, Rice, Green, Jones and Nelles be a Committee to apportion the amounts to be raised for the College by the several Districts during the present year, and to correspond with the Chairman of the Districts in relation to the same.

NOTE. The Committee agreed that, with a view to aid in the collection of these amounts, thus apportioned to the several Districts, the Reverend Doctor Nelles be requested to prepare such an Appeal, which he did as follows:—

II. METHODISM AND VICTORIA COLLEGE; AN APPEAL.

As it has been decided that an appeal be made to our Community in behalf of our College, it may be as well to consider, more carefully than we have done, the service which such an Institution is likely to render to Methodism.

2. We must not forget that we are a Connexion, and that one department of our operations cannot suffer without injury to the whole. And perhaps the Higher Education of our youth is the work which we are most in danger of overlooking. The results here are not so immediate, or so manifest as in some other fields of labour, and require a vast outlay of money and toil, but no other field will be found more productive of Religious good in the end. And, if we mistake not, the crisis is just now passing, which is to determine our position in this work for a long time to come. Whether the Collegiate training of our youth is to pass from our hands, or not, is the question we are now called to decide. The subject is one that demands our earnest and prayerful attention.

3. With the membership of some 50,000, we have, of course, among us a large number of young men who desire and need a liberal education. It is our duty to furnish such an education, and to accompany it with the best moral safeguards that Christianity affords.

4. These young men must not be left to find education where they may, and at whatever risk to their moral and Religious principles. It is the duty of the Church to interpose her guidance at this critical period of their history, and to form their character upon a Christian model; to see that academic discipline be not a hindrance to their spiritual life, but rather the powerful ally and quickener of that life.

5. In no other way can this so well be secured as in Institutions under our own Denominational direction. Such Institutions then we must maintain, or be faithless to our high trust. The Church of Christ must do this work, or stand guilty before God of casting her own offspring forth to a cruel spiritual orphanage.

6. But there is another important view of this subject. Not only have our youth a claim upon the Church, but the Church has also a claim upon them. The young are our hope for the future; especially is this true of the gifted and cultivated. They should, therefore, be so educated as not to fail us, or forsake us, when they grow up. If the Church neglects them now, they will neglect the Church hereafter. If we expect them to labour for Methodism, and to carry it forward in greater triumphs, we must bind them to Methodism by every lawful tie. All the associations of childhood and youth should attach them to the Church of their Fathers. Their Religious feelings must be made so to blend with their scholastic pursuits, that no schism may arise between the two; and that the future man may commit himself with undivided aim, and in the fulness of his faculties, to the interests of the Church, under whose sacred auspices he has been prepared. In this way Methodism will have a vigorous and ready support ever growing up in her own pale, and will find efficient labourers to do her glorious work, and to advocate her high claims.

7. We shall err most sadly, if we look for this result from the efforts of other Denominations, or from the secular and secularizing Colleges of the State. Whatever may come from that quarter, there certainly will not come either the love of Methodism, or the progress of Methodism. If we allow others to sow the seed, we must allow them also to reap the harvest.

8. Let no one call this the assertion of a sectarian principle. It is simply the assertion of the principle that, "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap"; the assertion of the principle, that, if God has given us a work to do, we must not leave others to do it for us; the assertion of the principle that we must do our work by the prudent use of the means Providence has placed at our disposal, not by the neglect of those means. One of our richest Denominational resources is found in the young; if we would bring large returns into God's Treasury, we must take care of them. If, on the other hand, we allow ourselves to be robbed of this instrument and material of future growth by unfriendly educational influences, we may call it liberality, or any other specious name, but reason will call it, and posterity will call it, a poor miserable delusion.

9. The extent and folly of that delusion we shall begin to feel when, perhaps, it is too late; when at length the Schools, the learned Professions, the social refinement; in a word, the National Life of the people have become wholly hostile to Christianity; or when, at least, they have drifted so far in that direction that many generations of a wiser and better policy will not recover what has been lost.

10. In regard to other Denominations, we hold their duty to be similar to our own, and we rejoice in their efforts to maintain their respective Colleges. We hope much from the Religious influence of these Colleges, but this does not lighten our responsibility as Methodists. It should rather stimulate us to greater exertions, lest we be put to shame in this noble competition, and Methodism fail to take her proper place among the Religious agencies of the land. And we may rest assured that those Churches which do their duty in this matter will be the Churches to which God will entrust the moral power of the Country; while those that stand idly by, repeating the foolish popular cant of "Secular Education" will find themselves thereby shorn of their strength, and put to sore disadvantage in the work of evangelizing the people.

11. And why should Methodism subject herself to such a disadvantage? Why should she forego any legitimate source of power? Why should she rest satisfied with doing a partial work? It has been hers to convert the ignorant and poor, let it be hers also to convert the rich and the learned, and to pour the influence of her earnest Christianity through every channel of life. Her doctrines, her spirit, her economy will be found adequate to every work. Let her be pushed forward to the widest sway; she will rise to meet every emergency, and not fail in the trial. Let her banner be planted not only in the valleys, but also upon all the high places of the earth, and let her joyous triumphant shout ring forth in the very van of the world's civilization. Blessed

and glorious will be the day when her purifying energy is felt in every Academic Hall and every Scholar's study and when, through her advancement, the World shall, at last, behold the hitherto unwonted spectacle of Science, Literature and Art fully imbued with the Divine spirit of the Gospel.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, August 4th, 1858. · S. S. NELLES, President of Victoria University.

NOTE. The result of this Appeal was most satisfactory, on the whole, as the following reports will show :

In the Town of Cobourg, itself, the result of the canvass for funds for the College was as follows:—Thomas Dumble, the Reverends John Beatty and Egerton Ryerson \$400 each; the Reverends John Ryerson and S. S. Nelles; Mrs. Dickson, \$200 each; the Reverend G. G. Whitlock, \$150; the Honourable G. S. Boulton and Messieurs A. B. Carpenter, William Weller, Sidney Smith, J. D. Armour, W. Tourje, John Hayden, G. Stephens, J. Denismore, J. H. Dumble, O. W. Powell, H. Mason and the Reverend W. H. Poole, \$100 each; the Firms of Hargraft and Company, A. Jeffrey and Son and Scott and Strong, \$100 each; J. Beamish, J. B. Fortune, J. Guillet, James Coburn, D. G. Boulton, W. Gravely, John Bain and J. H. Dean, \$50 each; nine persons, not named, \$25 each; eight persons, not named, \$20 each; nine persons, not named, sums varying from \$10 to \$15 each.

II. *City of Kingston.* Messieurs John Bredin and Company, \$500; William Anglin, \$200; William Dean and A. S. Chown, \$150 each; John Shaw, Robert Patterson, Thomas Overend, Edwin Chown and James Morton, \$100 each; Reverend Doctor Ephraim Evans, \$80; James Shrouder, \$60; seven persons, not named, \$50 each; two persons, not named, \$30 each; nineteen persons, not named, from \$1 to \$25 each.

III. *Town of Napanee.* Archibald Caton, David Roblin and the Reverend B. Slight, \$200 each; the Reverend Samuel Wilson, \$15; three persons, not named, \$10 each.

IV. *The County of Prince Edward.* Thomas Donnelly and Daniel Pettit, \$100 each; Jacob Johnson, A. Greeley, and C. S. Wilson \$50 each; W. C. Dorland, \$40; and one hundred and forty persons, not named, from \$1 to \$30 each.

V. *Town of Port Hope.* Doctor C. W. Cameron, and F. Beamish, \$100 each; and fifteen persons, not named, from \$1 to \$40 each.*

III. PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE ON THE APPEAL FOR AID TO VICTORIA COLLEGE, 1858.

We need here only, we trust, remind you of the claims of your own Educational Institution, Victoria College. Your liberality called it into being; and your continued patronage, has, so far, successfully sustained it. We have no wish to hide from you the fact that the past success of our College operations has been the chief source of its present financial embarrassment. That an effort, corresponding with the magnitude of the interests involved, in the continued prosperity of the College, not only ought to be made, but must be made, we firmly believe. To place it beyond the fluctuations of a precarious and uncertain revenue, an Endowment worthy the Community, whose it is, and adequate to its efficient and vigorous operation, must be raised. Its claims will, by the appointed Authorities, be presented before you, and we trust that a united and liberal effort will timely rescue the only Chartered University in British America under the immediate auspices of our Conference.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Conference,

JOSEPH STINSON, President.

MONTREAL, June 9th, 1858.

JOHN BORLAND, Treasurer.

*The foregoing are the results of the Canvass for aid to Victoria College in 1858. Other Statements of the Collections were made direct to the Treasurer; but the foregoing are taken from the published reports of the time.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, WINTER SCENE, 1853-1858.

II. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OF SCOTLAND), REPRESENTING QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, 1858.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OF SCOTLAND),

The Reverend Doctor Machar and the Reverend Doctor Urquhart, having retired from the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, according to the provisions of the Royal Charter, the Synod unanimously re-elected them, and ordered their names to be placed at the top of the Roll, and instructed the Clerk to intimate their election to the Board.

Overtures in regard to Queen's College Property and the Royal Charter. An Overture from the Presbytery of Montreal on the subject of legally securing the Property acquired by Queen's College for the education of Young Men for the Ministry, and an Overture from the Presbytery of Hamilton, praying the Synod to give expression to the meaning attached by Members to the clause in the Royal Charter of Queen's College, beginning with the words: "Each Congregation," and ending with the words: "Each year." The subject, after discussion was dismissed.

May 28th, 1858. Principalship of Queen's College. There was read a Memorial from the Executive Committee of the Trustees of Queen's College, dated May the 19th, 1858, expressing their views of the qualifications of the Reverend Doctor Cook of Quebec for the office of Principal of Queen's College, and their strong desire that he should permanently retain this office, which he had accepted temporarily, and praying the (Synod) Court to take into consideration the circumstances of Queen's College, and advise with Doctor Cook as to what may most tend to the welfare of the Church in this matter, or take such measures for the good of the College as, to their wisdom, may seem fit. It was moved by the Reverend R. Burnett, seconded by Mr. Neilson, and it was unanimously agreed, That the Synod heartily concurs in the appointment of the Reverend Doctor Cook to be Principal of Queen's College, and that this (Synod) Court hereby expresses the sincere desire that Doctor Cook will accede to the united wish of the Board of Trustees, and of the Synod, and continue to discharge the duties of the office,—the adequate discharge of which has been so satisfactorily and strongly expressed in the Memorial addressed to the Synod. Doctor Cook, being absent when this Resolution was passed, it was agreed, that an opportunity be taken by the Moderator, on Doctor Cook's return, to present it to him in the presence of the Court, and that the Moderator, the Reverend Doctor Barclay, and Mr. Greenshields be a Committee to confer with Doctor Cook on the subject.

May 31st, 1858. Bursary Fund. The Reverend Doctor Cook laid upon the Table a Statement by Mr. Andrew Drummond, Kingston, Treasurer of the Bursary Fund, showing the receipts and disbursements from December the 24th, 1857, to May the 22nd, 1858, and made some observations upon the importance of the object. It was moved by Mr. Morris, seconded by Doctor Barclay,—That the Synod, recognizing the importance and

the duty of making the Senatus of Queen's College to award Bursaries of a sufficient amount to deserving Students pursuing their studies with a view to the Ministry in that Institution, earnestly recommend the Bursary Fund to the attention of Congregations, and express their confident trust, that they will liberally support the effort;—which motion, being put, was unanimously agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

January 14th, 1858. A Letter was read from the Reverend Doctor Cook, dated Quebec, 7th of December, 1857, accepting the office of Principal, temporarily, and upon certain conditions.

A Circular addressed by the Secretary on the 10th of December, 1857, to Ministers and Congregations, of the Church, respecting the then Building Fund, was approved.

The Secretary read a Draft of a Circular to Congregations, requesting them to nominate persons to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees, which was approved.

Letters were read from Doctor Fowler of the Medical Faculty, asking £25 to purchase Materials needed in his Medical Classes, and also £25 to purchase Books for the Medical Department. The Secretary was instructed to write to Doctor Stewart, Secretary to the Medical Faculty, asking him to ascertain and report to the Board what Materials and Apparatus were required by each of the Medical Professors.

February 1st, 1858. Letter read from Mr. T. Robertson, dated Dundas, 28th January, declining to act, as elected, to fill a vacancy on the Board of Trustees.

A Letter was read from Mr. S. S. Laurie, Secretary to the Colonial Committee in Edinburgh, dated the 5th of January, authorizing the Secretary to draw for £300 Sterling, being Grant to the College for the year ending April, 1857, and also for the £35 Sterling, on account of the Bursary Fund. The Secretary reported that the Draft for the amount has been received and negotiated accordingly.

Instructions were given to prepare the Annual Report to the Colonial Committee, and also to forward the usual Petitions to Government asking for the Annual Grant.

On motion of the Reverend Doctor Cook, the following Resolutions were entered upon the Minutes, and referred for consideration to the next General Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

I. That, whereas the present College Building is not sufficiently large and commodious for the accommodation of the Literary and Theological Classes, Library, Museum, etcetera, and also of the Medical Classes, it is desirable that suitable accommodation should be provided for the Medical Classes in a separate Building.

II. That such accommodation could be more easily and cheaply provided by the erection of a Building behind the present College, say on, or near, the Site of the present Wood-house, inasmuch as, from its position, no architectural ornament would be at all necessary.

III. That such Building might, along with suitable Rooms for the Medical Classes, comprise a Public Hall for General Meetings of the College, for Prayers, for Divine Service, and for the granting of Degrees, etcetera.

IV. That the sum of £1,000 Currency, be expended in the erection of such a Building. And, whereas, it is desirable; *First*, That the General education of Students of Medicine attending the University should be improved, and the character and standing of the Profession be thus raised all over the Country; *Secondly*, That, by additional Fees, means should be received to meet the interest on the sum so expended, it be a Standing Rule that, in order to receive a Medical Degree in the University, it should be necessary, during each year's attendance, to attend one of the Literary and Philosophical Classes for at least one hour each day.

V. That, to insure the payment of the capital sum so expended, a sum not less than _____ dollars be annually ~~set~~ apart from the Parliamentary Grant to the Medical Faculty.

VI. That, in order to prepare for the next General Meeting of the Trustees, the means of deciding on the expediency of these proposed Resolutions, Mr. Drummond, the Treasurer, be authorized to procure Plans and Estimates for such a Building, as is required, after consulting with the Secretary and other Members of the Medical Faculty; and that the Secretary do write to Doctor Stewart to ascertain the opinion of the Medical Professors as to the probable effect on the attendance of Medical Students, of such a Standing Rule as it is proposed to lay down in regard to attendance at one of the Literary and Philosophical Classes, as a condition of taking Degrees in Medicine.

Doctor Cook stated that Professor Weir was desirous to have the sanction of the Trustees in the raising of a Fund from the whole Church, the interest of which should be employed in giving Scholarships to Students attending Queen's College; the Scholarships to be decided by competition, to be held during Terms of the Curriculum, subject to similar conditions with those imposed on Bursars, and to be open to Students of all Religious Denominations, whether looking forward to the Ministry, or not. It was further stated, that, in the event of his obtaining such sanction, Mr. Weir was prepared to enter zealously on the work, and would render an Account annually to the Trustees. The Executive Committee agreed to transmit the above to next General Meeting, with a strong expression of their approval. On motion, it was,—

Resolved: That the Reverends Professors Williamson and Weir be requested to state the reduction on their present salary which they would be willing to have made, as a condition of their receiving the Fees of the Students.

February 22nd, 1858. A Letter was read from Doctor Balfour of Edinburgh, strongly recommending Doctor Lawson, his Assistant, for the Chair of Natural History and Chemistry in the College. A Letter was also read from Doctor Lawson, stating his willingness to accept the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary enter into correspondence with Doctor Lawson, who would, in all probability, be appointed to the Chair of Natural History and Chemistry at the next General Meeting of the Board, stating to him that the salary to be £425 currency, per annum, of which £150 would be from guaranteed Fees, £125 from the Government Grant to the Medical Faculty, and £150 from the College Funds.

Steps taken by the Senatus to procure Prizes from Scotland, uniformly bound, and stamped with the seal of the University, were approved.

April 6th, 1858. The Secretary also submitted a Draft of the Annual Synopsis, which was referred to a Committee, consisting of Doctor Cook and Mr. Drummond, to revise and have printed as usual.

Resolved,—That Mr. John Power, Architect, be requested to prepare Plans and Estimates for the erection of a Brick Building in the rear of the College, as described in the Minutes of the 1st of February last; and also that he be authorized to superintend the painting and repairs of the main College Building.

Further Resolved, That Mr. Grant be instructed to prepare Plans and Estimates for laying out and improving the College Grounds.

A Letter was laid on the Table from Mr. Hugh Allan, authorizing the Secretary to draw on him for the Grant from the Temporalities Board for half year, ending on the 31st of December last, which was done.

A Letter was read from Mr. Andrew McEwan, *Factor loco tutores*, for the Children of the late Reverend Professor Smith, enclosing £35 Sterling, being the amount for Bursaries received by him from the Colonial Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

	\$	cts.
Books, Apparatus, Class Room, Furniture, etcetera	6,292	11
Shares in Bank Stocks, etcetera	39,600	00
Debentures	2,300	00
Mortgages	12,592	00
Lands as Endowment	16,992	00
Lands of the College Building	24,000	00
Lands (School Lot)	1,149	54
Shares for Bursary of Ladies' Association, Toronto	785	20
Royal Charter	3,107	37
Commercial Bank of Canada account, current balance of ...	2,482	97
	\$109,301	19

KINGSTON, 17th April, 1858.

ANDREW DRUMMOND, Treasurer.

III. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, REPRESENTING TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY, 1858.

January 5th, 1858. The Council considered the question of Trinity College School, Port Hope, and it was,—

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of the Provost, Professor Ambery, and Professor Kendall be appointed to report to the Council on Rules and Regulations for the said School.

Moved by Chief Justice Robinson, seconded by the Honourable J. H. Cameron and,—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Council of Trinity College, Toronto, are hereby offered to the Council and Convocation of the University of Oxford, for the generous interest which they have displayed in the welfare of Trinity College by the very valuable addition which they have made to its Library.

The Council of Trinity College desire also to acknowledge the obligation to the Vice Chancellor of Oxford, for his prompt and kind attention in bringing their application under the notice of the Authorities of that University.

January 19th, 1858. The Committee on Rules and Regulations of the Trinity College School, reported. The report was discussed, but not formally adopted.

Resolved, That subscriptions of Twenty-five pounds per annum to the Trinity College School Fund, be allowed, on the payment of Five pounds additional, so as to present two Day Boys in the Trinity College School at an annual charge of Ten pounds, exclusive, as in other cases, of extras.

Resolved, That no Undergraduate of Trinity College shall, for the future, present himself at the Examinations of the Law Society except he shall have given notice of his intention of doing so to the Provost, and shall have been approved by the Professors, after an examination in the prescribed subjects.

March 18th, 1858. Messieurs Denison and Hay attended the Council Meeting with Plans, etcetera, with respect to the proposed Chapel.

The Reverend Mr. Abrahall attended the Council on the subject of the Trinity College School at Port Hope.

April 21st, 1858. Ordered, That in future Professor Hind's designation be that of Professor in Chemistry and Geology.

A Letter from Professor Hind to the Provost was read, concerning a Substitute, during his absence, as follows:

If I am not prevented by some unforeseen circumstance I shall come to the Council on Wednesday next; Meanwhile I beg to state in reply to your enquiry that Doctor Bovell undertakes to continue the course of lectures in Chemistry with Freshmen, embracing the poisonous metals, which I had not described at the close of last Term, and the elements of Vegetable and Animal Chemistry. The second year men he engages to employ, as I have done, in practical Chemistry from the point at which I left them to the termination of the usual course.

In Geology he is willing to do what he can by blending that Science with his own subject, as far as possible. During the next October Term he has expressed himself willing to lecture on the elements of Experimental Philosophy to the Freshmen, as well as on the elements of Chemistry, and to introduce the Second year men to Practical Chemistry. The course of Experimental Philosophy was completed last Term, and the hour devoted to it would have been given to Photography, had I remained in Toronto.

Toronto, April 19th, 1858.

H. Y. HIND.

Ordered, That Mr. Lesslie be appointed the Church Society Scholar. Doctor Bovell's application for prolongation of time for Lectures was read, and his offer of a Silver Medal Prize approved.

Mr. G. T. Denison's Memorial in regard to a matter of discipline, was read. A Minute was adopted in reply thereto, and a copy of it was ordered to be sent to him.

(NOTE.—Several other cases, requiring the exercise of discipline, were reported to the Council, and were considered and dealt with.)

June 3rd, 1858. The thanks of the Council were directed to be sent to Mr. G. E. Thornley of Oxford, for his kind exertions to procure a contribution of Books from the University of Oxford to the Library.

Ordered, That the Certificate of Mr. James A. Miller be granted when his term of rustication has expired.

The Rules drawn up by the Provost as to the duties of the Steward and Servants, were approved.

The thanks of the Council were directed to be sent to Mr. H. I. Bohn for forty Volumes of Books donated by him to the College Library.

Ordered, That applications for the purchase of the College Lands may be approved of by Mr. Lewis Moffat, Mr. S. B. Harman, and the Bursar. Application to the Council to have the College Seal affixed to the necessary Documents being, however, necessary.

June 29th, 1858. Resolved, That in the Eleventh of the Rules to be observed by Students the word "Twelve" be substituted for the word "Eleven" and that the Gas be not extinguished in the College until 12 o'clock; so long as it shall be found that these Regulations be not abused.

Resolved, That the Report of the Trinity College School Committee be adopted, and that Mr. J. Hillyard Cameron and Mr. S. B. Harman be added to the said Committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Council be given to Mr. Dickson for his munificent aid in promoting the objects of the University by the foundation of three Scholarships in Arts.

July 8th, 1858. Resolved, That Professor Bovell's name be added to the Committee on the subjects of Law Degrees, and that the revision of the Statutes be referred to the same Committee.

That Mr. Middleton and Mr. Cayley's Terms be allowed, according to their application, and that, Mr. Lister and Mr. C. M. Jones be allowed the Law Terms kept by them before Matriculation.

October 11th, 1858. Resolved, That the Degree of B. A. be granted to the Reverend Charles Biggar Pettit, in consideration of eight Terms kept and Examinations passed at King's College, Toronto, and from Terms kept and Degree of B.A. conferred at McGill College, Montreal, and that he be esteemed to be in Trinity College of the same standing which he now holds in McGill College.

Resolved, That the resignation of the Wellington Scholarship by Mr. C. Jones be accepted, and that the same be given to Mr. Pakenham Edwin Stewart from October, 1858.

Resolved, That Mr. Hamilton Evans, Cameron Scholar, be allowed to reside with his Brother, Mr. George M. Evans, one of the Masters of Upper Canada College.

November 11th, 1858. Resolved, That the names of Mr. G. W. Allan be added to the Committees on Law Degrees, and on the Statutes of the University.

That Mr. Harris' Divinity Scholarship of £20, be increased to £30, for two years from October, 1858.

November 18th, 1858. Ordered, That the Bursar inquire of the Honourable Mr. J. H. Cameron as to how the Securities for the Loan of £3,610 made to him now stands.

That Mr. G. W. Allan, Mr. Lewis Moffat, and the Bursar be authorized to conclude an arrangement with some party, or parties, for surveying and valuing the Lands belonging to the College.

That Mr. G. W. Allan may instruct the Bursar to have suits commenced against parties as are in debt to the College, as he may think fit.

December 2nd, 1858. A Certificate to Professor Ambery was directed to be given. Mr. Allan informed the Council that he had seen Mr. Cameron, who stated that the Securities held by the College represent more than the amount named.

IV. THE (FREE) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA, REPRESENTING KNOX COLLEGE.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE (FREE) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA, 1858.

The Synod called for the Report of the Committee appointed on the Act of Incorporation for Knox College. The Report was given in by the Reverend A. F. Kemp, Convener, who detailed the proceedings of the Committee, and the various steps taken for having the proposed Act of Incorporation passed into a law. After full discussion, the following Motion was agreed to:—

The Synod receives, the Report of the Committee, and tender their thanks for the diligence they have shown in the matter committed to their care. They re-appointed said Committee, with the addition of the Reverend M. Y. Stark, Minister, and Messieurs A. Jeffrey, A. Fraser, and A. Mitchell, Elders; and, with reference to the points they have submitted to the Synod for consideration, approve of the alterations which they have made in the proposed incorporation Act of Knox College, and instruct them to endeavor to get said Act passed into law without delay.*

College Finances. The Synod then proceeded to call for the Report of the College Committee. The same was given in by the Reverend William Gregg, Convener.

After discussion, the following deliverance was agreed to, videlicet:

That the Report be received and sustained, and, in view of the paramount importance of the Theological Seminary to the welfare of our Church and Country, adopt its recommendation for the appointment of a Day of Special Prayer on its behalf; and further, that the thanks of the Synod be tendered to the Reverend Doctor Robert Burns and the Reverend D. Fraser, for their energetic and successful efforts in Great Britain and Ireland, on behalf of the College Building Fund, and to the Colonial Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and of the Free Church of Scotland, as well as to Christian friends in these Countries, and in England, for their liberal donations to this Institution.

*A copy of this Act of Incorporation of Knox College, as passed, will be found on page 247 of the Thirteenth Volume of this Documentary History.

The Synod would also express their thanks to the Convener and Members of the Committee for their diligence and zeal. They regret to find that the Income of the College has not yet met the necessary expenditure. They would again urge upon Presbyteries and Office-bearers of the Church the necessity of increased contributions; and they remit to the College Committee (to be appointed), the consideration of any special measures that may be required to liquidate the present arrears on the ordinary College Fund. The Synod further appoint the first Sabbath of November as a Day of Special Prayer throughout the Church in behalf of the College.

The College Committee was then re-appointed, and it was stated that,—

It belongs also to the Committee to Report that the debt on the Building has been very considerably reduced during the past year. Upwards of Two thousand pounds, (£2,000), have been paid on account of the Building and improvements. The whole amount now due on the original purchase is Two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight pounds, (£2,678), on which interest is payable at the rate of six per cent. The principal is payable in January, 1862, or at any time previous, as the Synod may wish. For the reduction made on the debt, the Committee is chiefly indebted to the contributions received in Scotland and Ireland by the Reverend Doctor Robert Burns, and in England, by the Reverend Mr. Fraser. Among the contributions thus received, the Committee desire to notice as deserving of special gratitude, grants of Two hundred pounds sterling, (£200), by the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, and Three hundred pounds sterling, (£300), by the Colonial Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland.

V. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, REPRESENTING THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

I. LETTER TO THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM CAYLEY ON BEHALF OF THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

I beg leave to submit to you the Memorial of the Trustees of the Belleville Seminary, and request that it may be laid before His Excellency-in-Council.

Two years ago the Government appropriated Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, (£750), to this Establishment, but, owing to some scruples of the Episcopal, Methodist Body, it was declined. The parties now pray for the Grant, and trust that it will be deemed expedient and just to place them on the same footing as Victoria and Queen's Colleges, and other Educational Institutions in the Province. I should like to be able to communicate to the Petitioners the determination of the Government, before the Estimates come up in the House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 23rd, 1858.

GEORGE BENJAMIN.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, BARONET, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Undersigned Trustees of the Belleville Seminary, most respectfully beg leave to lay before your Excellency-in-Council, the peculiar difficulties we have to encounter in establishing and sustaining said Institution of Learning.

Whereas various Institutions of a higher grade in the Province very justly received assistance from the State; and whereas, it is impracticable for the Belleville Seminary to compete with like Institutions, without State aid, we, the Undersigned, therefore, trust that your Excellency-in-Council will be graciously pleased to permit us to participate, with other Institutions, in the amount which you may, in your wisdom, place in the Estimates, for the encouragement of the higher Institutions of Learning in the Province, in the absence of a general law for such educational purposes.

And, we, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Robert Bird, E. Vanderwater, Samuel B. Gilbert, Caleb Gilbert, Samuel Osborne, Peter D. Daniell, Philip Carman, B. Franklin.

BELLEVILLE, March 5th, 1858.

II. LETTER TO THE HONOURABLE THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY ON BEHALF OF THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

Having been duly appointed Attorney by Mr. Elias Vanderwater, Treasurer of the Belleville Seminary, I have the honour to request that a Warrant may issue in his favour for the amount granted to that Institution during the late Session for the year 1858, videlicet, Eight hundred dollars, (\$800).

BELLEVILLE, August 30th, 1858.

WILLIAM HUTTON.

NOTE.—This amount, videlicet:—Eight hundred dollars, (\$800), was paid to Mr. Hutton, as Attorney for Mr. Elias Vanderwater on the 4th of September, 1858.

TORONTO, April 6th, 1859. W. WILLIAM DICKINSON, Acting Deputy Receiver General.

VI. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, REPRESENTING BYTOWN COLLEGE.

STATEMENT RELATING TO BYTOWN COLLEGE, AS REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF INCORPORATION OF SAID COLLEGE, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

The Members of the Corporation are His Lordship Joseph Eugene Guigues, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, President; the Reverend D. Dandurand, Parish Priest; the Reverend J. Tabaret, Superior; the Reverend A. Trudeau, Director; the Reverend V. Burtin, Professor of Philosophy; Reverend H. Mauroit, Professor of Belles Lettres; Reverend J. O'Connor, Bursar.

Besides the above, there are other Professors, whose names are as follows:—M. M. J. O'Connor, Mr. J. Lefevre, Mr. G. Collins, Mr. C. Petinot, Mr. A. McDonell, Mr. J. O. O'Brien, Mr. A. Brunet, Mr. J. Cooney.

The number of Students who attended the College last year was about ninety.

The Educational Course is divided into two Departments, the Commercial and the Classical; the first is adapted to such Pupils as require only a limited education, suitable to the ordinary avocations in society. This Course comprises Reading, Writing, Study of the French and English Languages, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, the Elements of Geometry, Algebra, and Surveying; History, and Geography. The Classical Course is intended for Pupils who are preparing for the Learned Professions, and embraces, Belles-lettres, Rhetoric, Mental and Natural Philosophy, a more extensive course of Mathematics, History, Ancient and Modern. The Pupils of both Departments are taught Composition, according to their capacity and proficiency. They may also receive, when their Parents desire it, lessons in Music and Drawing. Gymnastic Exercises are established, in order to contribute to the physical development of the Students.

The College has no other income but what is derived from the Pupils and from the Government allowance.

OTTAWA, 1858.

J. TABARET, Superior.

UNIVERSITY PROGRESS IN UPPER CANADA DURING 1858.

NOTE.—From Returns, which were laid before Parliament, as printed in the preceding pages, it will be seen what progress has been made by the following Institutions during the year.

From the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, and other information, we find the number of Students were as follows:

University of Toronto	113
University College (nearly)	200

Of this large number, about 50 or 60, whose names appear as Students in the Faculty of Arts in the University, attended University College, making the actual number of Students attending the different departments of the University, including Upper Canada College, over 500.

The several Faculties were thus represented in the University:—

	Matriculated.	Other years.	Total.
Law	24	12	36
Medicine	4	9	13
Arts (and Agriculture)	33	31	64
Total	61	52	113

Of the Faculties, University College only gives instruction in one—the Faculty of Arts—and in that Institution the numbers are:—

	Matriculated.	Students.	Non-matriculated Occasional Students.	Total.
Arts	60	50	90 (nearly)	200

An Order of the Queen-in-Council was passed during the year, conferring important privileges on the Graduates of the University of Sydney, Australia, which, it is expected, will be extended to those of the University of Toronto. The published notice in regard to Sydney is as follows, dated:—

Downing Street, March 1, 1858: "The Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that Letters Patent be passed under the Great Seal, granting and declaring that the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted, or conferred, or hereafter to be granted, or conferred, by the Senate of the University of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, shall be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in the Colonies and Possessions of the Crown throughout the World, as fully as if the said Degrees had been granted by any University of the United Kingdom."

From the proceedings of the Senate of Toronto University, on page five, it will be seen that a request had been made by the Senate of the University of Toronto, for the recognition of the University Degrees and Certificates in the Royal Charter, then about to be granted to the University of London, and that application was made to the Imperial Government, through the Governor General, for that purpose. The privileges conferred by the above Order-in-Council, are, however, more extensive, and apply to all the Universities and learned professions in the United Kingdom and Colonies.

The Canada Official *Gazette* contained a notice from Lord Stanley, the then Colonial Secretary, stating that "directions have been given by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the University of Toronto to be named among the affiliated Institutions in the new Charter now in preparation for the University of London." The Despatch is dated 31st March, 1858.

From the Returns made by other Collegiate Institutions, under a recent Statute, we find the following number of Students in attendance:—

	Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.	Total.	
Victoria	39	248	287	
Queen's	5	102	107	
	44	350	394	
	Arts.	Theology.	Medicine.	Total.
Victoria	Not given.	Not given.	50	
Queen's	37	10	60	107

CHAPTER V.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1858.

February 9th, 1858. The Chief Superintendent of Education laid before the Council the Reports, made to him, of the Inspectors of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, for the years 1855, 1856, and 1857.

Mr. John H. Sangster, having signified his intention to resign the office of Principal of the Central School at Hamilton, it was,—

Ordered, That he be appointed Mathematical Master in the Model Grammar School, at the rate of Three hundred and fifty pounds, (£350,) Halifax Currency, per annum; the appointment to take effect the First of next May.

The Programme of Examination for Masters of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada was modified, so as to be identical with the new Honour Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto.

Additional Honour Subjects were added, and also Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as adopted by the Council on the Seventh of July, 1854, as will be seen on pages 168, 169 of the Eleventh Volume of this Documentary History.

February 15th, 1858. The Letters, previously laid before the Council from Mr. Archibald Macallum, having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That, in accepting the resignation of Mr. Macallum, the Council deems it but just to record its high sense of the excellence of Mr. Macallum's character, and of the judgment and ability, the unwearied kindness and industry with which he was performed his various duties in connection with the Council, during the last eleven years, and especially as Master of the Boys' Model School since its establishment in 1848; and this Council devoutly wishes Mr. Macallum the greatest possible happiness and success in the important office to which he has been invited, as Principal of the Central School in the City of Hamilton.

Ordered, That the following appointments be made in the Model Boys' School, to take effect on the First of May.

Mr. David Fotheringham	First Master	Salary £200.
Mr. Adam Purslow	Second Master.....	Salary £150.
Mr. R. Moore	Third Master	Salary £125.

The question of the appointment of an Inspector of Grammar Schools being under the consideration of the Council, it was,—

Ordered, That the Reverend William Ormiston, M.A., be appointed Inspector and an Examiner of Masters of Grammar Schools for 1858, at a salary of Two hundred and fifty pounds, (£250,) for the year.

Ordered, That the Reverend William Ormiston be allowed One hundred pounds, (£100,) per annum, as acting Head Master of the Normal School, and Twenty pounds, (£20,) per annum, as one of the Examiners of Grammar School Masters.

Ordered, That the Reverend William Ormiston be allowed One hundred pounds, (£100,) for his services during the Session of from May to October, 1857.

A statement of the Current Accounts of the Council was approved. Also the Expenditure on account of the Model Grammar School from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1857.

March 30th, 1858. The question of opening the new Model Grammar School having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, (1) That the Model Grammar School shall be opened for the admission of Pupils on the second Monday in August, 1858.

(2) That the qualifications for admission shall be the same as those required for admission into the County Grammar Schools.

(3) That the Subjects of Instruction shall be the same as those appointed for the County Grammar Schools.

(4) That no persons shall be admitted to the Model Grammar School who do not purpose taking up the whole of the prescribed Course of Instruction.

(5) That the Scholastic Terms shall be the same as those appointed for the County Grammar Schools, and that the Fee for admission shall be Five dollars, (\$5,) per Term, payable in advance.

(6) That Three Pupils from each County, and two from each City in Upper Canada shall have the prior right of admission; and if any County, or City, shall not avail themselves of this privilege, the other duly qualified applicants shall be admitted in the order of their applications.

(7) That all applications for admission shall be transmitted to the Chief Superintendent of Education on, or before, the First of July.

The following Communications were laid before the Council: From the Reverend William Ormiston in regard to the Grammar School Inspectorship; from the Head Master of the Normal School, reporting visits to the Students' Boarding Houses; from the Second Master of the Normal School, also reporting visits to these Houses.

May 4th, 1858. The following Communications were laid before the Council: From Mr. Patrick O'Neill, applying for the situation as House-keeper. From Messieurs Thomson, Keith and Company, with an estimate for Steam-heating. From Mr. John H. Sangster, accepting the appointment as Master in the Model Grammar School. From the Head Master of the Normal School, reporting visits to the Students' Boarding Houses. From the Reverend William Ormiston, accepting the appointment as Grammar School Inspector. From the Second Master, reporting visits to the Boarding Houses. From Mr. H. F. Sefton, England, on his passage to Canada. From the Second Master of the Normal School, on Text books.

The Letter of the Second Master having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That the Text Books referred to be provided for the Normal School Students; and that, with a view to the increased efficiency of the Normal School, the Council deem it expedient to make the following arrangements for teaching the Second Master's Classes during the present Session:

Mr. J. H. Sangster to take the Junior Class in Arithmetic; the Senior Class in Euclid and the Senior Class in Algebra.

Mr. Watts, (Second Master), to take the Junior Class in Euclid, the Senior Class in Arithmetic, and the Senior Class in Natural Philosophy.

Ordered, That, on the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent of Education, the following arrangements in regard to the Janitor and Servants of the Institution were adopted by the Council:—

Mr. James Moore to be Messenger and Keeper of the Building of the Education Department proper, with Residence and Fuel, at a salary at the rate of Seventy-five pounds, (£75,) per annum.

Mr. John Murphy, Janitor in the Normal School, to have a Residence in the new Building and to have special care, as Messenger and Attendant on the Masters of the Normal School, as formerly, and that the Forty pounds, (£40,) allowed for washing the Rooms of the Building be discontinued.

Mr. Patrick O'Neill, Messenger in the Education Department, to have a Residence and fuel, etcetera, in the new Building, in consideration of his cleaning and taking care of the Rooms in the Model Grammar School Building.

Ordered, That for the future, all Students receiving a Certificate of Qualification of any grade at the end of a Session, shall be entitled to receive, for a period not exceeding two Sessions, the weekly allowance for the time during which they may have attended during any part of two Sessions.

Ordered, That permission be granted to the Band to play in the Normal School Grounds on such Evenings of each week, from Four to half-past Five o'clock P.M., as may be convenient to the Chief Superintendent.

June 8th, 1858. Great inconvenience having been experienced from the Boys having been found to congregate in large numbers in the Play grounds of the Institution in the Evening, it was,—

Ordered, That a Notice be prepared and put up in the Grounds intimating that any of these Boys found there after Four O'clock P.M. would be removed by the authority of the Police.

It having been found necessary to employ a Master of Writing and Book-keeping in the Normal and Model Schools, at a salary of One hundred and seventy-five pounds, (£175,) per annum, it was,—

Ordered, That an advertisement be inserted in the Newspapers, stating that applications for the situation will be received on, or before, the First of July.

June 25th, 1858. In reference to the admission of the Public to the Grounds of the Department, it was,—

Ordered, That the Gates be not closed for the present until 8 O'clock P.M. and that no Children be admitted to the Grounds unless accompanied by their Parents.

Various applications for license as Keepers of Boarding House for Students were laid before the Council and approved.

Ordered, That of the list of Superannuated Teachers submitted by the Chief Superintendent of Education, applying for pensions, those recommended, as complete, in details, be allowed, and those regarded as doubtful be laid aside for future consideration, while the remaining portion be rejected.

It having been deemed advisable to erect another Shed at the western end of the Model Grammar School, it was,—

Ordered, That Tenders be obtained from the parties who had tendered before for the erection of another Shed, according to the Specifications of the Architect.

The case of Mr. William McIver, School Master, Pensioner, having furnished proof for four additional years of teaching, he will, hereafter, receive his pension for twenty years' service, instead of sixteen, as formerly.

July 2nd, 1858. The following Communications were laid before the Council: From Mr. A. Macallum, about a Case of Birds. From the Chairman of the Committee of Examiners of Grammar School Masters, reporting the results of the Examination. From an Applicant for the Mastership of French, or German. From the Second Master of the Normal School, on Drawing and Music Certificates. From Mr. B. T. Jackson, on admission to the Model Grammar School. From Mr. William Storm, enclosing Specification for heating the Buildings. From Mr. Watts, the Second Master, tendering his resignation in the Normal School.

Various applications for the situation of Writing Master in the Normal and Model Schools were laid before the Council.

Ordered, That Mr. Alexander Russell Strachan be appointed Master of Book-keeping and Writing in the Normal, Model and Model Grammar Schools at a salary at the rate of Seven hundred Dollars, (\$700,) per annum. The appointment to take effect on the First of July. The whole time of Mr. Strachan, during school hours, to be employed.

The subject of Heating the new Building having been under consideration, it was referred to the Chief Superintendent, with a view to his obtaining additional information by personal inquiry both in the City and in Buffalo.

Ordered, That the Case of Birds referred to by Mr. Macallum in his Letter be purchased for the Boys' Model School.

July 30th, 1858. The following Communications were laid before the Council: **From** the male Students of the Normal Students, petitioning against Mr. Watt's resignation. **From** the Students of the Normal School, petitioning for one week's vacation.

The Letters of the Students relating to the Second Master were, with Mr. Watts' own Letter of resignation, referred to the Chief Superintendent for his report thereon.

The Council deems it inexpedient, under present circumstances, to grant the week's vacation to the Students, as requested in their Letter to the Head Master.

The proposition of Mr. H. C. Hill of Buffalo for warming the new Model Grammar School having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That the Chief Superintendent be authorized to enter into an agreement with Mr. Hill for the erection of the Furnaces for the sum specified in his Letter, and that Mr. Hill be required to furnish such security as the Chief Superintendent may judge necessary for the faithful performance of the work, and that the Chief Superintendent be requested to apply to the Government for authority to import the necessary furnaces and materials free of duty.

August 6th, 1858. The following Communications were laid before the Council: **From** Mr. P. T. Darey, St. John's, Lower Canada, applying for the French Mastership in the Model Grammar School. **From** the Head Master, reporting Boarding House visits. **From** Mr. Emile Coulcn, Toronto, application for the French Mastership. **From** Mr. Jules Durant, Toronto, application for the French Mastership. **From** the Rector of the Model Grammar School, giving a Sketch of the System of Discipline for the Model Grammar School. **From** the Head Master, with a list of Candidates for admission to the Normal School.

Ordered, That the subject of a Master of the French and German languages in the Model Grammar School be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, the Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie, and the Chief Superintendent of Education, to report upon the expediency, or otherwise, of the division of the duty, and on the qualifications of the present Applicants.

Ordered, That the Drafts of the Rules for the Government and Discipline of the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada, now under consideration, be adopted, with the modifications proposed to be effected by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul and the Rector.

Rules for the Government and Discipline of the Model Grammar School, approved by the Council of Public Instruction on the Sixth of August, 1858.

The Government and Discipline of the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada are lodged in the hands of the Council of Public Instruction, which, while it reserves to itself the right of finally dismissing, or expelling, any Pupil, has entrusted the ordinary routine of Discipline to the Rector, subject, however, to the following Rules.

Discipline. 1. Breaches of discipline shall be divided into ordinary and extraordinary.

2. Ordinary offences are those which do not imply, on the part of the Pupil, a direct purpose to create disorder, and these shall be made known officially to the Pupils as the exigencies of the School may require..

3. Extraordinary offences are those which imply, on the part of the Pupil, any kind of intentional disorder, or are otherwise specially aggravated.

4. A demerit mark of one shall be the penalty attached to each of these ordinary offences on their occurrence: but should the offence be committed after the Pupil has been specially warned by the Master, a record shall be made to that effect, and a demerit mark of two be the penalty inflicted, and an additional demerit mark for every additional warning. In no case, however, shall the demerit mark be increased by repetition, or otherwise, beyond five.

5. The demerit mark for lateness and absence, unless excused by the Rector, shall be marked as follows: five minutes late, one demerit mark; ten minutes late 2, fifteen minutes late 3, absent the whole hour, 5. Truant-playing shall be dealt with as an extraordinary offence.

6. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing the School, except in case of sickness, or some pressing emergency, and then the Rector's consent must first be obtained.

7. Any Pupil presenting a Note, or other writing, falsely purporting to be signed by his Parent, Guardian, or by other responsible person, shall be deemed guilty of a very grave offence, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

8. Each Master, before leaving the School, shall daily record in the "Register of Conduct" the marks for misconduct made by him during the day, and these shall be transferred by the Rector to the "Demerit Book."

9. In the case of aggravated offences, the Master shall either record the offence in the "Register of Conduct," or send the offender at once to the Rector, who shall deal with him according to his discretion.

10. When a Pupil's Demerit Marks during any three months of the same Session, amount to sixty, it shall be the duty of the Rector to suspend him until the next stated Meeting of the Masters, and to notify his Parents, or Guardian, accordingly. If then, the Pupil and his Parent appear, and lead the Rector and the Masters to believe that in future there will be a decided reform, they may re-admit him on trial, or, with the approbation of the Chief Superintendent of Education, continue his suspension from week to week, until the next Meeting of the Council of Public Instruction.

11. Should the Demerit Marks of a Pupil thus readmitted on trial again amount to sixty within the next three months, he shall be suspended by the Rector for one month, after which time, the Rector and Masters may, with the approbation of the Chief Superintendent, re-admit him a second time on trial, or continue his suspension, as before stated.

12. Should a Pupil on his second, or any subsequent, trial again, within three months, accumulate Demerit Marks to the amount of sixty, the Rector shall suspend him indefinitely and report the case to the Council of Public Instruction.

13. Every case of continued suspension shall be reported to the Council of Public Instruction at its then next Meeting.

14. Every Pupil shall be deemed disqualified to compete for the special honours at the Examinations, if his general conduct has not been satisfactory.

15. For any one act of gross misconduct, or a violent, or wilful, opposition to his authority, or to that of any Master, the Rector may suspend a Pupil, forthwith, informing the Parent, or Guardian, of the fact, and the reason of it, and communicating the same to the Council of Public Instruction; but no Pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the Council.

16. All suspensions shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Council.

17. The Rector and Masters may, at any time, and during any stage of the process of discipline, recommend the expulsion of a Pupil to the Council of Public Instruction.

18. When any Class, or any Pupil, who behaved throughout the week with marked propriety, the Rector, or Masters, may cancel a certain number of the Demerit Marks of that class, or Pupil,—it being understood, that this cancelling does not affect future Demerit Marks, or those given for extraordinary breaches of discipline.

19. No pupil shall be advanced with his Class at the end of the Term, who, in the Examinations upon the Studies of the Class, shall fail to obtain forty per cent. of the Marks for the first and second Classes, forty-five for the third, and fifty for the fourth Class; and no Pupil in completing the Course shall obtain a Certificate of Distinction, whose average is less than seventy-five; nor a Certificate of Merit with an average of less than sixty. In both cases the conduct must have been excellent in every department.

20. A Pupil may be promoted by the Rector to a higher Class any time, on the recommendation of his Masters, if his age and general attainments appear to render it expedient.

21. The Rector alone shall inflict corporal punishment, and only when such shall seem to him absolutely necessary.

22. The stated Meetings of the Rector and Masters shall be held every Friday, at 4.30. P.M.

The manner in which the ordinary Class Honours are determined is as follows:—

Each Master to keep a "Daily Register" of the Marks and of the conduct of each Pupil. At the end of the Month the various Class-marks are to be added together, and the average of the Pupil's Marks in each Subject of Study be found by dividing his sum by the number of recitations. All his averages to be added together, and to the sum thus obtained be added proportionately his Demerit Marks, and the combined result being divided by the numbers of his averages, gives his monthly average. A similar result is obtained for each Month of the Session. The average of the various Months

are then combined, and give the "Average of Monthly Results." At the end of each Quarter the Pupil is subjected to a rigorous written and oral Examination on his Studies,—it being so arranged that the Classical and Modern Languages alternate with the Mathematical and Scientific department, the marks thus obtained give the "Examination Average," which is added to the "Average of Monthly Results," and the combination of these two constitutes the "Session Average," which determines the order of Merit for the Class honours.

August 20th, 1858. The Letter of Mr. John Kerr Johnston, B.A., T. C. Dublin, having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That Mr. J. K. Johnston be employed for three months, at the rate of Three hundred pounds, (£300,) per annum, as First Classical Assistant in the Model Grammar School; on condition that, the Rector be fully satisfied that he is a fit and proper Person for that appointment.

Ordered, That the first part of the Order passed on the Fourth of July, 1848, and numbered Four, and the latter part of the Order passed on the Nineteenth of April, 1853, and numbered ten, be embodied in a new Minute, for the future government of the Model Schools, as follows:—The Boys' and Girls' Model Schools shall be under the direction of the Head Master of the Normal School; but the system of selecting classes of Students for the practice of teaching in the Model Schools shall be a matter of mutual arrangement between the Masters of the Normal School,—who shall see that the objects of the Model Schools are carried into effect, and that the system of Instruction and Discipline there, be the same as that taught and practised in the Normal School.

Ordered, That a Case of Natural History, similar to that procured for the Boys' Model School, be procured for the Girls' Model School.

August 24th, 1858. The following Communications were laid before the Council: From Mr. Emile Coulon, applying for the French Mastership in the Model Grammar School. From Student-Teachers, on the change of arrangements in the Normal School. From Mr. P. T. Darey, applying for the French Mastership. From Mr. Jules G. Durant, applying for the French Mastership. From the Rector of the Model Grammar School, recommending the appointment of Mr. Coulon as French Master. From the Head Master of the Normal School, relating to the dismissal of Mr. Cooper. From the Second Master of the Normal School, reporting visits to the Boarding-houses. From Mr. John Macdonald, recommending Mr. Schluter for the French Mastership.

The appointment of a French Master in the Model Grammar School having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That Monsieur Emile Coulon be appointed, upon trial, as French Master; that he be required to teach two hours a day in the Model Grammar School, and that his salary be at the rate of Eighty pounds, (£80,) per annum.

The Letter of the Students of the Normal School upon the revision of the Sessions of the School having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That, for the future, the Sessions of the Normal Schools shall respectively commence on the Eighth day of January, and end on the Twenty-second day of June, and from the Eighth of August to the Twenty-second of December, and that the next Session will commence on the Eighth of January.

The Programme of the Entrance Examinations and Course of Study in the Normal School of Upper Canada was approved. (See page 88 herewith,) also the following:—

Additional Qualifications for Honour First Class Provincial Certificates.

I. Each Candidate to have held an Ordinary First Class Provincial Certificate for one year.

II. To give evidence of being a successful Teacher.

III. To stand an Examination in the various prescribed subjects, in addition to those necessary for an ordinary First Class Certificate.

A List of Text Books for the Normal School of Upper Canada was approved.

Ordered, That in future no Student shall be entitled to receive any aid at the end of a Session, unless he shall have obtained a higher Class, (not grade,) of Certificate, and that the form of Certificate be altered, so as to specify the particular standing of each individual Student in each Branch of Instruction.

That the Terms of Admission to the Normal School be revised in accordance with the foregoing, as follows:—

Ordered, That the semi-annual Sessions of the Normal School shall be held as follows: (1) The Winter Session shall commence on the Eighth of January, and close on the Twenty-second of June; (2) the Summer Session will commence on the Eighth of August and close on the Twenty-second of December of each year; (and, if those days fall upon Sunday, the day following). Each Session to be concluded by an Examination, conducted by means of written Questions and Answers, and followed by a Vacation, as prescribed.

II. That no male Student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, nor a female Student under the age of sixteen years. (1) Those admitted must produce Certificates of good moral character, dated within at least three months of their presentation, and signed by the Clergyman, or Minister, of the Religious Persuasion, with which they are connected; (2) They must be able, for entrance into the Junior Division, to read with ease and fluency; parse any common prose sentence, according to any recognized authority, write legibly, readily and correctly; give the definitions of Geography; have a general knowledge of the relative position of the principal Countries, with their Capitals, the Ocean, the Seas, Rivers, and Islands of the World; to be acquainted with the fundamental Rules of Arithmetic, Common, or Vulgar, Fractions, and Simple Proportion. They must sign a Declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the Profession of School-teaching, and state that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that Profession.

III. That, upon these conditions, Candidates for School-teaching shall be admitted to the advantages of the Institution, without any charge, either for Tuition, the use of the Library, or for the Books which they may be required to use in the School.

IV. That the Teachers-in-training shall board and lodge in the City, in such Houses, and under such Regulations, as are approved of by the Council of Public Instruction.

V. That a sum, at the rate of Five shillings per week, (payable at the end of the Session,) shall be allowed to each Teacher-in-training, who, at the end of the first, or second, Session, shall be entitled to enter for a first, or second, Class Provincial Certificate; but no Teacher-in-training shall be entitled to receive aid for a period exceeding two Sessions, nor unless, at the end of the second Session a higher Class, (not grade,) of a Provincial Certificate of Qualification be obtained.

VI. That all Candidates for admission into the Normal School must present themselves during the first week of the Session, otherwise they cannot be admitted; and their continuance in the School is conditional upon their diligence, progress, and observance of the General Regulations prescribed by the Council.

VII. That all Communications be addressed to the Reverend Doctor Egerton Ryerson Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto. It was further,—

Ordered, That the following be the Committee on Examinations for the Normal School:

In Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, Messieurs Watts and Ormiston.
In the English Branches, Messieurs Robertson and Cockburn.

Ordered, That the Students be allowed two days' holidays during the approaching Provincial Fair, the days to be fixed by the Chief Superintendent.

September 24th, 1858. *Ordered*, That Mr. John H. Sangster be a Committee for the Normal School Examinations in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.

The following Letters were laid before the Council: From the Chief Superintendent of Education in regard to the resignation of Mr. Watts, the Second Master; from the Rector of the Model Grammar School, in regard to the resignation of Mr. Watts. From the Head Master of the Normal School also in regard to the resignation of Mr. Watts. From the First Master of the Boys' Model School, objecting to a Minute of the Council, and also a Letter from him, in reply to Doctor Ryerson's Letter on his case. From the Second Master of the Boys' Model School, tendering his resignation. From Mr. John K. Johnston, Montreal, accepting the appointment in the Model Grammar

School. From the Head Master of the Normal School, reporting Boarding House visits. From the Second Master of the Normal School, also reporting visits.

Ordered, That Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn be appointed one of the Committee of Examiners of Grammar School Masters in Upper Canada. It was further,—

Ordered, That the last year's Course of Study in the Grammar Schools be altered, so as to harmonize with the Honour Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto, and that the following Works be added to the list of Text Books prescribed for use in Grammar Schools, videlicet:—

Andrews and Stoddart's Latin Grammar. Doctor Schmits's Ancient History, (Two Volumes).

The Chief Superintendent of Education, at the request of the Council, submitted a Report, or Memorandum, upon the case of Mr. Watts, Second Master of the Normal School.

Ordered, That the Report of the Chief Superintendent on the case of Mr. Watts, Second Master of the Normal School, now submitted, be adopted, that his (Mr. Watts') resignation be accepted, and, as recommended, his salary be paid up to the end of November next.

The Correspondence between the Chief Superintendent and Mr. David Fotheringham, Master of the Model School, touching the conduct and discipline of the School, having been fully considered, it is deemed necessary for the interests of the Institution that Mr. David Fotheringham be relieved from his services as Master of the School, and that his resignation, therefore, be accepted.

Ordered, That the resignation of Mr. Adam Purslow, Second Master of the Model School, be accepted.

October 8th, 1858. The following Communications were laid before the Council: From Mr. R. Moore, resigning his situation in the Model School. From Mr. W. A. Watts, Second Master of the Normal School, referring to his resignation. From the Master of the Boys' Model School, reporting a case of discipline. From the Music Master, making suggestions.

Ordered, That the resignation of Mr. R. Moore, Third Master of the Boys' Model School be accepted, and that his salary be paid up to the end of October.

With the view of improving the condition and arrangements of the Boys' and Girls' Model Schools, the Council adopts the following Regulations, to take effect on the 1st of November.

Ordered, That the number of Pupils in each of the Model Schools be reduced from 200 to 150.

Ordered, That the fees of the Pupils in the Model Schools be twenty cents per week.

Ordered, That a Book be provided, and a record kept of all punishments, suspensions, or dismissals, of Pupils in each of the Model Schools, and the causes therefor. This Book of Record to be laid before the Council from time to time.

Ordered, That no dismissal of a Pupil from the Model Schools, and no suspension of a Pupil for more than one day shall take place without the concurrence of the Head Master of the Normal School, subject to an appeal to the Council of Public Instruction.

Ordered, That, in consideration of Mr. Henry Goodwin's teaching Gymnastics to the Pupils of the Model Grammar School, his salary be increased to Seventy-five pounds, (£75,) per annum, commencing from the opening of the School, on the 24th of August.

October 15th, 1858. A Communication from the Rector of the Model Grammar School, in regard to the Assistant Classical Master, was laid before the Council.

The appointment of a Second Master in the Normal School, and of two Masters in the Model Grammar School, having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That Mr. John Herbert Sangster be transferred from the Model Grammar School to the Normal School, to be Second Master therein, in place of Mr. W.

A. Watts resigned; and that he be also Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Model Grammar School at a Salary of Three hundred and fifty pounds, (£350), per annum.

Ordered also, That the Chief Superintendent be authorized to advertise for an Assistant, or First Classical, Master and a Mathematical Master in the Model Grammar School; the appointments to take effect from the First of January next; and that the salary of each be at the rate of Three hundred and fifty pounds, (£350,) per annum. In the meantime, the Chief Superintendent be authorized to employ Mr. Kilpatrick as a temporary Assistant to Mr. Sangster in the Model Grammar School, until the end of the Model Grammar School Term, at a rate not exceeding Two hundred pounds, (£200,) per annum. That the advertisement be inserted in the Newspapers of the City, and in one, or two, in each of the Cities of Canada, etcetera.

The Council further, upon the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent, made the following appointments:

Mr. B. Harrison to be Master of the Boys' Model School, at a salary at the rate of Two hundred and twenty-five pounds, (£225,) per annum. Mr. James Morris to be Second Master of the Boys' Model School at a salary at the rate of One hundred and sixty pounds, (£160), per annum. Mr. John Clarke Disher to be Third Master of the Boys' Model School, at a salary at the rate of One hundred and thirty pounds, (£130) per annum.

In consideration of Mrs. Dorcas Clark's long and efficient services, as Mistress of the Girls' Model School, it was,—

Ordered, That her salary be increased from One hundred and seventy-five pounds, (£175,) to Two hundred pounds, (£200,) per annum. That the salary of the Second Mistress be at the rate of One hundred and twenty-five pounds, (£125,) per annum. That the salary of the Third Mistress be at the rate of One hundred pounds, (£100,) per annum. These increases of salary to take effect from the First of January next.

Ordered, That in future Children of Members of the Council, and of the Masters of the Normal and Model Schools, be admitted to the Model Grammar School free of charge, and that these admissions be over and above the number of One hundred Pupils, for which the School was designed.

December 17th, 1858. The following Communications were laid before the Council: From Mr. James Morris, Toronto, accepting the appointment of Second Master in the Model School. From Mr. John Clark Disher, Toronto, accepting the appointment of Third Master in the Model School. From the Head Master of the Normal School, recommending Miss Morgan for a Government gratuity. From Messieurs Jacques and Hay, Toronto, enclosing Tender for moving the School Desks. From Mr. M. C. Smythe, Toronto, making a Boarding House application. From Mr. W. S. Black, of Pickering, making a Writing Mastership application.

The Chief Superintendent reported that Mr. B. Harrison, not being able to accept the appointment of Master of the Boys' Model School, he, with the concurrence of some Members of the Council, made a temporary appointment of Mr. James Carlyle as Master, it was,—

Ordered, That Mr. James Carlyle be, and is hereby appointed the First Master of the Model School on the usual terms, in the room of Mr. B. Harrison who, it appears is unable to accept the appointment.

The question of wearing official costume in the Lecture Rooms of the Normal and Model Grammar Schools, having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That the Reverend Doctor John McCaul and the Reverend Doctor Egerton Ryerson be a Sub-Committee to agree upon Gowns and Caps suitable to be worn by the respective Masters of the Normal and Model Grammar Schools, while in their Lecture Rooms, to take effect at the commencement of the next Session.

The Programme for the Examination of Common School Teachers in Upper Canada, adopted on the Third of October, 1850, was revised as follows:—

Programme for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools, by the County Boards, prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. (To be in full force until repealed, or revised, by the Council.)

Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to Examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

Minimum Qualifications of Third Class Teachers.

Candidates for Certificates are required:—

1. To be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading Book.
2. To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the Examiners.
3. To be able to write a plain hand.
4. To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound Rules of Arithmetic, and in Reduction and Proportion, and to be familiar with the principles on which these Rules depend.
5. To know the elements of English Grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose.
6. To be acquainted with the relative positions of the principal Countries of the World, with the chief Cities, physical features, and the boundaries of Continents, etcetera.
7. To have some knowledge of School Organization and the Classification of Pupils.
8. In regard to Teachers of French, or German, a knowledge of the French, or German, Grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of the English Grammar, and the Certificates to the Teachers expressly limited accordingly.

Minimum Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.

Candidates for Certificates as Second Class Teachers, in addition to what is required of Candidates for Third Class Certificates, are required:—

1. To be able to read with ease, intelligence, and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation.
2. To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching Writing.
3. To know Fractions, (Vulgar and Decimal), Involution, Evolution, and Commercial and Mental Arithmetic, and to be familiar with the principles on which the Rules depend.
4. To be acquainted with the Elements of Book-keeping.
5. To know the common rules of Orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence which may be submitted; to write grammatically with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passage which may be read, or any topics which may be suggested.
6. To be familiar with the Elements of Mathematical and Physical Geography, and the particular Geography of Canada.

Minimum Qualifications of First Class Teachers.

Candidates for Certificates as First Class Teachers, in addition to what is required of Candidates for Third and Second Class Certificates, are required:—

1. To be familiar with the remaining Rules of common Arithmetic.
2. To be acquainted with the Rules for the Mensuration of Superficies and Solids.
3. To be familiar with the simple Rules of Algebra, and to be able to solve Problems in Simple and Quadratic Equations; (Colenso's).
4. To know the first four Books of Euclid; (Potts).
5. To be familiar with the outlines of Canadian and English History.
6. To have some acquaintance with the elements of Vegetable and Animal Physiology, and Natural Philosophy, as far as taught in the Fifth Book of the National Readers.
7. To understand the proper Organization and Management of Schools, and the improved methods of teaching.

8. To be acquainted with the principal Greek and Latin Roots in the English Language, with the Prefixes and Affixes,—and to be able to describe and exemplify the changes of construction.

Female Candidates for First Class Certificates will not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the Second, Third and Fourth paragraphs under this head.

A List of Candidates for the Classical and Mathematical Masterships in the Model Grammar School was also laid before the Council, but the consideration of them was deferred until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock p.m.

December 23rd, 1858. A Communication from the Second Master of the Normal School was laid before the Council, containing a Report on the state of the Apparatus in the Normal School.

Ordered, That the Apparatus required by Mr. Sangster, in his Letter of the first of November, be supplied.

A number of applications of Candidates for the Classical and Mathematical Masterships in the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada were again laid before the Council and examined.

After a careful examination of the Testimonials of the various Candidates it was,—

Ordered, first, That the Reverend John Ambery, M.A., Professor of Classics in the University of Trinity College, Toronto, receive the appointment of First Classical Master in the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada, on the usual conditions.

Ordered, That Mr. Francis E. Checkley be appointed First Mathematical Master in the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada, on the usual conditions.

The salary in each case to be at the rate of Three hundred and fifty pounds, (£350,) per annum, and the appointments to take effect from the First of January next.

December 31st, 1858. The following Communications were laid before the Council:—

The Chairman of the United Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of Streetsville, applying for an increase of the Grant.

The Head Master of the Normal School, Toronto, enclosing a list of Students receiving Certificates at the end of the Twentieth Session.

Several applications for Masterships in the Model Grammar Schools were laid before the Council.

The subject of revising the Course of Study in the Common Schools of Upper Canada having been under consideration of the Council, it was,—

Ordered, That the following, after revision in detail by the Chief Superintendent of Education, be such Course of Study in the Common Schools, and that it be also observed in the Provincial Model Schools for the future.

(1) *Table, defining the Course to be completed in the First, or Lowest, Division.*

Enunciation.—To be able to enunciate clearly and distinctly the elementary sounds of the English Language.

Spelling and Definition.—To be able to spell any word in the First and Second National Book of Lessons, and to give the meaning of it in familiar terms.

Reading.—To be able to read fluently and well any passage contained in the First and Second Books of Lessons, and to know the substance of such Lessons.

Writing.—To be able to form correctly and legibly all the Letters of the Alphabet, and to combine them into simple words.

Arithmetic.—To be able to read and write any combination of not more than Five Arabic Numerals and the Roman Numerals to the sign for Five hundred; to know the Multiplication Table and Tables of Money, Weights, Length and Time; to be familiarly acquainted with the Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division by factors.

Grammar.—To be able to point out the Noun, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs in any common Reading Lesson; to know the Number, Gender and Person of the Nouns and Pronouns

Geography.—To know the Map of the World, Map of America, Map of Canada, and other parts of British America.

Natural History Object Lessons.—To have a familiar acquaintance with the habits, uses, instincts, etcetera, of the most important Animals of each class. Other Object Lessons may be used.

Needle Work (for Girls).—Under the direction of the Female Teachers.

II. Table defining the Course of Study to be completed in the Second Division.

Reading.—To be able to read fluently and well any passage contained in the Sequel to the Second Book, or in the Third Book of Lessons, and to know the substance of such Reading Lessons.

Spelling and Definition.—To be able to spell and define any word contained in the Sequel and Third Book of Lessons.

Writing.—To be able to write legible and correctly.

Arithmetic.—To be able to read and write legible any combination of not more than ten Arabic Numerals to the left, and six to the right, of the Decimal Point, and the Roman Numerals to the sign of One thousand; to be acquainted with the principles of Arabic and Roman Notation; to be thoroughly acquainted with the Arithmetical Tables, and to be familiarly and practically acquainted with the Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Decimals, and Decimal Currency.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the Grammatical Forms, and to be able to analyse and parse any easy sentence, and, as an example in Slate Composition, to be able to write short Compositions on any Natural Object.

Geography.—In addition to the former limit Table, to know the Political and Physical Geography of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and Oceania, the different Countries in each, with their Capitals; and to know the position and Chief Cities in the States of the American Union, bordering on British America, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

History.—To have a general knowledge of the History of the World, as given in the Fifth Book.

Human Physiology.—As contained in the Fifth Book of Lessons.

Needle Work (for Girls).—To be under the direction of the Female Teachers.

III. Course of Study; (Third Division).

Reading in the Fourth and Fifth Books of Lessons, in same manner as other Books are used in the Lower Divisions.

Spelling and Definitions.—Reading Books and the Spelling Book Superseded.

Derivation.—Reading Books and the Spelling Book Superseded.

Writing.—Text and a bold running hand.

Arithmetic.—Second Book of Arithmetic, (National Series).

Grammar.—Analysis and parsing of compound sentences in prose and verse, changes in construction, etcetera; Composition.

Geography.—Mathematical, Physical, and Practical, with Map sketching on the Blackboard.

Algebra.—(Colenso's) Part I. *Euclid.*—First Six Books. *Mensuration.*—Of Surfaces and Solids. *Drawing.*—Linear and Map. *English Literature.*—Spalding. *Book-keeping.* Elements.

Human Physiology.—To possess a familiar acquaintance with the Anatomy of the Bones and Skin, a general knowledge of the structure and uses of the Muscles and Organs of Digestion and to be familiar with the general principles upon which the healthy action and development of these various Organs depend; Circulation, Respiration. Nervous System, Senses, etcetera.

History.—General. English and Canadian.

Singing.—Hullah's Vocal Music.

Natural Philosophy.—In the Fifth Book of Lessons.

Needle Work (for Girls).—To be under the direction of the Female Teachers.

For Boys.

For Girls.

Trigonometry.
Elements of Geology.
Elements of Zoology.
Elements of Botany.
Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Science of Things Familiar.
Elements of Geology.
Elements of Zoology.
Elements of Botany.
Domestic Economy.

Extra subjects, however, to be taken up at the discretion of the School Authorities; no two, however, during the School Term.

The question of raising the Fees in the Model Grammar School having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered, That the following be the rate of Fees for the future:—

For one Pupil, Ten dollars per term, payable in advance.

For two Pupils (Brothers), Eight dollars per Term, payable in advance.

For Three, or more, Pupils, Six dollars per Term, payable in advance.

A number of Accounts of the Normal and Model Schools were laid before the Council and approved.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

I. CIRCULAR TO HEADS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS IN CITIES AND COUNTIES IN UPPER CANADA.

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a notice of the Opening, and Course of Instruction to be pursued in the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada

As it is a Provincial, and not a local, Institution, the Council of Public Instruction have resolved to apportion the Pupils to be admitted to each County and City in Upper Canada.

The object of this Circular is to bring the subject under the notice of the Council, over which you preside, in order that, if the Council should think proper at present, or at any future period, to select by examination before a Committee, or Board of Examiners, appointed for that purpose, three of the most meritorious Pupils within its jurisdiction, and assist them by Scholarships, or Bursaries, to attend the Model Grammar School, the preference will be given to them over all other applications from the same County.

I will only add that it is intended that the School shall be in reality what its name imports,—a Model Grammar School for Upper Canada.

Toronto, 8th June, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

II. OBJECT OF THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

The object of the Model Grammar School is to exemplify the best methods of teaching the branches required by law to be taught in the Grammar Schools,—especially the elementary Classics and Mathematics,—as a Model for the Grammar Schools of the Country, and as is the Provincial Model Schools a pattern for the Common Schools. It is also intended that the Model Grammar School shall, as far as possible, secure the advantages of a Normal Classical School to Candidates for Masterships and Teacherships in the Grammar Schools; but effect cannot be given to this object of the Model Grammar School during the first few months of its operation. The utmost care has been taken to select duly qualified and able Masters. The Pupils will board in private Houses sanctioned by the Council, at prices agreed upon by the Parents of the pupils and the Keepers of the Houses. A Pupil will be allowed to board in any private Family at the request of his Parents. The following are the Regulations which were adopted by the Council of Public Instruction in regard to the opening of the School:—

Ordered, 1. That the Model Grammar School shall be opened for the admission of Pupils on the second Monday in August, 1858.

2. That the qualifications for admission shall be the same as those required for admission into the County Grammar Schools, as follows:—Pupils in order to be admitted to the Grammar School, must be able, 1. To read intelligently and correctly any passage

from any common reading Book. 2. To spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence. 3. To write a fair hand. 4. To work readily questions in the simple and compound Rules of Arithmetic, and in Reduction and Simple Proportion. 5. Must know the elements of English Grammar, and be able to parse any easy sentence in prose, and 6. Must be acquainted with the definitions and outlines of Geography.

3. That the Subjects of Instruction shall be the same as those appointed for the County Grammar Schools.

4. That no persons shall be admitted to the Model Grammar School who do not propose taking up the entire prescribed Course of Instruction.

5. That the Scholastic Terms shall be the same as those appointed for the County Grammar Schools, videlicet:—There shall be four Terms in each year, to be designated, the Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn Terms. The Winter Term shall begin on the Seventh of January and end on the Tuesday next before Easter; the Spring Term shall begin on the Wednesday after Easter, and close the last Friday in June; the Summer Term shall begin on the second Monday in August, and end the Friday next before the Fifteenth of October; the Autumn Term shall begin the Monday following the close of the Summer Term, and shall end on the Twenty-second of December. And that the Fee for admission shall be Ten Dollars per Term, payable in advance.

6. That three Pupils from each County, and two from each City in Upper Canada, shall have the prior right of admission; and, if any County, or City, shall not avail itself of this privilege, then other duly qualified Applicants shall be admitted in the order of their applications.

7. That all applications for admission shall be transmitted to the Chief Superintendent of Education on, or before, the first day of July, 1858.

III. REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

This School will be opened for the admission of Pupils on the Ninth of August.

2. The Model Grammar School, established by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, is mainly intended to exemplify the best methods of teaching the branches required by law to be taught in the Grammar Schools, especially Classics and Mathematics, as a model for the Grammar Schools of the Country.

3. The regular Curriculum of five years embraces an extended course of instruction in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, English Grammar, Literature and Composition, History and Geography, both Ancient and Modern, Logic, Rhetoric and Mental Science, Natural History and Physical Science, Evidences of Revealed Religion, the usual Commercial Branches, Drawing, Music, Gymnastic and Drill Exercises; the more advanced Students will also attend Lectures in the various departments of Literature, Science and Art.

4. Only one hundred Pupils will be admitted.

5. Accordingly, the numbers of each Class will be strictly limited, in order that a due regard may be paid to the peculiar temper and disposition of each Pupil, and that the utmost efficiency may be secured in the cultivation of the intellectual faculties, and the inculcation not only of the principles, but of the practice, of a high-toned morality.

6. Every Pupil must follow the prescribed Course of Instruction, and pass the Entrance Examination in Reading, Spelling, Writing, the simple and compound Rules of Arithmetic, and in Reduction and Simple Proportion, the elements of English Grammar, and the outlines of Geography.

7. There are four Scholastic Terms,—the same as those appointed for the County Grammar Schools—and the fee for admission is Ten Dollars a Term, payable in advance.

8. The School contains large and ventilated Class-rooms, with Ante-rooms, a Library, and a Hall for assembling the whole School. The most recent improvements in School Architecture and School Furniture have been adopted. A large Play-ground is attached, with covered Sheds for exercise in wet Weather.

The Course of Instruction is so arranged as to prepare and strengthen the mind for the more severe study of each succeeding year.

By the peculiar system of discipline adopted, the conduct and application of the Pupils will be regulated by motives similar to those by which our conduct in after life is influenced, and the various honours will be made to depend as much on good conduct as in sound scholarship.

The Pupils will board in private Houses sanctioned by the Council, at prices agreed upon by the Parents of the pupils and the Keepers of the Houses. A pupil will be allowed to board in any private Family, at the request of his Parents.

All applications for admission to be transmitted in writing to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 1858.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AND SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR MASTERSHIPS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, WHO ARE NOT UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, as required by the following Proviso to the Second Clause of the Eleventh Section of the Grammar School Amendment Act of 1853:

"Provided always, that no person, (except a Graduate of some University, or University College,) shall, hereafter, be appointed Master of a Grammar School, unless he shall have previously obtained a Certificate of Qualification from a Committee of Examiners. (one of whom shall be the Head Master of the Normal School,) appointed by the Council of Public Instruction."

In terms of this Proviso it is,—

Ordered, That Candidates for Masterships of County Grammar Schools be examined as to their knowledge of, and ability to teach, the Subjects and Books, in which the Senate of the University of Toronto requires Candidates to be examined for Honours and Scholarships at Matriculation in any College affiliated with that Institution, as contemplated by the Fifth Section of the Grammar Schools Amendment Act of 1853, 16th Victoria, Chapter 186.* Which subjects of Examination are as follows:—

Xenophon, *Anabasis*, Book I.

Sallust, *Catilina*.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

Additional for Honours. Homer, *Iliad*, Book I. Homer, *Odyssey*, Book IX. Horace, *Odes*, Book I. Virgil, *Æneid*, Book II.

Translation from English into Latin verse.

Arithmetic and Algebra. Ordinary Rules of Arithmetic. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of the Square Root. (Colenso's *Algebra*.)

Geometry. Euclid, Book I. (Colenso's Edition of Simson's.)

Additional for Honours. *Algebra*. Proportion and Progression. Simple and Quadratic Equations. *Geometry*. Euclid, Books II. III. and IV.

English Grammar.

*The following is the Fifth Section of the Grammar School Act referred to: "And be it enacted, That in each County Grammar School, provision shall be made for giving instruction, by a Teacher, or Teachers, of competent ability and good morals, in all the Higher Branches of a practical English and Commercial Education, including the elements of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, and also in the Latin and Greek Languages and Mathematics, so far as to prepare Students for University College, or any College affiliated to the University of Toronto, according to a Programme of Studies and General Rules and Regulations to be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, and approved by the Governor-in-Council: Provided always, That no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any part of the Grammar School Fund which shall not be conducted according to such Programme, Rules and Regulations."

Additional for Honours. *English*. Grammar and Composition. *French*. Grammar. Voltaire, *Historie de Charles XII*.

History and Geography. Outlines of English History to the present time. Outlines of Roman History to the Death of Nero. Outlines of Grecian History to the Death of Alexander. Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography. (Putz and Arnold's Manuals.)

Additional for Honours. English History under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart. Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies, and also the following:

Mechanics. Explain the composition and resolution of Statical Forces. Describe the simple machines (Mechanical Powers). Define the centre of Gravity. Give the General Laws of Motion, and describe the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated. State the law of the motion of Falling Bodies.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Pneumatics. Explain the pressure of Liquids and Gases; its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.

Define Specific gravity, and show how the Specific Gravity of Bodies may be ascertained.

Describe and explain the Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump and Forcing Pump, and the Air-pump.

Acoustics. Describe the nature of Sound.

Optics. State the laws of Reflection and Refraction. Explain the formation of Images by simple lenses.

Astronomy. Motion of the Earth round its Axis and round the Sun; with applications of these motions to explain the apparent movements of the Sun and Stars, the length of Days, and the change of Seasons—explanation of the Eclipses and the Moon's Phases.

Elements of Chemistry. Properties of Matter, Aggregation, Crystallization, Chemical Affinity, Definite Equivalents.

Combustion, Flame; nature of ordinary Fuel; chief results of Combustion, i.e., the Bodies produced.

Heat: natural and artificial sources; its effects. Expansion; Solids, Liquids, Gases. Thermometer: Conduction, Radiation, Capacity, Change of form; Liquefaction; Steam.

The Atmosphere: its general nature and condition; its component parts. Oxygen and Nitrogen: their properties. Water and Carbonic Acid. Proportions of these substances in the air.

Chlorine and Iodine, as compared with Oxygen.

Water: its general relation to the Atmosphere and Earth; its natural states and degree of purity. Sea water, river water, spring water, rain water. Pure water: effects of heat and cold on it; its compound nature; its elements.

Hydrogen: its proportion in water; its chemical and physical properties.

Sulphur, Phosphorous, and Carbon generally.

Nitric Acid, Sulphuric acid, Carbonic acid, Hydrochloric acid: their properties and uses.

Alkalies, Earths, Oxides generally.

Salts: their nature generally. Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates.

Metals generally—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Mercury.

The chief proximate elements of Vegetable and Animal bodies; their ultimate composition.

The Committee of Examiners appointed by the Council meets in the Normal School Building on the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year. Candidates are required to send in their names to the Chairmen of the Committee one week previous to the day of examination.

CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, 1858.

I. LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AS TO A GRANT TO CERTAIN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I have the honour to submit for your opinion and advice the case of three Grammar Schools, (one at Streetsville, other at Bond Head, and the third in the Village of Richmond, in the County of Carleton,) to which I have not felt myself at liberty to pay the apportionment from the Grammar School Fund for the last half of the year 1857, on account of there not being an average attendance of ten Pupils.

The present Grammar School Act of 1853, 16th Victoria, Chapter 186, was intended to supersede all preceding Acts, in regard to the management of Grammar Schools; but, for fear that the repealing clause of the Act, (as it, in general terms, repealed all preceding Acts relating to Grammar School,) might repeal the Law creating a Grammar School Fund. That Act repealed certain Acts named and "all other Laws and Statutes relating to Grammar Schools, or Grammar School Moneys in Upper Canada, so far as they are contrary to the provisions of this Act."

Within the last few months my attention has been called to the former Statute, 59th George III., Chapter Four, relating to Grammar Schools, which requires an average attendance of ten Pupils in order to entitle a Grammar School to share in the Public Fund. At that time, however, Grammar School Pupils included all Pupils attending the Grammar School, whether in the elements of English, or of the Latin, or Greek Languages, but the present Grammar School Act provides for a Course of Study, which requires an Entrance Examination for admission to all Grammar Schools, and thereby excludes all Pupils in the mere elements of English.

Although, in the Grammar Schools referred to, which are united with Common Schools, there is an aggregate attendance from 20 to 50 Pupils, yet there are less than ten in the Grammar Schools proper,—that is Pupils advanced to, or studying, the subjects prescribed in the Grammar School Course.

Under these circumstances, I have thought proper to ask your opinion before yielding to the pressing solicitation of the Trustees for the payment of the money apportioned to these Grammar Schools above mentioned.

Toronto, April 5th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

II. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING OF THE SECRETARY TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

I have the honour, by desire of Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th April instant, asking his opinion as to payment of money apportioned to certain Grammar Schools mentioned in your Communication.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Act referred to by you, 59th George III., Chapter Four, having been expressly repealed by the Act of 1853, 16th Victoria, Chapter 186, Section Seventeen, you are, in his opinion, perfectly justified in making payment to the Grammar Schools to which you allude, of the apportionment from the Grammar School Fund for the last half of the year 1857, notwithstanding their not having an average attendance of ten Pupils, as had been formerly requisite, under the first-mentioned Act of Parliament.

Toronto, 24th April, 1858.

H. BERNARD, Secretary.

III. LETTER TO THE ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL SECRETARY. MEMORIAL FROM BOND-HEAD.

1. I have the honour to return herewith the Memorial from the Trustees of Bond Head Grammar School, referred to me the 21st ultimo, by command of the Governor General, and to report as follows for the information of His Excellency.

2. According to Law, I notify the Municipal Council of each County, through its Clerk, of the amount apportioned to each County, and the sum payable to the order of the Board of Trustees of each Grammar School in it. I do not notify the individual Board of Trustees of Grammar, (any more than Common,) Schools of the sums severally apportioned to them.

3. But in the case of the Bond Head Grammar School, I could not have given notice of an apportionment to that School for 1857, as I had no knowledge of its being in operation until the end of the year.

4. In the Memorial it is stated that the School was open only six weeks of the year 1856; and vacant again during the first half of the year 1857; and I have received no intimation of its being open at all during any part of the year 1857, until since the commencement of the current year, when, according to the return, the average attendance of Grammar School Pupils was only six, and the Inspector of Grammar Schools reported the School as below the requirement of the Law in regard to Grammar Schools.

5. Although the general terms of the Grammar School Act implies that a Grammar, as well as a Common, School should be kept open six months of the year, in order to entitle it to share in the Public Fund; yet it is not so stated in express terms; and I gave the Bond Head Grammar School the benefit of the doubt by paying the apportionment of 1856 for the six weeks during which the School was open. But what I saw from the Report of the Inspector of the state of the School, and from the Return of the Trustees, that the average attendance was only six during the half year it was kept open, I did not feel myself at liberty to pay the sum apportioned without consulting the Attorney-General, which I did first verbally and afterwards, at his request, in writing, as to whether, according to Law, I could pay money to any Grammar School the average attendance at which was less than ten Pupils, the Attorney-General advising me to pay the money in question, for the reason assigned by him. I did so, and notified the Trustees of it the same day.

6. As to the amount of the apportionment, the Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe established by a By-law, dated the 20th June, 1857, a Grammar School in the Town of Collingwood, of which I was duly notified, and to which I had to apportion one-half of the sum that would have been otherwise apportioned to the Bond Head Grammar School.

7. I may observe also, that the Common and Grammar School at Bond Head being united into one School, the united Board of Trustees have authority to collect, by rate, whatever sums they require for the support of the Union School, but which is in reality chiefly a Common School, there not being Pupils enough in that neighbourhood of the required class to sustain a Grammar School.

TORONTO, June 5th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

IV. THE HAMILTON BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL LAW.

(NOTE. By reference to page 74 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History, it will be seen that the Hamilton Board of Trustees made suggestions to the Chief Superintendent in regard to, (in their case), a necessary amendment to the Grammar School Law. In the following Letter, Mr. Billings, on behalf of the Board, again called the attention of the Chief Superintendent to the desirability of making the change in the Law, as suggested by the Board).

Understanding that a Bill is about to be introduced into Parliament for the better regulation and support of Grammar Schools, as Chairman of the Grammar School in Hamilton, I beg respectfully to call your attention to our case, and request you will use your influence to obtain the insertion of a clause "authorizing City Councils to elect Trustees for the Grammar Schools within Cities." At present the County Council elects the Trustees of the Grammar School in Hamilton, and it creates a difficulty that greatly impedes our progress. The County will not assist us with Funds, because our Grammar School is in the City,—the Citizens having the principal benefit; and the City Council will not assist because it is a County Institution.

Under these circumstances we could not have existed at all, had it not been for a kind of union with the Common Schools, which has been explained by the City Board of Public Schools; but this union is not complete, as contemplated by the existing Acts, because such a union would be unjust to the Citizens of Hamilton. The Common School Trustees are ten in number, the Grammar School six, if a complete union was to take place, the present Act requires the Common School Trustees shall be reduced to six to correspond to the number appointed by the County Council, all property held by either would become the property of the joint Board. Now the property of the Common Schools in this place is over £20,000 in value, whilst a year ago the Grammar School was £400 in debt. The joint Board would also have the power to tax the Citizens for the support of both classes of Schools; but it would not be tolerated that a Board, one half of which was appointed by the County Council, should tax the Citizens of Hamilton, or should acquire a joint right to their property. A full union of the two Boards is therefore impossible, under existing circumstances, however desirable it might be in completing our School System. I think you will, therefore, see the necessity of the clause I have previously alluded to being introduced into the proposed Law.

I feel quite sure, that if the Citizens of Hamilton recognized the Grammar School as a City Institution, it would meet with plenty of support, and we should soon have a suitable Building, and an educational Establishment that would be both useful and creditable to our City.

HAMILTON, March 27th, 1858.

W. S. BILLINGS, Chairman.

V. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 27th instant, and to state in reply that, a Bill has been prepared and submitted to the consideration of the Government placing among other things, the Grammar School in a City under the control of the Municipal Council of such City, with power to appoint the Board of Trustees, and to determine whether Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees shall, or shall not, be united; and to raise a sum equal to that apportioned from the Grammar School Fund,—providing also that no Grammar School shall be permitted to share in the Fund unless it shall have an average attendance of at least ten classical Pupils.

TORONTO, March 31st, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

VI. IN A JOINT BOARD OF GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES, WHICH SECTION OF THE BOARD HAS SUPREME AUTHORITY?

(NOTE. A number of parties connected with the Guelph Joint Board of School Trustees submitted a matter in dispute between them as to which Section of the Board could exercise supreme authority in regard to the Union School. The Chief Superintendent's reply was as follows:—

1. After having carefully read the papers submitted to me, examined the law and considered the subject, I entirely agree in the opinions so clearly and forcibly stated by the Special Committee of the joint Board in their Report on the subject, with the single exception that, as the Grammar School Law does not provide for the appointment of a Visitor to, any more than a Local Superintendent of, the Grammar School. the Local Superintendent could not, by law, be the one any more than he could be the other.

The Joint Board possesses all the power of both the Boards of the Grammar and Common School Trustees separately; but neither Board, separately, is authorized to appoint a Local Superintendent, or a Visitor, of the Grammar School; and, therefore, both Boards jointly cannot do so

The provisions of the Grammar School Act of 1853, and the Regulations authorized by it, (which was prepared and considered with great care, and formally submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General-in-Council,) clearly show, that the Head Master of a Grammar School stands next to the Board in authority in the Grammar School, and that no authority, or Officer, can be interposed between him and the Board.

The Schools in any Municipality, which it is the duty of the Local Superintendent to visit and examine, are, of course, those Schools which are established by the Law under the provisions of which his Office is created, and he is appointed, and not a Grammar School, for which no formal visitation and inspection of which by him is provided by law, (other than that by the Trustees and Examiners appointed by them, in connection with the Head Master), and also by the Inspectors appointed by the Council of Public Instruction; but even these Inspectors possess no power to admit Pupils into, or exclude them from, any Grammar School, but only to examine it and report upon its condition and management.

2. When a Grammar and Common School are united, it is the duty of the Local Superintendent to examine the Common School department of the union School, but not the Grammar School department, unless specially appointed to do so by the Board of Examiners of Candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, in the Grammar School. The Trustees can, of course, visit the Grammar School under their charge when they please.

3. There is also a difference between the office of Local Superintendent in Cities and Towns and Incorporated Villages and the one in Townships. The latter is appointed by the County Council, their duties are prescribed by the School Law; the former is appointed, and his duties are prescribed by the Board of Trustees in such City, or Town, or Incorporated Village.

The Local Superintendent seems to have acted in the best spirit, and with the best motives in the discharge of what he conceived to be his prescribed duties; but I think he was mistaken in supposing that the term "Schools" in the Municipality, which he was to visit, included the County Grammar School therein situated.

TORONTO, October 18th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS, 1858.

1. CIRCULAR TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ON THE APPROPRIATION OF THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES, ETCETERA.

1. The settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question in 1854 having placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of each Municipality in Upper Canada, I took the liberty, on the 15th of November, 1856, to address a Circular to the Municipal Councils on the expenditure of that money,* suggesting the investment of the Principal, and the application of the interest in procuring Maps, Charts, Globes and other Apparatus for the Schools, and Books of entertaining and useful reading for all classes in each Municipality. Many of the Municipal Councils concurred in my suggestion, appropriated several thousand pounds to the noble purpose of Education and Knowledge in this form.

2. I observe by a notice recently issued from the Department of the Honourable the Receiver General, that another instalment of the Clergy Reserve Fund is payable

* A copy of this Circular is printed on pages 334, 335 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

to the Municipalities on the approaching 1st of July; and I take the liberty again to invite, through you, the attention of the Council, over which you preside, to the subject of my Circular of November the 15th, 1856, as I am able, out of Legislative Grant for that purpose, to add one hundred per cent. to whatever sum, or sums, are appropriated from local sources for supplying the Schools with Maps and Apparatus, and the Schools, as well as the Municipalities with Libraries.

3. If you apply the Clergy Reserve Money to the payment of the Salaries of Teachers, it may lessen for the present the amount of your Municipal School Rates; but it will add nothing to your Educational resources, and will be of momentary advantage. But if you apply it to furnish your Schools with Maps, Globes, etcetera, and your Constituents with Libraries, you will not only confer a benefit which will be felt in future years, in all of your Schools, by all of your children, and by all classes of your population, and that without imposing a six pence Rate upon any one, but will double your resources for these most important purposes. The Legislative School Grant is apportioned to each Municipality according to population, and is not, therefore, increased, or lessened, by any application you make of your share of the Clergy Reserve Fund. But the Legislative Grant for School Apparatus and Public Libraries is apportioned to each Municipality according to the amount provided in such Municipality for the same purposes. In applying your Clergy Reserve Money to these purposes, you double the amount of it; and confer upon the rising generation, and the whole community, advantages which will be gratefully felt in all time to come, and develop intellectual resources, which, in their turn, will tell powerfully upon the advancement of the Country in knowledge, wealth, and happiness.

4. The voice of the people of Upper Canada has long been lifted up in favour of appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the Clergy Reserves to Educational Purposes. Now, that those proceeds are placed in their own hands, through their Municipal Representatives, it is as consistent, as it is patriotic, to carry out their often avowed wishes; and I know of no way in which it can be done so effectually as that, by which the amount of it may, in the first place, be doubled, and in the second place, be so applied as to secure permanent benefit to every Pupil and every Family in each Municipality in Upper Canada. If the Principal of the Fund were invested, and the Interest accruing therefrom be annually applied, as I have taken the liberty to suggest in my Circular, then ample means would be provided for supplying, in all future time, every School and every Family in Upper Canada with the means of increasing the interest and usefulness of the one, and the intelligence and enjoyment of the other, to an indefinite extent, and that without even being under the necessity of levying a Rate, or imposing a Tax, for that purpose. Such an investment would be the proudest monument of the intelligence and large heartedness of the grown-up population, and confer benefits beyond conception upon the rising and future generations of the Country.

5. I have, heretofore, furnished each Municipal Council with a copy of the Catalogue of Books for Public Libraries, and a copy of the Catalogue of Maps and other School Apparatus provided by this Department, together with the printed blank Forms of Application; and I shall be happy to furnish them again, and to afford every aid and facility in my power, as well as make the apportionment above intimated, towards accomplishing an object, or rather objects, so noble in themselves, and so varied and permanent in their influence and advantages.

6. I will thank you to have the goodness to lay this Circular before your Municipal Council, and to let me know, as early as convenient, the decision of your Council on the subject which I have taken the liberty to bring under your notice, in order that I may know what apportionments and provisions may be requisite to meet the appropriations, and comply with the wishes of the various Municipalities.

Toronto, 30th June, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

2. CIRCULAR TO VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin having kindly placed at my disposal, for gratuitous distribution in Upper Canada, a number of copies of his work on Logic, I shall have great pleasure in sending a copy of the Work for the Library of your Institution.

In addition, I shall also be happy to send for the Library a copy of each of the following Reports and Documents, as far as the supply which I have on hand will allow:

- "The Educational Museum and Schools of Art and Design in Upper Canada."
- "Canada at the Paris Exhibition."
- "The School House, its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangement, etcetera."
- "General Catalogue of Books for Public Libraries in Upper Canada."
- "Catalogue of Illustrated Books for Prizes in Schools."
- "Chief Superintendent's Annual School Reports" for past years.
- "Descriptive Catalogues of School Apparatus," etcetera.
- "Journal of Education for Upper Canada."
- "General Regulations for Public Libraries."
- "Grammar and Common Schools Acts."

And any other Documents at the disposal of this Department.

Please let me know the address of the party to whom the parcel should be sent.

TORONTO, February, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL CORPORATIONS, 1858.

1. MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN.

Resolved,—That it is highly desirable to increase the efficiency of the Common Schools of the Township of Vaughan, by aiding the Trustees in securing the services of the most competent Teachers by the offer of liberal salaries, and, for that purpose, the Treasurer of the Township be directed to pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of each School Section, within the Township, the sum of Ten pounds, (£10), out of the interest received, or receivable, on the 31st of December, on the securities, in which the money received from the Government from the Clergy Reserve Fund has been invested.

2. STATE OF SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY OF HURON, 1858.

In a special Letter to the Chief Superintendent of Education by the Local Superintendent of Schools in the County of Huron, he says:—

1. In the three Townships, which I have visited, Colborne, Ashfield, and Wawanosh, there is a considerable improvement in the Schools, as compared with their state at my first visit. On my inspecting the Schools the first time, as the roads were bad, I found the most of them thinly attended, but good order and industry were manifest in most of them.

2. As some of the Teachers seemed anxious that the Trustees and Ratepayers should be present on the occasion of the Local Superintendent's inspection of the Schools, I notified the School Sections, (two excepted,) previous to my second visit and I felt much pleased, I had done so. The Trustees in most of the Sections were in attendance, as well as others of the Inhabitants. I found the Trustees, in general, desirous to obtain information, relative to educational matters, and the improvement of their Schools. I know there is a diversity of opinion regarding the propriety of giving previous notice of each visit, and, although, it is desirable *inter alia*, that every Local Superintendent should know the condition of the Schools, in their every day working order, yet I find the results of an examination more satisfactory, to the Teacher, the Trustees, and others of the Inhabitants who may attend, when previous notice has been

given. And there are few School Sections in which instruction and advice relative to the management of the Schools, cannot be imparted advantageously, on these occasions, to the Parties interested. Numbers are often awaiting the Local Superintendent's visit to get information, regarding their duties under the School Law. Such conferences also, after the inspection of the classes, often allay disagreement; difficulties are smoothed over, and explanations given, which prevent much needless ado, as well as a large amount of trouble, as well as correspondence, between Parties unacquainted with the School Law, and the Local Superintendent.

3. In many School Sections, also, I find that there are numbers, who would be glad to be present, to listen, observe, and learn, when the classes are reviewed by the Local Superintendent. And they can also listen to the Lecture on such occasions, when they would not otherwise attend. I think, therefore, that the School Sections should be notified, as far as possible, at least on each alternate visit being made by the Local Superintendent

4. In regard to the condition of the Schools in the three Townships lately visited, I am much pleased to state, that I found them, with two exceptions, in a state of improvement. The Teachers generally pursuing the interrogative and intellectual system. In a number of the Schools, the Pupils could read well and intelligently, and answer most questions relative to the meaning of what was read. And in all the Schools there is a considerable degree of attention paid to the Roots, Prefixes, and Affixes, as Mr. Nairn, my Predecessor, had taken great pains, in explaining the importance of that branch of learning, and he otherwise performed the laborious duties of his office, in a faithful and praiseworthy manner. Considering the time that the Schools have been in operation, the Pupils have made a very good progress in Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and Arithemtic. And, with the exception of School Section Number One, Wawanosh, (in operation for several years) the Schools are all supplied with beautiful Maps, more, or less.

5. School Section Number Seven Ashfield had no Maps, but the Trustee expected them daily from the Education Office. The School has only been in operation nine months, and the inhabitants seem anxious in forwarding the interests of education. I was much pleased with the respectable appearance of the Scholars. Although a small Section, there were upwards of sixty pupils present, and the respectful and earnest attention exhibited by them, during the exercises, must have been gratifying to the Parents and Trustees who were présent on the occasion. There is a Globe in School Section Number Six, Ashfield.

6. I am glad to state, from my own observations, and what I learned otherwise, that the Teachers in these three Townships, are faithful in the performance of their duties, with few exceptions. There is only one Normal School Teacher in the Townships under my charge. He is in School Section Number One Colborne, and I have recommended those in the surrounding Sections to visit his School, as he shows more ability and tact in the management of his School, than those who have not had similar training. There is a Library in Colborne and Wawanosh, and, from the number of Volumes in circulation, I think the same beneficial effects will be the result, as may be expected from the establishment of any well selected, and well conducted, Library.

7. I said there was two exceptions to the general improvement, and the efficiency of the Schools, observable in my late inspecting tour. These were School Sections Number Three Colborne, and Number Four Wawanosh. Both have been established a number of years. But the comfort and repair of the School Houses, and the arrangement of the Schools were much inferior to a number of those in newly established School Sections. There were few in Grammar; and Geography was much neglected, although the School was well supplied with Maps. The Writing department was the most neglected. It was sometime before the Copy Books could be found, and those whose copies were found, testified in some instances, that the Owner had not written carefully, nor spelled correctly, nor had he kept the Copy Book clean, and free from blots. I explained to the Teacher how the Copy Books were kept in other Schools;

and mostly all showing improvement. I instructed them that there should be a set time for Writing, as well as for ordinary studies, when all the pupils should write, and every one of them show his, or her, writing to the Teacher, so as to have it inspected, etcetera.

7. The Schools in Grey, Morris, Harwich, and Lumley, I have only visited once, and could only report what has been said concerning new School Sections. A number of the School Sections in these Townships have Maps, and others are about procuring them. There are also several Schools opened in new Sections which I have not yet visited, (but will do so soon), and a number more are about to be opened.

8. The duties of journeying through new Townships, inspecting and examining classes, lecturing, or rather addressing the Teachers and Pupils and others who may be present are severe, both bodily and mentally, and the remuneration, in many instances, inadequate to the services performed. A great many of the Members of our Country Municipalities, are by no means aware of the arduous duties of the Local Superintendent and of their importance even when not fulfilled to the Letter of the Law.

HULLETT, 8th of April, 1858.

THOMAS SLOAN, County Superintendent.

(NOTE. I have omitted the remainder of Mr. Sloan's Letter, as he devotes several additional pages to pointing out the numberless disputes which occur at the Annual School Meetings, in deciding whether the School shall be supported by a Rate Bill on pupils, or by a School Rate upon Property. He gives a number of instances in his own County, and quotes examples of the same kind of disputes, which take place yearly in adjoining Counties, as reported by other County Inspectors. Happily these disputes ended with the year 1870; for, in 1871, the School Law was amended, and Free Schools were, by it, declared henceforth to be the law of the Land.)

3. SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

1. Our Common Schools during the past year of 1857 have been conducted on the Free System. Seven of the Teachers were trained in the Normal School, Toronto, and hold First Class Certificates of Qualification; three hold Certificates from the County Board of Public Instruction.

2. These seven Teachers from the Normal School have all given entire satisfaction, and are a credit to the Institution and to Mr. Robertson, the Head Master, who recommended them. They have shewn, in their bearing, that they are young men of most exemplary character, diligent in the discharge of their duty, and excellent trainers of Youth; our other Teachers from the County Board of Public Instruction bear equal reputation for industry and exemplary conduct.

3. I am happy to report that our Schools are a credit to the zeal manifested by the Trustees in their continued perseverance to improve the System, a work in a few years that will bear fruit one hundred fold.

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1858.

ALEXANDER WORKMAN, School Superintendent.

4. ARE FREE SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF TORONTO A SUCCESS?

In 1857, Mr. George A. Barber, the then Local Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board of School Trustees in the City of Toronto, presented to the Board a Report on the System of Free Schools, which had been established in 1851.* He claimed, in his Report, "that, according to his experi-

*So strong was the feeling against taxation for the support of the System of Free Schools, established in Toronto in 1848-1851, that a crusade against that System was the result. See Chapter XXIII of the Tenth Volume of this Documentary History. In 1848, the City Schools were closed, as the City Council refused to raise the sum necessary for their maintenance. See pages 67-74 of the Eighth Volume of this History.

ence, the result of the Free School System, as now carried on, was incommensurate with the cost of maintaining it. He, therefore, asked the Board to reconsider the whole question. A Committee was appointed to deal with the matter, and, in a Report, which that Committee presented to the Board of Trustees they say:—

The Local Superintendent, in support of the opinion, which he expresses, "that the results of the Free School System, as at present carried on in this City, are altogether incommensurate with the cost of maintaining it," states, (among other facts which he adduces,) that the number of Pupils attending the Common Schools in the City of Toronto is below that in due proportion to the whole number of children of school age in the City; that the attendance of the pupils registered and entered at the Schools is irregular; that those actually attending are unpunctual; and lastly, that a compulsory assessment and a voluntary attendance would seem to be manifestly inconsistent with each other, and, accordingly, that recourse should be had, either to the principle of compulsory attendance, or to the Rate Bill system.

2. Your Committee lament that the number attending the City Schools is smaller than it should be; whilst they have not failed to discover that irregularity and unpunctuality of attendance which would seem to vindicate the necessity of a sterner discipline, and a bolder administration, they are unwilling to charge upon the Free School System, as such, the responsibility for evils, which, but distantly, if at all, result from it, and which may probably be capable of correction, without resorting to fundamental changes.

3. It is worthy of observation that Common School Education in this City, as a system, has never yet been permitted to enjoy that stability and permanence of operation which is generally acknowledged as essential to success.

4. It is vain to expect mature vigour and full fruit, from a system subjected to such frequent and fundamental changes; and, although, during the trial of the last three years, it may, in some particulars, have failed to justify the sanguine expectations formed of it, Your Committee are inclined to regard as premature, any such unmeasured condemnation as would result in its disturbance, until every effort shall have been fairly exhausted to secure that efficiency and value which it has achieved in other places.

5. The Board has already separated the Offices of Superintendent and Secretary,—a measure which promises to secure a more constant supervision, and more efficient government of the Schools.

6. Your Committee, having discovered that no code of Rules for the instruction and guidance of Teachers and Pupils had yet been issued, have prepared, and will immediately issue, Regulations in regard to the duties and powers of Teachers, to the admission and expulsion of pupils, to regularity and punctuality of attendance, and other details of discipline; and they trust thereby to arrest many of the evils which are regarded as evidence of the failure of the Free School System.

7. The Board has already, by Resolution, determined to maintain the Free School System, as they found it in operation when they were elected; using every means at their disposal, further to improve and strengthen it, if possible, to full efficiency. It is, therefore, unnecessary for your Committee to enter upon any discussion of the relative value of the Free School, the Rate Bill, and the Compulsory Systems; a discussion which belongs to, and must find its issue with, the Ratepayers.

8. Your Committee, within the limits of the duties entrusted to them, accept the responsibility of administering the Free School System, which, as Trustees, they were elected to administer; and they are not prepared to recommend that the powers committed to the Board of School Trustees by the Ratepayers should be used to initiate the fundamental changes suggested by the Local Superintendent; and, in regard to

which, the Electors, as yet, have had no opportunity of expressing an opinion. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. W. CUMBERLAND, Chairman of the Special Committee.

This Report was adopted by the Board of Schools Trustees on the Sixteenth of June.

TORONTO, 16th of June, 1858.

J. G. BEARD, Chairman.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY AND CHIEF JUSTICE DRAPER
ON THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(NOTE. The foregoing Report of the Local Superintendent on the Toronto City Schools, and the discussion on it by the Board of School Trustees attracted a good deal of attention at the time, owing to the fact that so many of the Tax payers were opposed to Free Schools. Several Letters on the subject appeared in the Toronto Newspapers. It was also deemed of sufficient importance to be brought before the Grand Jury of the County of York at the Fall Assizes of 1858. This was done by the Honourable Mr. Justice Hagarty in his Charge to that Body. The Presentment of the Grand Jury, in its reply to the Charge of the Judge was as follows:—

“In the Charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court, the subject of Free Schools was especially brought under their notice, and more particularly the fact, that while Property was made to bear the burden of their support, that class for whose benefit especially that tax is imposed, do not come under their influence,—namely, the poor, whose Parents, or Guardians, are unable to pay for their education. The numbers which absent themselves from all Schools, and throng our Streets, and form incipient criminals, but too clearly demonstrate the truth of the case alluded to by Mr. Justice Hagarty. The remedy is surely one which should command the attention and solicitude of all who are interested in the welfare of society; and the Jurors are impressed with one means which they have reason to believe would promote the end sought to be obtained—namely, were more interest evinced by all in authority who, by law, are *ex-officio* Visitors of the Public Schools. It is a lamentable fact, that few of the City Clergymen, who occupy that position, visit the Public Schools, while the Judges and Magistrates have seldom if ever, deemed it their duty to give their countenance to those important Institutions, even by an occasional visit. The adoption of the principle of compulsory attendance has been followed with success in some parts of the United States, and may ultimately be rendered necessary here, if other moral influences fail to meet the sad exigency.”

To this Presentment, Chief Justice Draper thus replied:

“On the subject of Education, to which, he was aware through the reports in the City Papers, his learned Brother, (Judge Hagarty), had directed their attention, he could only say that a great deal might be done by those upon whom the superintendence of those matters devolves, to remedy the defects in the carrying out of the System. They must deal with it as a fact, that there are too many who, so far from encouraging the Common School System, were adverse to it. He wished that something could be devised by those who condemn the School System that could improve it, and that could enlist the sympathies and active exertions of the Community in it. He did not by any means say that the present School System was a perfect one, but a great deal of good would accrue, if it were only well supported. It was greatly to be regretted that the Streets were filled with a parcel of idle Children, who indulged themselves in acquiring pernicious habits; and there was much reason in the remark of the Grand Jury, that while taxation for education was compulsory, parents were not compelled to send their Children to the Schools. That must, however, also rest with the Legislature.”

CARE AND EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.

Several Petitions having been presented to the Legislature, praying that some provision should be made for the care of the many Deaf and Dumb Children in the Province, the following Letter was addressed to the Chief Superintendent on the subject, by Mr. McGann, who had opened a School in Toronto for the education of that hitherto neglected class. His Letter was as follows:—

I beg leave to inform your that there are in Upper Canada 560 Deaf Mutes in a state of worse than heathen darkness, and over 400 in a similar state in Lower Canada.

May I entreat your prayers to the Lord of the Harvest to send Labourers into this Vineyard, to break the barred portals of the ears of this unfortunate class, and send the light of the Glorious gospel of Christ to illuminate their benighted souls.

Reverend Sir, when the Lord implants a Will He also implants a faith in its purpose.

Toronto, August 23rd, 1858.

J. B. McGANN.

MEETING IN TORONTO TO PROMOTE THE EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, 1858.

A Meeting of influential Gentlemen was recently held in the Saint Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to consider the best means of instructing the Deaf and Dumb population. The Reverend Doctor McCaul occupied the Chair, and made some remarks pertinent to the object of the meeting. The following Resolutions were adopted:—

Bishop Strachan moved and the Mayor of Toronto seconded:

1. That a Municipal Institution, supported at the public expense, for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind, is much required; and that, in the meantime, a Society for promoting this object be formed in this City, limiting its operations, in the first instance, to the maintenance of the Day School, which has been commenced by Mr. J. B. McGann, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Honourable George W. Allan moved, and the Reverend Doctor John Jennings seconded:

2. That the Society shall be designated, "The Society for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind," and shall consist of such Members as shall pay annually to its Funds of the Society the sum of \$2, or more.

The Honourable George Brown, M.P.P., moved, and Alderman Boulton seconded:

3. That the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Committee of nine, including a President, Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to be annually elected by the Members at a Meeting to be called for that purpose on the first Tuesday in February, and that the provisional Committee appointed at the last Meeting be requested to act until the first Annual Meeting in 1859.

The Reverend T. S. Kennedy moved, and the Reverend William Gregg seconded,

4. That an annual subscription of Ten pounds, (£10,) in one sum, or in several sums of not less than One pound (£1,) each, shall entitle the person, or persons, contributing that amount to nominate one Pupil for instruction, free of charge.

The Reverend Doctor Adam Lillie moved, and Mr. Walter C. Croften seconded,

5. That, if the maintenance of the Day School should be undertaken by the School Trustees of the City, the Funds of the Society shall be applied to the provision of board and lodging for indigent Deaf and Dumb, who require such aid, and that the subscribers of an amount, to be hereafter named, shall exercise the power of nomination.

The Reverend Doctor Egerton Ryerson moved, and Mr. Thomas Moss, B.A., seconded,

6. That the assistance of the Government, the Legislature, the City Corporation, and the School Trustees be respectfully solicited in aid of this cause.

There were some interesting speeches made on the subject of the Education of the Deaf and Mute. Several of the Children under the teaching of Mr. McGann were brought upon the platform, who evinced the proficiency which those children can attain in reading and speaking, in sign language, to each other. The occasion was interesting, and gave evidence that the Society would prosper.

NOTE. It is gratifying to know that this two-fold subject,—that of the care and education of the Deaf and Dumb, and also of the Blind, occupied the attention of the Legislature at a later date, and the result has been that the Province now possesses two admirable Institutions,—the one in Belleville and the other in Brantford,—for the training and education of both classes of these unfortunates,—the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

CHAPTER IX.

CORRESPONDENCE ON FINANCIAL AND OTHER MATTERS WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITIES, 1858.

I. REQUEST FOR A WARRANT FOR \$21,000 FOR THE CURRENT QUARTER'S EXPENDITURE.

1. I have the honour to enclose herewith a Memorandum of the sums required for the Public Service connected with this Department for the present Quarter, amounting to \$21,000. This sum does not include the balance in the Bank at the end of last Quarter, as the Expenditure during the last two Months has exhausted this balance.

2. Owing to the fact that the proceeds of a Warrant for \$16,000 had been placed to my credit at the Bank in January, I did not think it necessary to make application as usual this Quarter. On inquiry lately at the Office of the Honourable the Receiver General, however, I find that the Warrant referred to was designed for the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. I, therefore, send in this application without delay, and respectfully pray that His Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to direct the issue of a Warrant in my favour for the amount of the enclosed Estimate in full, out of the balance of \$40,000 of School Moneys, which were coming to Upper Canada at the close of last year,—leaving \$19,000 still undrawn in the hands of the Receiver General.

Estimate of the Sums required for the Current Quarter by the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

For Libraries, Maps and Apparatus	£3,000
On account of the Model Grammar School Grant for 1858, to replace the sum already expended	1,000
For the Provincial Library and Museum	500
For School Architecture and Practical Science	200
For Superannuated Common School Teachers	250
For Grammar School Inspectors	125
For Depository Clerks	175

Total £5,250, or \$21,000
 TORONTO, 5th of March, 1858. EGERTON RYERSON.

II. TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, WITH THE SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT FOR 1858.

1. I enclose herewith a copy of the Apportionment to the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada for the year 1858, which is included in a General Estimate of the sums required by this Department at the end of the current Quarter, and amounting to \$140,887.

2. As the Apportionments to Grammar and Common Schools are due and payable by this Department on the 1st proximo, I respectfully pray that His Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to direct the issue of a Warrant in my favour for the sum in question.

3. The Estimate of the sums required for the Current Quarter by the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, is as follows:—

Apportionment to Common Schools	\$133,000
Yearly grant to Schools in New and Poor Townships	2,000
Apportionment to the Grammar Schools	33,290
Model Grammar School and other local Accounts	8,000
	\$176,290

From this sum deduct the Balance in hand on the 31st of March, 1858..\$18,758

Also one-half of the Grammar School Apportionment which is not payable until the 31st of December, 1858

16,645	35,403
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Net Amount required by the Department \$140,887
TORONTO, 24th of June, 1858. EGERTON RYERSON.

ENCLOSURE: APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, FOR 1858.

Counties.	Apportionment.	Counties.	Apportionment.
1. Glengarry	\$2254 00	30. Norfolk	2603 00
2. Stormont	1629 00	31. Oxford	3647 00
3. Dundas	1838 00	32. Waterloo	3154 00
4. Prescott	1466 00	33. Wellington	3211 00
5. Russell	477 00	34. Grey	1750 00
6. Carleton	3038 00	35. Perth	2522 00
7. Grenville	2134 00	36. Huron	3226 00
8. Leeds	3381 00	37. Bruce	1260 00
9. Lanark	2948 00	38. Middlesex	4244 00
10. Renfrew	1363 00	39. Elgin	2815 00
11. Frontenac	2166 00	40. Kent	2154 00
12. Addington	1720 00	41. Lambton	1770 00
13. Lennox	776 00	42. Essex	1979 00
14. Prince Edward	1974 00		
15. Hastings	3384 00		\$103,069 80
16. Northumberland	3268 80	Total to the Counties	\$103,069 80
17. Durham	3152 80	Total to the Cities	10,400 00
18. Peterborough	1778 00	Total to the Towns	6,991 00
19. Victoria	1571 00	Total to the Town Municipalities	936 00
20. Ontario	3359 20	Total to the Villages.....	2,567 00
21. York	6053 00		
22. Peel	2710 00	Grand Total	\$123,963 80
23. Simcoe	3380 00		
24. Halton	2186 00	Reserved as a basis, on which	
25. Wentworth	2659 00	to make an apportionment	
26. Brant	1969 00	to Roman Catholic Separate	
27. Lincoln	1959 00	Schools, estimated at	9,036 20
28. Welland	1965 00		
29. Haldimand	2176 00	Grand Total	\$133,000 00

NOTE.—The School Moneys apportioned to the various Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages, as per the foregoing Statement, are payable to the Toronto Agents of the local Treasurers. Whenever the Apportionment is withheld, it has been owing to the omission, or neglect, on the part of the local School Authorities to comply with the School Law, and to transmit to the Education Department the necessary Reports, or Audited Returns.

III. CIRCULAR TO THE CLERK OF EACH COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN UPPER CANADA, WITH A LIST OF APPORTIONMENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT FOR THE YEAR 1858.

1. I have the honour to transmit herewith a certified copy of the Apportionment for the Current Year of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village and Township in Upper Canada. This apportionment will be payable at this Office to the Agent of the Treasurer of your Municipality, on the First of July, provided that the School Accounts have been duly audited, and, together with the Auditors' and other Reports, have been transmitted to this Department.

2. Considering the number of applications during 1857, for aid from the Poor School Fund, I have thought it desirable to appropriate a few hundred pounds from that Fund, and divide it among those new and thinly settled Counties where the ordinary Legislative and Municipal Grants have not been sufficient to enable Trustees to sustain the Schools during the School year.

3. I have not deducted the Apportionment to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools from each individual City, Town, and Township, as was done in former years, but I have reserved a special sum, from which to make an apportionment direct to each School having a claim upon the Fund. This is the most equitable and satisfactory mode of apportioning the Grant, and it is one which, while it provides for the legal apportionments to Separate Schools, does not so directly and materially lessen the resources of those Municipalities in which these Separate Schools happen to exist.

4. I trust that the exertions and liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

TORONTO, 1st of June, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

(NOTE. The certified copy of the entire Common School Apportionment is not inserted here. The summary of it is, however, given on the preceding page.)

IV. PENSIONS TO SUPERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

NOTE. Application having been received from the Provincial Secretary for information in regard to Superannuated School Teachers, the following Reply was sent to him by the Chief Superintendent of Education:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the Fifth instant, requesting me, by direction of the Governor General, to furnish you, for His Excellency's information, with the names of the School Teachers now on the Superannuated list; the amounts they respectively receive; their respective ages; the number of years they have respectively taught, and the dates of their having been placed on the said list.

2. I herewith transmit the list and information required, together with copies of the Circular addressed to Applicants, the form of Application and Testimonials, and the Regulations according to which applications are received and granted.*

* A copy of these Regulations will be found on page 215 of the Eleventh Volume of this Documentary History. A similar Return was asked for by the Government and sent, with the Regulation, Forms, etcetera, on the 7th of May, 1856. See page 217 of the same Volume. The list of Pensioners is too long to be inserted here. It is varied every year, as each Pensioner dies and his name is dropped off the list.

3. In all cases, in which applications are granted, the full amount allowed by law is paid in the first year. This is done to place all Pensioners upon the same footing, and to provide for the payment of Subscriptions from Teachers now in the Schools, as required by law. But, after the first year, the aggregate sum is distributed to the several Pensioners according to the number of years each one has taught a Common School. But, from the great increase in the number of Pensioners, without any increase in the sum allowed them, the amount allowed to each recipient is now reduced to One dollar per annum for each year he has taught School. I have sought to get this Grant increased, but as yet without success.

4. A great deal of time and labour has been employed in examining applications and testimonials in favour of old Teachers and in correspondence respecting them; and, in my Annual School Report, I give the names of the principal parties on whose recommendation and testimony Pensions have been granted. Most of the recipients are in extreme poverty and greatly need further aid, which I trust the Government will grant.

TORONTO, July 9th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

V. APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT FOR \$11,612 FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF THE CURRENT QUARTER.

1. I have the honour to submit the accompanying Estimate of the Sums required to defray the Expenses of this Department and meet claims upon it, out of School Grants of Upper Canada, during the ensuing Quarter.

2. The whole of the ordinary Annual Grant for the establishment and support of the Model Grammar School has been expended on the Building and in Salaries. And the application for One thousand pounds, (£1,000), is part of the amount authorized to be expended for the erection of the Model Grammar School Buildings, as per your Letter of the Twenty-ninth of December, 1856.

3. I have deferred as long as possible from making the present application, and have made the Estimate as low as the engagements and requirements of the Department will permit.

4. I beg, therefore, that a Warrant may issue in my behalf without delay for the sum of \$11,612, pursuant to the accompanying Estimate.

TORONTO, September 6th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

ENCLOSURE: Estimate of the Sums required for the ensuing Quarter by the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada:

On account of the Library Grant	\$5,500
On account of the Model Grammar School	4,000
For the payment of Miscellaneous Accounts	2,500
	\$12,000
Less Balance on hand on the First of September, 1858	388

Net Sum for which a Warrant is required \$11,612

The Expenditure of July and August reached the sum of \$152,000, and has absorbed the amount of former Warrants applied for, including the previous Balance on hand.

VI. APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT FOR \$21,500, FOR THE EXPENDITURE DURING THE ENSUING QUARTER

1. Enclosed herewith is the accompanying Estimate of the sums required by this Department for the Expenditure of the ensuing Quarter.

2. A large proportion of the sum required is now payable to the Grammar and Separate Schools,—Cheques for which are being daily issued in advance of the receipt of the Warrant, as the balance in the Bank is only \$316.

3. I respectfully pray, therefore, that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to direct the issue of a Warrant for the amount of the enclosed Estimate as soon as convenient, videlicet, \$21,500.

TORONTO, 31st of December, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

ENCLOSURE: Estimate of the Expenditure for Quarter ending 31st March, 1859.

For Separate Schools	\$4,200 00
For Superannuated Teachers, (First half of the year)	2,000 00
For Grammar Schools, (First half of the year)	13,056 21
For Inspector of Grammar Schools	500 00
For Model Grammar School and other Accounts	2,000 00
	\$21,756 21
Balance in hand on the First of December, 1858	\$2,286
Receipts	900
	\$3,186
Expenditure during December	2,870
	316 00
(Say, \$21,500 are required.)	\$21,440 21

NOTE. There is an amount of about \$45,785 of the undrawn Library Grant in the hands of the Receiver-General yet available.

VII. RETIREMENT OF MR. THOMAS HODGINS FROM THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, AFTER TEN YEARS' SERVICE.

I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council, that Thomas Hodgins, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister at Law, has resigned his office of Senior Clerk in this Department, with the intention of devoting himself to the Profession of the Law. I would respectfully recommend the acceptance of his resignation, to take effect on the 31st instant.

I would remark that Mr. Hodgins has been in this Department for ten years, during which time he has distinguished himself no less by his urbanity, and diligence, and ability in the discharge of his official duties than by his industry and success in his private studies. I have no doubt an honourable and successful professional career awaits him, if his life be spared. Considering Mr. Hodgins' long and diligent, and most efficient, services in the Department, and his great merit as a young man just entering upon a new career of life, without any means but his energy and talents, I would respectfully recommend to the favourable consideration of His Excellency-in-Council, that he be granted the sum of Fifty pounds on his retirement from office.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Thomas Hodgins I propose the following appointments in the Department: videlicet:—

Alexander Marling, Esquire, Clerk of Accounts, to be Senior Clerk and Accountant.

Francis J. Taylor, Esquire, (now assistant Clerk of Statistics,) to be Clerk of Statistics.

Mr. Henry Butterworth, now Clerk in the Map and Book Depository, to be Assistant Clerk of Statistics.

I do not propose at present to recommend any appointment in the place of Mr. Butterworth, but intend to try a Youth, who has been in the Depository in a subordinate capacity.

TORONTO, June 4th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

VIII. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER BY THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

I have the honour to inform you, with reference to your Letter of the Fourth ultimo, that His Excellency the Governor-General has had under his consideration-in-Council your Communication of the Fourth of June, announcing the resignation by Mr. Thomas Hodgins of his situation as Senior Clerk and Accountant in the Education Office, and recommending that, in consideration of the length and efficiency of that Gentleman's Services, he be allowed a gratuity of Fifty pounds, (£50). His Excellency has been pleased to approve of your recommendation, and to authorize you to pay Mr. Hodgins the sum in question out of the Education Fund for Upper Canada.

His Excellency has further been pleased to approve of the Appointments which you propose to make in the Department in consequence of Mr. Hodgins' retirement.

TORONTO, 2nd of July, 1858.

T. J. J. LORANGER, Secretary.

IX. THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1857.

1. I have the honour to inform you that your Accounts for the year 1857 have been audited and found correct according to the Vouchers. I must, however, call your attention to the fact that the Vouchers sent contain very little detail. In most cases, they are simply a Receipt for the money, without any explanation as to the items of which the Account consists. I enclose a copy of the Minute of the Board of Audit respecting Vouchers, (especially items 13 and 14), and have to request that, in your Accounts, you will furnish all the details of which the payment in question is susceptible.*

2. There is one item in this year's Accounts,—your own Travelling Expenses to Europe, respecting which there should be some explanation, both as to the detail, and as to the authority for charging it against the two Appropriations.

3. I also desire to call your attention to the three Accounts, in which the expenditure has exceeded the appropriation. Under the head of Superannuated Teachers the excess is small, but, if the expenditure is likely to continue at its present amount, it would be advisable to procure an Order-in-Council authorizing a larger appropriation. Under the Head of the Model Grammar School, there appears to be no objection to the over expenditure, as the appropriation of future years will meet the present balance. But, with respect to the Museum, on account of which there was so large an over expenditure in former years, and the expenditure of the last year continued to exceed the appropriation, it seems to me absolutely necessary that some step should be taken to equalize the two sides of the Account.

I must also remark that you have not charged yourself with the amount received for Interest on monies lying in the Bank, as directed by the Order-in-Council of September 2nd, 1857.

TORONTO, May 8th, 1858.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

X. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

In reference to your request and remarks on the Accounts of this Department for 1857, contained in your Letter of the Eighth ultimo, and the Minutes of the Board of Audit, to which you direct my attention, I have the honour to state as follows:—

1. As it regards the items of the Accounts, to which the Vouchers refer, the Cheques and Vouchers state the object for which the sums specified have been paid. The Contingent Accounts of the Department cannot be given in greater detail than they have been; and the same remark applies to the moneys apportioned and paid to the Muni-

*This particular reference to items 13 and 14 in the Minute of the Board of Audit will be found on pages 165, 166 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

cialties and Separate Schools. In respect to the purchases made for the Books, Apparatus and Map Depositories, I do not see that further details can be given than are stated both in the Cheques and Vouchers, unless the Invoices be furnished. In my Letter of the Thirteenth of December, 1856, I stated to you that the "particulars of these Vouchers are Invoices for Books furnished by Publishers and are by special agreement confidential. You have not asked for them before; but if you still wish it, I shall be happy to furnish you with them."

2. As to my Travelling Expenses to Europe last year, I went with the individual consent of the Members of the Government, (the Governor-General was absent,) at the request of the Council of Public Instruction, with a view of procuring, if possible, three Masters for the Normal and Model Schools, and one for the Model Grammar School, I obtained but three Masters; and it was thought that the expense should be charged to the accounts of the respective School Funds in fair proportions.

3. I had some Correspondence and several interviews with the Directors of the Sydenham Crystal Palace, and succeeded in making an arrangement with them by which Casts of the Antique, or the Modern, Busts and Statuary can, at any future time, be obtained at the mere cost of taking the copy,—very much less than they can be obtained for from any private parties; so that we can obtain them, at any time that we have the means, and are disposed to complete our collection of the Historical Busts of Greece and Rome, as the collection in the Sydenham Palace is completed from all Museums of Europe. I also devoted several days in visiting the Sculptors' Studios in London and Edinburgh, and obtained from them Casts of such Busts as they had of the characters of the most celebrated persons in England and Scotland.

4. As to the Museum Fund, I have purchased all that I intend to do at present, and until the Fund will permit, and that circumstances require additional Objects and Specimens for the School of Art and Design. The over expenditure of this Fund is provided for in a Draft of Bill which has been approved of by the Government.

5. The over expenditure for the erection of the Building for the Model Grammar School has been authorized by a Letter from the Provincial Secretary, dated December the 29th, 1856.

6. No Order-in-Council of the Second of September, 1857, has ever been communicated to me; nor am I aware of its terms.

TORONTO, June 14th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

XI. INCREASE IN THE SALARY OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA.

(NOTE. In May, 1857, the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper and Lower Canada agreed to memorialize the Governor-General-in-Council for an increase of their respective Salaries. No reply was made to the Memorial until March, 1858. The Memorial, addressed to the Governor-General, was as follows):—

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor-General of British North America, etcetera.

The joint Memorial of the undersigned, Chief Superintendents of Public Instruction in Upper and Lower Canada, respectfully represent:—

1. That the Offices they hold are equalled by few others as to their importance and responsibility.

2. That of late years, and more especially by the legislation of the two last Sessions of Parliament, the duties attached to the said Offices have been considerably increased;

and that the various large sums of money now passing annually through the hands of your Memorialists constitute a pecuniary responsibility, which of itself, would justify much higher Salaries than those received by your Memorialists.

3. That the sacredness of the trust confided to them commands their undivided energies, and absorbs the whole of their time, leaving them no other mode of providing for the wants of their families, and not unfrequently preventing them from attending to their private affairs.

4. That the price of the necessaries of life is daily enhanced, and that the expenses attending a residence in a large City, and the discharges of high functions under Government are becoming every day more onerous.

5. That, in justice to themselves and to their families, and in justice also to the great public interest confided to their care, the importance of which ought to be acknowledged by a proper remuneration of the Officers to whom they are entrusted; your Memorialists desire respectfully to call Your Excellency's attention to their case, and they beg leave to add, that it would be a strange and sad feature in their career, if, after having successfully used all their abilities for the education of the children of the people of their Country, they were left with but scanty means of providing for the wants of their own children in this and all other respects.

6. Wherefore your Memorialists respectfully pray that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to increase their respective Salaries to such amount, and in such manner, as to Your Excellency may seem fit.

EGERTON RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Education, Upper Canada.

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Chief Superintendent of Education, Lower Canada.

TORONTO, 5th May, 1857.

XII. THE REPLY TO THIS MEMORIAL, SENT TO DOCTOR RYERSON WAS AS FOLLOWS:—

I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has had under his consideration-in-Council, the Memorial signed by you and the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, praying for an increase to your respective Salaries, and that His Excellency-in-Council has been pleased to direct that your respective Salaries shall be increased by One thousand dollars per annum, such increase to take effect from the beginning of the last fiscal year. A Warrant for the arrears of salary now due you will be handed to you, or to your Agent at the office of the Receiver General.

TORONTO, 29th of March, 1858 .

E. A. MEREDITH, Assistant Secretary.*

CHAPTER X.

REVISED REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO, AND THE COURSE OF STUDY.

(ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA, ON THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1858.)

The Council of Public Instruction, anxious to adopt such measures as appear best calculated to render the training of the Normal School as thorough as possible, and to diffuse its advantages over every County in Upper Canada as equally and as widely as possible, adopts the following Regulations in regard to the duration of the future Sessions of the Normal School, and the mode and terms of admitting and facilitating the attendance of Students at that Institution.

* See Section IX of Chapter XXII of this Volume.

Ordered, 1. That the semi-annual Sessions of the Normal School shall be held as follows: (1) The Winter Session shall commence on the 8th day of January and close on the 22nd day of June. (2) The Autumn Session shall commence on the 8th day of August and close on the 22nd day of December of each year; [and if those fall upon Sunday, the day following.] each Session to be concluded by an Examination conducted by means of written questions and answers, and followed by a Vacation, as provided.

II. That no male student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, nor a female student under the age of sixteen years. (1) Those admitted must produce Certificates of good moral character, dated within at least three months of their presentation, and signed by the Clergyman, or Minister, of the Religious Persuasion with which they are connected; (2) They must be able, for entrance into the Junior Division, to read with ease and fluency; parse any common prose sentence, according to any recognised authority; write legibly, readily and correctly; give the definitions of Geography; have a general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal Countries, with their Capitals, the ocean, seas, rivers, and islands of the World; be acquainted with the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, common, or vulgar, Fractions, and simple Proportion. They must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of school-teaching, and state that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession.

III. That, upon these conditions, Candidates for school-teaching shall be admitted to the advantages of the Institution without any charge, either for Tuition, the use of the Library, or for the Books which they may be required to use in the School.

IV. That the Teachers-in-training shall board and lodge in the City, in such Houses, and under such Regulations, as are approved of by the Council of Public Instruction.

V. That a sum, at the rate of five shillings per week, (payable at the end of the Session) shall be allowed to each Teacher in-training, who, at the end of the first, or Second, Session, shall be entitled to either a First, or Second, Class Provincial Certificate; but no Teacher-in-training will be entitled to receive aid for a period exceeding two Sessions, nor unless a higher class, (*not grade*), of Provincial Certificate be obtained.

VI. That all Candidates for admission into the Normal School must present themselves during the full week of the Session, otherwise they cannot be admitted; and their continuance in the School is conditional upon their diligence, progress, and observance of the General Regulations prescribed by this Council.

VII. That all Communications be addressed to the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

PROGRAMME OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AND COURSE OF STUDY IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

English: For Entrance into the Junior Division. Read with ease and fluency. Parse a common prose sentence according to any recognised authority.

For Second Class Certificates in the Junior Division, or for Entrance to the Senior Division. Read prose with correct emphasis, intelligence, and inflexion of voice. Rules of Spelling, (Spelling-book superseded). General principles of the philosophy of Grammar. Analyse and parse any prose sentence. Principal Greek and Latin Roots, Prefixes and Affixes. Prose Composition on any simple subject, with correct punctuation, etcetera.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Read Poetry and Oratorical Addresses with fluency and expression—Principles of Reading—Science of Language—General Grammar—Analysis and Parsing of Sentences in Prose and Verse—Changes of construction. Structure of Propositions and Sentences. Etymology—Changes effected in Roots. Correct Letter-writing, as regards Composition and mechanical arrangement. Composition on any given subject. History of the Origin and Literature of the English Language.

Writing: For Entrance into Junior Division. Write legibly, and readily and correctly.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. To write a bold rapid running hand.

Geography: For Entrance into Junior Division. The definitions—General knowledge of the relative positions of the principal Countries, with their Capitals—the oceans, seas, rivers, and islands of the World.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. The relative positions of all the Countries of the world, and their principal Cities and Physical features; the Islands; Hodgins' Geography and History of Canada; Mathematical and Physical Geography, as taught in Sullivan's "Geography Generalized."

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Use of the Globes—(Keith)—Geography of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States—British Colonies, (Hodgins.)—Rudiments of Physical Geography—(Somerville)—Structure of the Crust of the Earth.

History: For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. General History of the World, from the Creation to the present time, as sketched in the Fifth Book of Lessons. Chronological Chart.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Histories of England and Canada. Philosophy of History.

Education and the Art of Teaching: For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. The general principles of the Science of Education—General plan of School Organization—Practice of teaching, as exemplified in the Junior divisions of the Model School.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. The Science of Education applied to the teaching of Common Schools—Methods of teaching the different branches—Practice thereof with Senior division, Model School—Organization of Central Schools—Dimensions and structure of School-houses—Furniture and Apparatus.

**Music: For Entrance into Junior Division.* None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division.

Vocal Music: For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Hullah's System.

Drawing: For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. None.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Faculty in making perspective Outline Sketches of Common Objects.

Book-keeping: For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. The Rudiments of Arithmetic, etcetera.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Single and Double Entry. Arithmetic and Mensuration: *For Entrance into Junior Division.* Fundamental Rules, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. Notation, Numeration, Fundamental Rules in different scales of Notation, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Prime Numbers, Fractions, (Vulgar and Decimal), Proportion, (Simple and Compound), Practice, Percentage, (including Simple Interest, Insurance, Brokerage, etcetera), Square and Cube Roots, Mensuration of Surfaces, and Mental Arithmetic.

*Not required of those who are naturally disqualified.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Review pass subjects of Junior Division—Discount, Fellowship, Barter, Equation of Payments, Profit and Loss, Alligation, Compound Interest, Annuities, Position, Progression, Logarithms and Applications, Intellectual Arithmetic, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

Algebra: For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. Definitions, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. Use of Brackets, Decomposition of Trinomials, Resolution into Factors, Involution, Square of Multinomials, Expansion of $(a+b)^n$, Evolution, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Interpretation of Symbol so $\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{a}{0}$, ∞ , and $=$, Simple Equations.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Review pass subjects of Junior Division, Indices, Surds, Quadratic Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, Ratio, Proportion, Variation, Permutations, Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Notation, Decimals, Interest, etcetera, Properties of Numbers, Fractions, Exponential Theorem, Logarithms, Algebraic Series, Cubic and Biquadratic Equations.

Euclid: For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. Books I and II with Exercises, (Potts).

For ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Books III, IV, VI and Definitions of B. V. Exercises on Six Books, (Potts).

Natural Philosophy: For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. Properties of Matter, Statics, Hydrostatics, Dynamics, and Hydrodynamics, Human Physiology.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Heat, Light, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Optics and Acoustics. Vegetable Physiology, General View of Geology.

Chemistry: For Entrance into Junior Division. None.

For Second Class Certificates in Junior Division, or for Entrance to Senior Division. None.

For Ordinary First Class Certificates in Senior Division. Constitution of Matter, Chemical Nomenclature, Symbols, Laws of Combination, Chemical Affinity, Crystallization, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Chlorine, Calcium, Aluminum, Silicon, Potassium, Sodium, Iodine, Manganese, Magnesium, Iron, Lead, Fluorine and their principal compounds, Nature of Soils, of Organic Bodies, Germination of the Seed, Development of the Plant, Source of Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, etcetera, in Plants, Products of Vegetable growth, Woody Fibre, Gum, Starch, Sugar, Gluten, etcetera, Cultivation of Plants, Composition and Formation of Soils, Mineral Constituents of Plants, Action of Manures, etcetera.

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR HONOUR FIRST CLASS PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

- I. Each Candidate to have held an Ordinary First Class Provincial Certificate for one year.
- II. To give evidence of having been a successful Teacher.

III. To stand an examination in the following subjects, in addition to those necessary for an Ordinary First Class Certificate, videlicet:—

1. English History and Literature.
2. Canadian History and Geography.
3. Outlines of Ancient and Modern History and Geography.
4. Latin Grammar, and Books IV, V, and VI of Cæsar's Commentaries.
5. Outlines of Geology and Astronomy.
6. Science of Teaching, School Organization, Management, etcetera.
7. Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy (Whately and Stewart)
8. Algebra—General Theory of Equations, Imaginary Quantities.
9. Euclid—Books XI and XII.
10. Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Plane Triangles, (Colenso).
11. Inorganic Chemistry, (Gregory's Handbook).
12. The principles of Book-keeping, Music and Drawing.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS FOR USE IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

The use of which is gratuitously allowed to Teachers in-training during their attendance at the School.

National First Book of Lessons.	National Mensuration
National Second Book of Lessons.	Potts' Euclid.
National Third Book of Lessons.	Colenso's Algebra (Part I).
National Fourth Book of Lessons.	Tomlinson's Rudimentary Mechanics.
National Fifth Book of Lessons.	Fownes' Rudimentary Chemistry.
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded.	Hullah's Manual of Music.
National English Grammar.	Art Examples (Department of Science and Art).
National Art of Reading.	A Slate.
Spaulding's English Literature.	Two Note Books.
National Arithmetic.	A Writing Book.
National Book-Keeping.	
Hodgins' Geography and History of the British Colonies.	
Sullivan's Geography Generalized, and Somerville's Physical Geography.	

CHAPTER XI.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1858.

1. I have the honour to lay before you some general observations on the condition and progress of the Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1858. For minute and particular information about each of the Schools separately, I beg leave respectfully to refer you to my Special Report, already in your hands;* wherein a detailed account is given of the School Premises, their extent, accommodation, condition and furniture; of the Globes, Maps, Charts, and Apparatus with which they are furnished; of the number of Pupils, average attendance, and branches of Study pursued; of the modes of teaching and system of Discipline; the organization of the School and the classification of the Pupils; the Subjects taught and the proficiency in each; the names, qualifications and Salaries of the Teachers; the Books used and Fees paid by the Pupils, together with remarks upon the more important defects, or the characteristic excellencies, of each School.

* This Special Report, which was made by the Inspector each year, in addition to his General Report, is not inserted, as it deals only with details, on which is based the apportionment.

2. It is peculiarly gratifying to mark the steady onward progress of these Schools, in character and efficiency; very many of them now presenting a striking and pleasing contrast to their former state, both in external aspect and internal arrangement, management and discipline; and, although, much remains to be done before this part of our System of National Education can be at all what is desirable and necessary, the improvement in almost every respect made within the last few years is most encouraging and promising, nor can I doubt but that ere long they will be fitted to fill their proper place between the Common School and the College; and by furnishing to one class of Students the advantages of a higher English Education, and to another class the requisite elementary training in Classics and Mathematics, they cannot fail greatly to elevate the standard of education in the Country, and to excite and assist many of our generous youth to obtain all the advantages of a liberal University Course of Study.

3. During the past year the most decided progress has been made in advancing the character, claims and usefulness of these Schools, in the erection, enlargement and furnishing of School Houses, in the increasing desire on the part of Trustees to procure the services of able, experienced and trained Teachers, as also in a greatly increased attendance of more advanced Pupils, both in Natural Science and Classics; and, I would add, the obviously deepening convictions in the minds of many, that such higher Schools as these are a necessity, and have claims upon the support and liberality of the Public, in order that the means of culture and the path to honourable distinction may be, as far as possible, accessible to all. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that, owing to an unfortunate location, premature commencement, or incompetent management, some Schools have grievously failed, and thereby cast a sort of reflection upon all the rest, as if the General School System and management were at fault; whereas, in most cases, where failure has been the result, the School was really not called for, and enlisted the sympathies of only a few. This undue increase in the number of the Schools has risen mainly from the laudable desire of a few individuals in each Town, or Village, to obtain, if possible, near their own homes a Classical training for their sons; hence the attempt not unfrequently made to establish and open a School where a sufficient number of Classical Pupils cannot be obtained. And this lack of interest and paucity of numbers have led to the union of the Grammar with the Common School, which union, in some cases, at least, has by no means been productive of good results to the higher departments of the United Schools. Such Schools, being, in reality, only Common Schools, and generally not the best, inasmuch as skill in teaching and the management, so essential to the success of a Teacher, has sometimes been sacrificed for the legally enforced quantum of Latin. It should be observed, however, that while the establishment of new Grammar Schools diminishes the income of each, and, in some respects, lowers the status, and lessens the usefulness of the others, it has also the effect of disseminating more widely the privileges proffered by such High Schools, and presents the opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of Classical and Mathematical knowledge, and, thereby, of obtaining a University training to some, who would otherwise, from their circumstances, have been deprived of it.

4. During the year a number of additional Schools have been authorized by the respective County Councils, but only two, (Windsor and Oakwood,) have been legally opened, and one, (Uxbridge,) has been re-opened,—making the entire number established in the Province 89, of which 75 are in operation. Fourteen,—videlicet, Ashton, Bondhead, Borelia, Cayuga, Demorestville, Fingal, Omemee, Pakenham, Pembroke, Renfrew, Sandwich, Stirling, Trenton, and Waterloo, had either never been opened, or were closed when visited. In some of these places a School may soon be opened and properly sustained, but, in the majority of them, a Grammar School is not at present required, and a sufficient number of Classical Pupils could not be secured, a good Common School, with a First Class trained Teacher, being better adapted to their present wants.

4. Of the 75 Schools in operation, 39 were united with the Common Schools. As to the working and success of such union Schools, all depends upon the character, attainments, and skill of the Master, and whether a sufficient number of Teachers are engaged. Of course, where there is only one Teacher, as occurs in a few instances, or one with very inadequate assistance, there the Schools assumes the aspect of a Common School, only distinguished by the fact, that a "little Latin and less Greek" may be occasionally very imperfectly taught: but where the Head Master has a thorough knowledge of his profession, as well as of the subjects he proposes to teach, and can arrange and classify the Pupils properly, and maintain order and discipline in the School, and has a sufficient staff of qualified Assistants, the union of the Schools is of advantage to both, by allowing a regular gradation of Classes, and a proper division of labour. Where, as, in some instances it has already been done, the Grammar School is made the highest of a series of properly graduated Departments, and admission to each is regulated by Term Examinations, the union of the two Boards cannot fail to be both economical and advantageous. In some places this is successfully exemplified, and the Schools are in a most efficient condition: in other cases, the union is merely nominal, and, as appears, formed for financial purposes alone: not the least connection practically exists between the Schools, no orderly arrangement, or gradation of classes exists, and there is no proper division of labour among the Teachers. The School-rooms are separate, and sometimes they are at a considerable distance from each other,—the internal management is distinct, and frequently dissimilar,—the modes of teaching are diverse and inconsistent. Nothing but disappointment and dissatisfaction can arise from a state of things so much to be deprecated.

5. Of the 36 Grammar Schools not united with Common Schools, 3 are taught by three Masters, 6 by two, and 27 by one Master each.

6. Of the 75 Head Masters, there are twenty-four Canadian, nineteen British, two American Graduates, and one German. Twenty-two hold Certificates of Qualification from the Provincial Board of Examiners, and seven were appointed before the new Regulations came into force, which requires each Master to have a University Degree, or a Certificate of Qualification from the Committee of Examiners.

7. As may easily be inferred from such a statement, the modes of teaching are very various, and of different degrees of merit and efficiency. A great uniformity, both in the qualifications of the Teacher and in the management of the Schools, is greatly to be desired, and should, as far as practicable, be secured. It is still a subject of painful regret that so many, who have assumed the duties and responsibilities of the School-room, are so imperfectly prepared for the proper and successful discharge of them, and seem to entertain such inadequate conceptions of the object to be attained, and the most approved means of attaining it: aiming only at imparting a modicum of knowledge in several branches of Study, by incessant repetition, without attempting to train the minds of their Pupils to early habits of correct thinking and patient intellectual investigation. The skill of the Teacher is best shown by working up, directing and developing the minds of his Pupils, by judicious and ingenious methods of instruction and assistance. In order to this, all Teachers should render themselves so familiar with the subjects of the Lessons, as to be able to teach them without such a slavish adherence to the words, illustrations, and examples of the Text-book, as is too common in our Schools. From neglecting this, many Teachers acquire a close, uninteresting, monotonous, and mechanical method of teaching, and foster the habit of mere verbal repetition on the part of the Scholar, which deadens his energies and retards his progress. Principles should be clearly stated and familiarly explained, before Definitions are given, Rules committed, or Examples cited, or solved. It is very gratifying, however, to mark the decided progress made in this particular every year. There are now a goodly number of well qualified, able, earnest Teachers, generously devoted to their work, whose methods of instruction and discipline are well adapted to secure the ends con-

templated, the acquisition of useful knowledge, and the culture of the mental faculties: men who are an honour to their profession, who deserve well of their Country, and whose names will be gratefully remembered and reverently repeated in after years by their well trained and thankful Pupils. The government of the Schools, is, on the whole, good and orderly; the discipline parental, kindly, and considerate. The rod is rarely resorted to for correction, and the modes of chastisement are commonly judicious, and likely to prove morally beneficial, consisting mainly in detention, or restraint, with privation of some privilege, or the loss of position in the class, with marks of the Master's disapproval. "Impositions" are by some inflicted as a punishment, a practice which can scarcely be too strongly reprehended, as fitted to fill the mind of a Child with aversion, or dislike, for his Studies, by associating with his lessons the idea of task-work, and rendering the School-room a sort of scholastic Bridewell.

8. Religious Exercises are regularly and duly observed in nearly all of the Schools, the exceptions being rare. In most cases the reading of the Scriptures and Prayers are observed, both at the opening and closing of the School; and not a few of the Masters manifest a most commendable solicitude for the moral and Religious interests of those committed to their care, and earnestly endeavour to instil into their minds pure and pious principles, and to implant in their hearts generous, noble, and patriotic sentiments. This is an important and hopeful feature in the character of these Schools, as from them will spring the men into whose hands we must resign our sacred trust,—Truth, Liberty, and Right. Stewart justly observes, that,

"The most essential objects of education are the two following: *First*, to cultivate all the various principles of our natures, both speculative and active, in such a manner as to bring them to the greatest perfection of which they are susceptible; and *Secondly* by watching over the impressions and associations which the mind receives in early life, to secure it against the influences of prevailing errors, and as far as possible engage its prepossessions on the side of truth."

9. To instruct youth in the languages, and in the sciences is comparatively of little importance, if we are inattentive to the habits which they acquire, and are not careful in giving to all of their different faculties and to all of their different principles of action a proper degree of employment.

10. The number in attendance in the Schools is steadily increasing, particularly in Classics and the Higher Branches. The entire number of Students in Latin, at the time of my visit, was 1,118; in Greek, 220; in French, 482; in Algebra, 943; in Geometry, 736; while a very large majority were only in the Elements, a number were reading the more advanced Classics, and preparing for the Law, Medical, or University, Examinations. An obvious improvement is discoverable in many of the Schools in accuracy and extent of attainments, and the readiness and thoroughness of recitations. Large classes are also formed for the study of History, generally English and Canadian; also the Elements of Natural Science and Physical Geography, a branch of Study interesting and instructive, and specially fitted to awaken thought and excite enquiry. Some Masters incidentally communicate, in a very interesting manner, much useful and important information.

Schools having less than ten classical Pupils	25,—average 5.25
Schools having more than ten and less than fifteen	18,—average 12.00
Schools having more than fifteen and less than twenty-five	20,—average 17.06
Schools having more than twenty-five and less than	12,—average 35.00

Entire number of Schools in operation 75,—average 15.00 nearly.

11. It is painful to have to notice the carelessness manifested by some Masters in teaching the Classics, in regard to the pronunciation and quantities of the words. Indeed the different styles of pronunciation designedly adopted and prevalent among Teachers is a constant source of difficulty and perplexity to the Pupil, on every change

of School, or Teacher. Some adopting the Scotch, or Continental, method of sounding the vowels, others the English, while some again prefer reading according to the word quantity. Candor constrains me to add that a few seem to mingle the three; uniformity in this respect is not only highly desirable, but, for many causes, ought to be agreed upon and enforced. Sufficient time and care are not taken by some Teachers to ground their Pupils thoroughly in the forms, construction and idioms of the Language, and hence great difficulty and frequent mistakes in translation. Although there is a general desire and endeavour, on the part of Masters, to conform to the published Programme, such conformity is by no means common, and the want of it arises partly from the unwillingness of the Parent to allow his child to take the prescribed course, as he designs him for some particular vocation, in which he fancies only certain Branches of Study will be of use to him; and partly from the want of skill and firmness on the part of the Teacher, whose duty it is, first, to adopt a good system, and then steadily adhere to it. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the state of the Schools is by no means discouraging, as there are, in all parts of the Country, a few good, energetic Teachers at work, on what should, and what can, be done, and Trustees are more solicitous than ever to secure the services of such Teachers.

12. It cannot be doubted but that the influence of the Model Grammar School, recently opened, will soon be felt, in establishing a greater uniformity of management and similarity of method; as the Teachers will have the opportunity, during their longest Vacation, of witnessing the system of discipline and style of teaching therein adopted, with the view, so far as suitable and practicable, of reproducing them in their own Schools, and it were well if Candidates for Masterships in the Grammar Schools could spend a term, or two, in the Model Grammar School, before entering upon their duties.

13. The salaries of the Masters remain nearly the same as formerly, a few of them having been slightly increased. The average salary is about Seven hundred dollars, (\$700), a year.

14. The Fees vary very much, some Schools are free, and Rate-bills range from One to Six dollars per term, and one School charges as high as Ten dollars; average about Four dollars. In a few Counties, the Councils aid in the payment of the Master's salary, by an annual grant; but generally, they do but little in support of the Grammar Schools, regarding them more in the light of a local, than general, advantage, and having stronger claims upon the particular Towns where they are situated, and which enjoy the benefits, than upon the Counties generally which support them.

15. The improvement obvious in the style, dimensions, accommodations and furnishing of the School-houses erected within the last few years evinces the deepest interest, and indicates the most rapid progress. Since 1855, fifteen new Grammar School Houses have been erected, and four are being erected, many of them large, commodious and handsome Buildings; many others have been enlarged and improved and furnished. In not a few of our Cities and Towns the School-Houses are among the best and most attractive edifices. The 75 School-Houses may be classed as follows:

Good, commodious and well furnished	20
Suitable and moderately furnished	24
Bad and altogether unsuitable	10
In progress of erection	4
In rented and temporary premises	17

—75

16. I beg leave here to repeat what I have said in a previous Report on this topic, since it is applicable now as then. While not a few elegant and commodious School Houses have lately been erected, and more, or less, fully fitted and furnished; there are still a number which are unsightly and wholly inadequate and unsuitable. The

external appearance of some of the School Houses has been very much improved by the erection, repairing, or painting, of the Fences, Sheds and proper Out-houses; or by planting a few Trees, Shrubs, and otherwise improving the Grounds. A very small outlay in this way, on the part of the Trustees, and a little taste, labour and care, on the part of the Teachers, would soon render the School Houses the most attractive and homelike spot in the neighborhood, an object of honest, patriotic pride, instead of an eye-sore and a reproach, as has been too long and too commonly the case, and this could be accomplished all the more easily, as the lots on which the Houses are built are generally large enough to admit of considerably extensive improvements of this sort, and nothing is likely to exert a finer influence over the manners of the Pupils, and affect more happily their conduct in the School and towards each other, or contribute more directly both to mental and moral culture, than the silent, but eloquent and impressive, monitions of tasteful arrangements and natural beauty around the School-room, and order, neatness and cleanliness within it.* Indeed, the absence of such influence is always to be deplored as a sad hindrance and defect in the work of education. The difference between Schools in this respect is most striking; some are neat, cleanly and inviting; others are dirty, dilapidated and forbidding, and the corresponding effects may be anticipated within. It is painful indeed to notice the evidence of great carelessness, nay of culpable neglect, on the part of some Teachers, and of unmannerly rudeness and low depravity on the part of their Scholars, as seen in the whittled, besmeared, and strangely carved desks, and on the scribbled and polluted walls. We cannot but think that Teachers are themselves mainly to be held accountable for this, as their authority should be such as to restrain all such undue and indecent license, even where the means at their command may not enable them directly and successfully to inculcate the reverse. A dark, dingy, desolate looking School House rebukes the negligence which it reveals, and perpetuates the ignorance and the want of taste which permit it. It were well if Trustees would turn their attention more to this matter, as the progress of the Country and the interest of Education demand it at their hands.

17. In no respect do the Schools differ more than in the manner in which they furnished and fitted up; while some are supplied with neat, convenient Seats and Desks, others have only long movable Forms and Tables, unseemly and incommodious; and while some have a full assortment of Maps, Charts, Tablets and Apparatus, others are not only destitute of these things, but are even scantily supplied with Books. It surely must be obvious, that to withhold a suitable supply of these necessary aids, now so easily obtained, and which facilitates so much the work of instruction, is parsimony, not economy. To erect a suitable House and engage the services of a competent Master, and then not provide comfortable Seats and Desks and all requisite Apparatus, is, to say the least, as unpolitic as it is unfortunate, and a subject of censure, as well as of regret. Since the duties imposed by Statute upon Boards of Trustees are so important, and the efficiency of the School depends so much upon the manner and spirit in which these duties are discharged, it is creditable to the parties appointing them, as it is fortunate for the cause of education, that the Boards are generally composed of those who, both by education and position, are qualified for the trust. The list comprises Ministers of nearly every Religious Persuasion, Physicians, Members of Parliament, Judges, Magistrates, and County Officers, many of whom take a deep and active interest in the Schools, and, in some cases, regularly visit and examine, and, by counsel and encouragement, greatly aid the Master in his work. If this practice were more general the Schools would flourish more, and although more might have been expected from the hearty co-operation of so many educated and influential men than has been realized, yet much has already been accomplished, and, from the earnest and liberal spirit now manifested, much more will speedily be achieved. In

* This is a strong argument in favour of "School Room Decoration," and such, as is here indicated, would be the result generally were the scheme of "School Room Decoration," which I have advocated, adopted.—J. G. H.

conclusion, I beg leave to refer to my previous Reports for some suggestion as to the future provisions for the better working of Grammar Schools. With some modification of the present Grammar School Law and Regulations, as to the jurisdiction, support and organization of these Schools, they will soon attain to a high position of influence and usefulness, and give a fulness and completeness to the System of Public Instruction, which it is at once our glory and our hope as a people.

HAMILTON, March, 1859.

WILLIAM ORMISTON.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR, COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1858.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, BARONET,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

May it please Your Excellency,—

1. I have the honour to present herewith my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar, Common and Separate Schools of Upper Canada for the year 1858,—a year of still greater financial depression and commercial disasters, in both Europe and America, than in 1857. Two successive years of failures in the productions of husbandry, attended by a large decrease in the Public Revenues, and an unprecedented stagnation in every branch of business, could not fail to be seriously felt in the operations of our School System.

2. Under these extremely adverse circumstances, I expected a decline in the works of the School System, in proportion, at least, to that which has been experienced in every other branch of our social economy. In this painful apprehension I have been pleasingly disappointed. There has been an increase of six days in the average period of keeping open the Schools throughout Upper Canada. There has, however, been a decrease of \$49,927 in the aggregate sum raised for the support of Common Schools; but this decrease falls entirely under the head of Trustee School Rates, and chiefly in relation to moneys raised and expended for the purchase of School Sites and the erection and rent of School-houses—There being a decrease under these heads of \$34,620,—the very large sum of \$245,495 having been raised and expended for those purposes in 1857, and in 1858 the still large, but less sum, of \$210,875.

3. On the other hand, there has been no decrease in the number of Schools kept open, but rather an increase of 135. Nor has there been any decrease in the attendance of pupils at School, but an increase of 21,046. The aggregate number of Children attending the Common Schools in Upper Canada in 1858 was 293,683, and the number of Schools open was 3,866. There has also been an increase of \$22,687 in the Municipal Assessments for School purposes, and an increase of \$60,402 in the aggregate amount paid to Teachers.

4. Notwithstanding, therefore, the financial depression of the Country and the check to the multiplication of new School Houses, the opening of 135 new Schools, and the increased attendance of 21,046 Pupils, together with an increase of \$22,687 in the School Municipal Assessments, and of \$60,402 in the amount paid to Teachers, show an unexpectedly large and gratifying success under the circumstances, and evince the varied adaptation and resources of our Local Municipal and elective Trustee School

System, in contradistinction to a central Legislative, or European, despotic system, as proposed.

1. EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. The extracts from the Reports of Local School Superintendents, given in the Appendix to this Report, present the best view possible of the nature and working of the School System in the Townships, Cities, Towns, and Villages of Upper Canada.* The Local Superintendents, (of whom there are 303), are not appointed, or paid, by the Government; they are appointed and paid by the County, City, Town, and Village Municipalities, and are paid out of Municipal Funds, independent of the School Fund; they, therefore, reflect the feelings, as well as watch over the interests of those by whose local Representatives they are appointed and paid. This fact presents another feature of the local Municipal character of our School System,—that it is not only supported and extended by means of voluntary local Assessments, supplemented by Legislative Grants, but administered by Officers of local appointment in co-operation with the Chief Superintendent, who is of Responsible Executive appointment.

2. The extracts from the Local School Reports are brief, impartial, and practical, and present a life picture of the labours and deficiencies, the struggles and neglects, the enterprises and sacrifices, the difficulties and disadvantages, the successes and failures of the people in the Cities, Towns, and Villages in the old and new Settlements, in promoting the School education of their Children, and the nature and facilities of the School Law and Regulations in aiding them to accomplish that great object.

3. As a copy of each of my Reports is sent to the Trustees of each School Section, and to other local School Authorities, these extracts of the Reports of Local Superintendents are read with a great deal of interest; as also are the Statistical Tables, and the doings of one Township, or Town, compared with those of another; and often furnish topics and materials of earnest and useful discussions at School Meetings.

I will now proceed to give a resumé of the Statistical Tables.

TABLE A.—MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED FOR THE SUPPORT OF COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. The amount of the Legislative School Grant apportioned to the Municipalities in aid of Common and Separate Schools in 1858, was \$133,000,—an increase on that of the preceding year of \$3,000. The law requires an equal sum to be raised by Municipal Assessment in order to entitle Municipalities to this aid. The amount raised by the Municipalities was \$270,503,—being \$137,503 more than the sum the law required, in order to entitle them to the whole of the Legislative Grant, and \$22,687 more than the amount raised by them in 1857.

2. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant for Common School Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, was \$6,517,—a decrease on the preceding year of \$1,649. The same sum was received by the Department from local sources; the amount of the apportionment in each case depending upon the amount thus advanced from local sources, in connexion with the application for the articles, or Library, or Prize, Books desired. The total value of articles sent out to, or elsewhere purchased by Common School Trustees under this head, was \$14,142,—being a decrease of \$3,254.

3. The amount of Trustee School Assessment was \$486,572,—being a decrease to the large amount of \$98,569, chiefly under the head of moneys raised and expended for the purchase of School Sites, and the erection and furnishing of School Houses. Still the amount of \$486,572 of Trustees' Assessments, in addition to the Municipal Assess-

*These extracts are too voluminous to be inserted here; but they can be seen in the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1859.

ments of \$270,503, is very large, and indicates the educational spirit, as well as the resources of the Country, considering the unprecedented financial pressure of the times.

4. The amount of Trustee School Rate Bills on parents sending Children to School was \$195,879—increase \$45,380.

5. The total Receipts for Common School purposes for the year 1858 was \$1,244,488—being a decrease on the total Receipts of the preceding year of \$49,927.

6. The total amount paid to Teachers was \$920,633—an increase of \$60,402 on the amount paid to them in 1857.

7. The total amount raised and expended for the purchase of School Sites and the erection of School Houses was \$173,625—a large sum, but \$34,263 less than the amount raised and expended during the preceding year for the same purposes. The amount raised and expended for the payment of rents and repairs of School-houses was \$37,250,—a decrease of \$356.

8. The amount raised and expended for School Books, Stationery, and to defray incidental expenses, was \$102,838—an increase of \$13,804.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION, PUPILS ATTENDING THE SCHOOLS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

1. Formerly the legal School ages of Children having a right to attend the Schools, were from 5 to 16 years; since 1850, the right to attend the Schools has been extended to all persons from 5 to 21 years of age; but the provisions of the Law in regard to School population returns remain unchanged, and include only Children from the ages of 5 to 16 years. The School population in 1858, as thus limited, was 360,578,—increase 35,690.

2. The number of Pupils attending the Common Schools, (not including Grammar Schools, Separate Schools, Colleges, or Private Schools,) between the ages of 5 and 16 years was 267,383,—increase 19,949. The number of Pupils of other ages attending the Schools was 26,300,—increase 1,097. The whole number of Pupils attending the Schools was 293,683,—increase 21,046.

3. The number of Boys attending the Schools was 160,633,—increase 10,604. The number of Girls attending the Schools was 133,050,—increase 10,442. The number of indigent Children attending the Schools was 6,490,—increase 1,670. The distinction of indigent Children does not obtain where the Schools are free, as no Child then attends as a pauper, but all Children attend as a matter of right, each inhabitant contributing to support the School according to his property, and not according to the number of his Children.

4. The other columns in this Table show the different periods of time Children attend the Schools, and the number in the different branches of Common School Education,—presenting, as last year, a gratifying increase in the number studying the higher branches. The number of Children reported as not attending any Schools, I lament to say amounts to 52,943, being an increase of 6,216 on the number returned under this head in the preceding year.

IV. TABLE C.—COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Table C. gives the number of Common School Teachers employed, their Religious Persuasion, rank and salary. I will only make three remarks in reference to this Table.

1. The number of Male Teachers employed during the year was 2,965,—being an increase of 178. The number of Female Teachers employed was 1,237,—being a decrease of 59.

2. The number of First Class Teachers employed during the year was 856,—being an increase of 216. The number of Second Class Teachers employed was 2,364—being an increase of 300. The number of Third, or lowest, Class Teachers employed was 833,—being a decrease of 79. It is to be hoped this class of Teachers will decrease more and more from year to year. With a view to raise the standard of the Teachers' Qualifications, the Council of Public Instruction has recently altered the Programme of Examination, (as will be seen in Chapter V, page 62 of this Volume).

3. The average salaries of Male Teachers, as reported by the Local Superintendents for the year was \$454,—being a decrease of \$7. The average salaries of Female Teachers was \$242—being a decrease of \$12. Had all the Local Superintendents reported under this head, the average decrease would not have been material, for the aggregate increase in the sum paid, as salaries of Teachers, is \$60,000, including the salaries of the new Teachers employed in 1858.

V. TABLE D.—SCHOOL SECTIONS, SCHOOLS, SCHOOL HOUSES, TITLES TO SCHOOL PROPERTY, SCHOOL VISITS AND LECTURES, TIME OF KEEPING THE SCHOOLS OPEN.

Table D. contains the Statistics of the number and kind of Schools, the number and kind of School Houses, the number built during the year, the titles to School Property, the number of School Visits, Lectures, and by whom delivered, and the time of keeping open the Schools in each County, City, Town, and Village in Upper Canada.

1. *Number of School Sections and Schools.*—The number of School Sections, (formerly called School "Districts,") formed by the Township Councils, including the Ward School Divisions in Cities and Towns was, 4,267—being an increase during the year of 250. The number of Schools reported as open was 3,866—being an increase of 135. Number of School Sections not reporting Schools open, 401.

2. *Kinds of Schools, as to the Mode of Support.*—The number of Schools in which the Rate-bills were less than Twenty-five cents per month for each Pupil was only 13—being an increase in the Schools abolishing this Rate-bill of 431. The number of Schools in which the Rate-bills were Twenty-five cents per month for each Pupil, (the highest rate-bill permitted by law,) was 114—a gratifying decrease, indicating the gradual doing away with Rate-bills by the People, as a result of their own trial and experience. The number of Schools partly Free was 1,660,—being an increase of 101. Number of Free Schools, (that is, Schools in which there are no Fees paid by Pupils, but which are supported by all according to property,) was 1,936—being an increase of 220. These facts show the gradual and sure progress among the People, (the result of their own voluntary action, arising from their own reason and experience,) of that true principle of universal education which is regarded as a national interest, and, therefore, like every national interest, as the interest of every man in the Nation is held to have a right to such an education as will qualify him to become a good and useful Citizen.

3. *Number and Kinds of School Houses.*—The whole number of School Houses reported was 3,694; of which 352 are reported as built of Brick, 244 of Stone, 1,505 of Frame, 1,537 as built of Logs, 20, the kind of material of which was not reported. The number of School Sites held by Deed was 2,993,—increase 255; the number held by Lease 463—increase 19; the number Rented, 160,—increase 13; the number of which the tenure is not reported, 78,—decrease 165. The whole number of School Houses built during the year was 158, a large number considering the times, but a decrease of 43, as compared with the number built during the preceding year; of these 21 were Brick, 15 of Stone, 50 of Frame, 50 of Log, (in the new Settlements), and 22 not reported.

4. *School Visits.*—The whole number of School Visits during the year, reported, was 58,941,—being an increase of 9,745; a very gratifying and encouraging fact. The number of School Visits by Local Superintendents was 8,111,—being an increase of 789; or an increase of ten per cent. The number of Visits by Clergymen was 4,360,—

increase 335. Number of Visits by Municipal Councillors, 1,949,—increase 155. Number of Visits by Magistrates 2,005,—an increase of 371. Number of Visits by Judges and Members of Parliament, 353,—decrease, 13. Number of Visits by School Trustees, 20,210,—increase 2,480; an increase of more than ten per cent. Number of Visits by other Persons, 21,953,—increase 5,682. The returns under this head, as a whole, are very gratifying.

5. *School, or Educational, Lectures.*—The whole number of School, or Educational, Lectures delivered during the year was 2,957,—increase 417. The number delivered by Local Superintendents being 2,389,—increase 144; by other Persons, 568,—increase 273; these are gratifying facts.

6. *Time of Keeping Open the Schools.*—The number of Schools which have been reported under this head is 3,665,—increase 207. The average time of keeping open the Schools throughout Upper Canada was ten months and twelve days, being an increase of six days; or an aggregate increase of 21,990 days. The facts reported in this Table indicate the increasingly energetic and successful exertions of the People in the great work of educating their Children. This Table, like the preceding one, relates to each Township, City, Town and Incorporated Village.

VI. TABLE E.—RELIGIOUS EXERCISES, SCHOOL BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

Table E. exhibits the number of Schools in which the different Text-books are used, and Maps, Globes, etcetera, have been provided, also those in which the Bible was read and Religious Exercises observed. It appears that in 1,708 Schools the Daily Exercises are opened and closed with Prayer,—being an increase of 159; that the Bible, or Testament, is read in 2,510,—being an increase of 95. These facts show that Prayers might be the rule, and that the Scriptures might be read in all of the Schools, were the local School Authorities favourable to their introduction. The Regulations provide for, and recommend Religious Exercises and Instruction in all of the Schools, but do not compel them, and the question is, whether the Government has the right to employ compulsion in matters of Religion, or whether the right and responsibility in such matters are not with the Parents and Pastors of the Children, and whether the Government has not gone to the utmost limits of its legitimate power and duty, when it has secured the religious rights of all Parents, and provided facilities by which they and the Pastors can discharge their natural and divinely enjoined duties to their Children. The Official Regulations and recommendations on this subject will be found (on pages 197, 198 of the Ninth Volume, and on pages 190, 191 and 250 of the Eleventh Volume of this Documentary History).

From the Table E it also appears that the Text-books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, especially the Irish National School Books, are most universally used in the Schools, and that the great evils of a changing and endless variety of Text-books no longer exists in Upper Canada. Maps are provided in 2,403 Schools,—being an increase of 113; Globes in 612,—the first Report under this head in regard to Globes; Blackboards in 2,895,—being an increase 243; sets of Apparatus, including Orreries, Tellurians, etcetera, in 500,—being an increase of 28. These details exhibits essential and important progress in the right direction, even under the most unfavourable circumstances. In regard to the General Regulations for the Government and Discipline of Common Schools in Upper Canada see (pages 195-198 of the Ninth Volume of this Documentary History).

VII. TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. The Protestant Separate Schools are still established and conducted under the provisions contained in the Nineteenth Section of the School Act of 1850, and the

4th Section of the Supplementary School Act passed in 1853.* The Roman Catholic Separate Schools were established and conducted under these same Sections until May, 1855, when the Authorities of the Roman Catholic Church succeeded in getting the [Taché] "Roman Catholic Separate School Act," (18th Victoria, Chapter 131,) passed. There are less than a dozen Protestant Separate Schools in all Upper Canada, and these seem to exist, (and they only exist,) under peculiar circumstances. On the other hand, great efforts have been made to establish and increase the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and especially under the new Act of 1855, the provisions of which were framed by the Supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, in contradistinction to the Separate School Clauses of the Law, which had been framed by the Chief Superintendent, after full and free consultation with the ecclesiastical Leaders of the Roman Catholic Separate School movement.

2. The Supporters of Separate Schools are exempted from the payment of any Public School Taxes in the School divisions in which their School exists; they are exempted from the County School Tax, for a sum equal to the Legislative Grant apportioned to the County, and as a condition of receiving it; nor are they, like the Supporters of the Public Schools, required to employ Teachers who have appeared before the County Board, to be examined and obtain a Certificate of Qualifications, as each Board of Separate School Trustees can examine and give a Certificate of Qualification to any Teacher whom it thinks proper to employ. The Supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools were exempted from all these conditions, which are required on the part of the Supporters of Public Schools, because they complained of them as a burden, and as restrictive upon their own voluntary action. The only conditions required of them, as the law now stands, are,—(1), that each Supporter of a Separate School should notify the Clerk of his Municipality before the First of February in each year that he is, for that year, a Supporter of a Separate School; (2), and that the Separate School be kept open, at least, for six months of the year, and, (3), that the School be reported half yearly and yearly, according to blank Forms provided,—the two latter conditions having always been required of the Trustees of the Common Schools in each Section throughout Upper Canada. The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools have also the same corporate powers to levy and collect Rate-bills and property Rates from their Supporters, as have the Trustees of Public Schools, or Municipal Councils. The Legislative School Grant is likewise distributed to each Separate School according to the average attendance of Pupils, precisely as it is distributed to every Public School in every School Section in Upper Canada; and Maps, Apparatus, and Books are furnished to Separate Schools by the Education Department upon the same conditions as to the Public Schools.

3. I make these remarks to correct again the truthless and absurd statements and representations which are still authoritatively repeated by some parties, and in some Newspapers, as to the Roman Catholic Separate School Law of Upper Canada; whereas, under that Law, the Supporters of Separate Schools have fewer obligations to fulfil than have the Supporters of Public Schools, and they have the most free scope for the exercise of the voluntary principle, as well as the power to levy such Rates as they please upon all of their own Religious Persuasion, who prefer the Separate, to the Public, Schools.

4. If, therefore, the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, are of little account, and feebly supported, in comparison with the Public Schools, it is because the Supporters of Separate Schools are less concerned and energetic in the education of their Children than are the Supporters of Public Schools; and they isolate themselves from the latter, in order to avoid paying Municipal and Public Trustee School Rates, rather than to employ greater efforts for School purposes; or because, in spite of all appeals and

* The Nineteenth Section of the Common School Act of 1850 will be found on page 38 of the Ninth, and the Fourth Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, on page 134 of the Tenth Volume of this Documentary History.

influences to the contrary, the progressive portion of the Roman Catholic, as well as the Protestant population, prefers the Public Schools to Separate Schools, combined action to isolate action, the principle that is the magna charta, as well as characteristic, of a free people, to the principle that has been the prop of every despotism which has oppressed mankind; the principle which makes a good education the right of every Child in the land, to the principle which, in every land, where it has prevailed, has left the great majority of the most needy classes of Children in ignorance.

5. With these explanatory and general remarks I proceed to refer to the Statistics of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, as contained in Table F.

1. The number of Separate Schools is 94,—being a decrease of 6, or six per cent. The number of Separate Schools in Townships is 50. The number of Separate Schools in Cities, Towns, and incorporated Villages, 44.

2. The whole number of Pupils attending these Schools is 9,991—being an increase of 27.

The average time, during which the Separate Schools have been kept open is ten months—being a decrease of one month, or nine per cent.

4. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned according to the average attendance of Pupils, as compared with the average attendance of Pupils at the Public Schools, was \$8,531—being an increase of \$16.

5. The amount raised and paid for the salaries of Teachers of Separate Schools was \$16,731,—being a decrease of \$2,012, or eleven per cent. The amount raised and expended for the purchase of School Sites, erection, repairs, and furnishing of School Houses, etcetera, was \$11,180,—being a decrease of \$2,444, or twenty per cent. The whole amount received from all sources for Separate School purposes was \$28,206,—being a decrease of \$4,161, or about fifteen per cent.

6. By comparing the Statistics of this Table with the Statistics of the Tables relating to Public Schools, the following results are obtained:

1. There has been a decrease of 6 in the number of Separate Schools, but an increase of 135 in the number of Public Schools.

2. There has been an increase of 27 in the number of Pupils in the Separate Schools, and an increase of 21,046 in the number of Pupils attending the Public Schools.

3. The whole number of Pupils attending the Public Schools is 283,692; the average attendance according to the returns is 98,254,—about one-third of the aggregate attendance. The whole number of Pupils attending the Separate Schools is 9,991; the average attendance, according to returns is, 4,838,—nearly one-half of the aggregate attendance. The apportionment is made to both classes of Schools according to the average attendance,—to the Public Schools by each Local Superintendent, out of the sum apportioned to Townships by the Chief Superintendent, and to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools by the Chief Superintendent direct.

4. The whole amount of the Legislative Grant apportioned and paid to the Public Schools was \$123,993,—not quite forty-four cents for each Pupil; the whole amount paid to Separate Schools from the same grant is \$8,531,—over eighty-six cents for each Pupil. The amount paid per Pupil, according to average attendance to the Public Schools, is one dollar and twenty-six cents; the amount paid per pupil according to average attendance to the Separate Schools is one dollars and seventy-six cents. Thus just twice as much has been paid to the Separate Schools according to the reported aggregate attendance of Pupils as to the Public Schools, and just fifty cents more per Pupil according to the reported average attendance. This ought not so to be. The reason of this difference is, that the Returns from the Trustees of Separate Schools show a larger average attendance of Pupils than do the Returns from the Local Superintendents in regard to Public Schools, and the benefit of every doubt and of every doubtful Return has been given to the Separate Schools. The fact shows that the Law

has been administered in the most liberal spirit in regard to the Separate Schools, while the Chief Superintendent has been the object of incessant attacks on the part of many of the Supporters of Separate Schools for "not doing them justice."

7. But, while one hundred per cent. more has been paid out of the Legislative School Grant to Separate Schools than to the Public Schools, in proportion to the whole number of Pupils taught in both, the former have done only one-fourth as much as the latter for the support of their Schools, in proportion to the amount of Legislative aid granted to them. The amount paid to Separate Schools from the Legislative Grant was \$8,531; the amount paid by their Supporters from local sources was \$19,590, not quite two and a half times the amount paid from the Legislative Grant. The amount paid from the Legislative Grant to Public Schools was \$123,993; the amount paid by their Supporters was \$1,085,856—nearly nine times the amount paid from the Legislative Grant towards their support.

8. From these comparisons of Statistics, it is clear that the Roman Catholic Separate Schools have received twice as much from the Legislative Grant as the Public Schools, in proportion to the work performed, or the number of Pupils taught by them, and that the Supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools have not done one-fourth as much as have the Supporters of Public Schools, in proportion to the amount of Legislative aid granted to them. From these facts, and the preceding observations on the Law relating to Public and Separate Schools, the following inferences may be drawn.

First. That nothing can be more groundless than the statements and apprehensions expressed by some, that the general School System is endangered, or enfeebled, by the Separate School provisions of the Law.

Secondly. That nothing can be more untrue and unjust than the assertions and accusations on the part of some Supporters of Separate Schools that the Department of Public Instruction, and the Legislators and people of Upper Canada have treated them unjustly and oppressively,—the very reverse of which the foregoing facts and figures show to be the case.

9. But it is insisted by some advocates of Separate Schools that Municipalities should be compelled to levy and collect Taxes for the Support of Separate Schools, as well as for the support of Public Schools. To this it may be replied:

First,—That the Municipalities are not compelled to levy and collect a farthing for the support of Public Schools; when they do impose an assessment for them, they do so voluntarily; and it is in the power of each Municipality to put an end to the Public School System within its own limits, by simply declining to levy and collect any Rates for Common School purposes.

Secondly,—The Separate Schools are established and conducted for exclusively Roman Catholic Denominational purposes. The avowed object of these Schools is to train up Children under exclusively Roman Catholic influences, and to employ a great part of the School time in teaching and practising the Ritual elements and Ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of inculcating betimes that Protestants are at war with God and His Church, and are subjected to the Divine curse in both Worlds. I can easily adduce proof, if occasion requires, that those teachings form a part of the catechetical instruction of the Separate Schools; and it is with the express view of providing for these Instructions and Ceremonies that the separation of Roman Catholic Children from other Children, and the establishment of Separate Schools, are advocated. Now, whatever may be the right and liberty of teaching in a free State, or whatever the liberality of the State may grant in aid of Schools established for the purpose of imparting such instructions, that a Free State, or Municipality, should be compelled to support such Schools, is a thing unknown in the History of Constitutional Government, and monstrous in its very conception. What a feeling of indig-

nation would arise in the mind of every Protestant in Upper Canada, of whatever Religious Persuasion, were it authoritatively proposed to compel the Municipalities to levy and collect rates to support Schools for the Episcopal, or Presbyterian, or Methodist, Churches, although in the Catechisms of not one of them is there a word in regard to either the Roman Catholic Church, or Romanists. Yet it has been insisted upon by some Roman Catholic ecclesiastical Leaders, even as their right, that the Municipalities of a free Country, and that Country mostly Protestant, should be compelled to levy and collect taxes for the support of Roman Catholic Schools!

Thirdly. But I remark, thirdly, that the Public School exists for no one Religious Persuasion more than another, but for all classes of citizens alike, without reference to their Religious Persuasion; that the rights of all Religious Persuasions are equally protected; that whatever Religious Instruction is given to any Pupil, it is with the consent of his Parent, or Guardian; that no Pupil can be required to receive any Religious Instruction, or be present at any Religious reading, or Exercise, or use any Religious Book against the wish of his Parent, or Guardian; that the Pastor of each Religious Persuasion has the right to visit each School-house within his charge, one hour a week for the special Religious Instruction of the Children of his own Persuasion in the School; and every resident, from the ages of five to twenty-one years, of every Religious Persuasion in each Municipality, has a legal right to attend the School of the Section in which he resides, as long as he observes the discipline of the School. Yet no Municipality is compelled to levy and collect Rates for the support of even these Public Schools; but any Municipality can provide little, or much, or nothing at all, as it pleases, for the purchase and erection of School-houses, and for the support of Schools; and it can do the same for any Separate School, on the application of its Supporters, though no Municipality in Lower Canada is permitted by Law to levy and collect any rate from the Supporters of a "Disesntient" School for its support, even on their application.

10. But when the proposition for the direct compulsion of a Municipality to levy and collect Rates for the support of Separate Schools is found untenable, it has been proposed indirectly to compel the Municipality to do the same thing, by depriving it of the power to levy and collect Rates for the support of Public Schools, unless it at the same times levies and collects such an amount for the support of Separate Schools, as is proportional to the Roman Catholic population, or property, in a Municipality, compared with the population, or property of Protestants in such Municipality. This proposition has a double aspect and a double application,—the one in respect to the Municipality at large, the other in respect to the Roman Catholic population in particular. In regard to the former, it involves, to the Municipalities, the abolition of the conceded and inviolable rights of local self-government in School matters, unless they become Agents and Tax-gatherers for the support of Roman Catholic Schools,—that they shall not provide Schools at all for the education of all classes, unless they at the same time provide Separate Schools for the Roman Catholics! A proposition as monstrous in principle as it is impudent in assumption. But this proposition is more odious and outrageous still, in reference to the Roman Catholic population. It proposes to do, by the law of the land, what certain Ecclesiastics have warmly but vainly endeavoured to do, namely, to separate the Roman Catholic population *en masse* from the rest of their fellow citizens,—to take away from each Roman Catholic all right of choice as to how his money for School purposes shall be applied, or where his Children shall receive School instruction, and so to isolate him and his Children from the rest of the Community in which they live, whether they desire it or not.

11. Now, if some, or many, Roman Catholics choose to transfer their divinely supreme parental right to the Priest, and, at his command, to isolate themselves and their Children from the rest of their fellow-citizens, the State does not prevent them from doing so,—it has even gone to the extent of enabling them legally to do so; but,

it is quite another thing for the State to compel them to do so, to isolate them and their Children, by law, from other classes of the Community, whether they will, or not,—to deprive them and their Children of the right of choice in School matters, of the rights and privileges enjoyed by all other Classes of their fellow-citizens. What, therefore, some Ecclesiastics and their instruments have advocated, under the seductive title of “freedom of education,” is but the absolutism of the Priesthood in education, on the one hand, and the annihilation of the freedom and rights of the State and the Parent, in respect to education, on the other. How the whole Community would be startled, as by a Cataline conspiracy, were it gravely proposed from any high quarter, that all the School Rates paid by Members of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Methodist, or other, Churches should be paid into a separate fund for the support of such Schools, and such only, as the Clerical Authorities of their Religious Persuasion approved, and that their Children should have no right to attend any other than such School? It would be said, and justly said, that such a proposal involved the establishment of the worst kind of clerical despotism, and the annihilation of the inherent rights of Parents and Children, and of the People as a State. But such is what has been advanced under the pleas of “freedom of education,” in respect to the Priesthood and adherents to the Church of Rome. But the State is undoubtedly as much bound to protect the individual rights of Roman Catholic Parents and Children as it is those of Protestant Parents and Children. It cannot have a right to take away from one class of citizens rights enjoyed by all other classes, nor to take away from the Municipalities rights with which they have been so long invested by law, and which they have exercised with so much energy and patriotism for the good of all classes of the community. It is these rights which make “freedom of education” the essential and vital principle of our School System—freedom for each Municipality, Parent, Child and Clergyman; but not freedom of absolute power to any one Priesthood to employ the Members, Children and Property of a Religious Denomination as goods and chattels for its own special purposes.

12. But, in the event of all the foregoing propositions failing, it has been proposed, as the last resort, to insist upon the voluntary principle in education; that is, to deprive the State, and Municipalities, and Citizens collectively, of the power of combining by law the resources of all for the education of all; to leave the vast public and social interests of the education of the youth of the land wholly to isolate, individual impulse and effort,—to shut up and sell the Public School-houses to private speculators, perhaps for grog shops and kindred purposes, and abandon the rising and future generations of our Country to the educational freedom of nature,—to ignore, as a State, what, in every free and enlightened State, is held to be the highest national interest,—to transfer Upper Canada from the catalogue of civilized, to that of uncivilized, nations.

13. This is a very natural resort for any interest in respect to which knowledge is weakness, and ignorance is power; but it must be abhorrent to the great body of the Roman Catholic Community as to all other classes of the population, and is the last and desperate device of a few individuals of one idea and one aim—that of making the Priesthood the sole standard of truth and source of knowledge, and of extinguishing every ray of light, and every spark of liberty, which is not the emanation, or creature, of that clerical supremacy.

14. For the sincere and benevolent supporters of Separate Schools, the law is indulgent perhaps to a fault, certainly beyond comparison; and the explanations and financial analysis above given prove the more than merely equitable provisions of the School Law in respect to Separate Schools, and the corresponding spirit in which I have administered it. But I should be unfaithful to my trust and alien to my Country, did I not, at the same time, show how little has been done in proportion to the Legislative aid received, and in comparison with other Sections of the community, by the partizan assailants of our School System, and who, in their Newspaper organs, are

equally the assailants of everything sacred to the Throne and the liberties, the character and prevalent Christianity of the British Empire; and did I not sedulously watch and plainly expose every scheme for subverting, or weakening, an organization by which the People of Upper Canada can work out their highest educational and social destinies.

15. The Legislature has faithfully and fully provided for "the equal rights and privileges of all classes" in Upper Canada in our System of Public Schools, and more than what is "equal" in regard to Roman Catholics, who have all that every other Religious Persuasion enjoys, besides a right and aid to establish Separate Schools not granted to any other one Religious Persuasion. Having settled the principles and created the frame work of the School System and secured inviolable parental supremacy and the rights of conscience in all matters of Religion, the Legislature transferred the responsibility and power of management to the Parents and Rate-payers themselves in each Municipality. The elected School Representatives of the Rate-payers in each Municipality employ their Teachers and determine the manner of supporting their School; and in each City, Town, and incorporated Village in Upper Canada they can establish any "kind, or description," of School they please; so that if in any of these Municipalities they prefer Denominational Schools to "Mixed Schools," Rate-bill Schools to Free Schools, or *vice versa*, they can establish them. As early as the year 1846, I drew attention to the inconvenience and frequent source of embarrassment, if not corruption, in a Government, or Legislature, being brought into contact with any one, or more of the Religious Persuasions, and the necessity, therefore, of removing all questions of that kind from the arena of the Legislature and of the Executive Government to each Municipality; and this is one characteristic feature of our School System. The efforts of certain parties to denude the Rate-payers in the Municipalities of this right to manage their own School affairs, by making it a Religious party question in the Legislature and invoking Legislative and Governmental interference, can receive no countenance from any one who respects the acknowledged and established rights of the Municipalities and People.

VIII. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—TABLES G., H., I., AND K.

These Tables present the various Statistics which have been collected respecting the Grammar Schools. I refer to the Report of the Inspector, [Chapter XI herewith], for an account of the actual state and working of these Schools, and some important observations on the defects of the Law; I here make a few references to the principal matters contained in the Tables.

1. *Schools, Moneys, Salaries, Head Masters*—Table B.—There are 75 Grammar Schools, including 31 senior County Grammar Schools. The amount of apportionment from the Grammar School Fund in 1858 was \$30,382,—being an increase over 1857 of \$2,213. The amount derived from Fees of Pupils was \$19,991,—being an increase of \$474. The amount of aid granted by Municipalities was \$13,805,—being a decrease of \$3,525. The amount of Balances of the previous year, \$11,417,—being a decrease of \$10,314. The total Receipts for Grammar School purposes for 1858, were \$75,617,—being a decrease of \$10,361,—chiefly under the heads of Building, Rent and Repairs of School-houses, the decrease under these heads being \$7,839. The amount of Master's Salaries was \$61,073,—being an increase of \$3,520. This Table contains a statement of the Salaries and Names of the Head Masters, and the authority under which they teach.

2. *Number of Pupils in different Branches of Instruction*.—Table I.—The number of Pupils reported in the Grammar Schools was 4,459,—being an increase of 395, or about 20 per cent.; in Greek, 378,—being an increase of 94, or about 25 per cent.; in French, 851,—being an increase of 250, or about 30 per cent. The Table shows the number of Pupils in each Class, and in each Subject taught in the Grammar Schools, and indicates a gratifying progress.

3. *Table K. contains a list of the Text-books used in the Grammar Schools.*

I see no means of any considerable improvement in the Grammar Schools, or of making them efficient, unless they are made the Schools of the Cities, Towns, or Incorporated Villages, within the limits of which they are situated, and the Trustees invested with the powers of the Trustees of Common Schools, and the Grammar School Fund distributed upon the same condition as the Legislative School Grant,—namely, that of the Municipality raising a sum equal to that apportioned to the School from the Parliamentary Grant. If Grammar Schools exist at all, they ought to be made as efficient as possible. Trustees cannot make them so without the means of supporting them. The means of support which have been necessary and effective for the improvement and efficiency of the Common Schools ought to be provided for the Grammar Schools. This is alike the dictate of economy and patriotism, for it is both improvident and unpatriotic to leave, without adequate means of support, that class of Schools in which the Teachers of the higher Seminaries, the members of all the liberal professions, and the chief Servants of the Public receive the elementary and most essential part of their education. For Programme of Studies and General Regulations for the County Grammar Schools in Upper Canada see (pages 189-195 of the Eleventh Volume of this Documentary History.)

IX. TABLE L.—THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. Table L. presents a complete view of the Statistics of the Normal School from its establishment in 1847 to the end of 1858. It will be seen that the number of applications and admissions for the last year exceeded those of any preceding year. The number of Students in the Normal School became inconveniently large, while their attainments were not likely to keep pace with the progress of the best Schools, and the demand for Teachers of higher qualifications. To promote the two-fold object of keeping the number of Students within manageable dimensions, and sending out Teachers of higher qualifications, the standard of Entrance Examination was raised; (See Chapter X of this Volume); but this change has been attended with little, or no, diminution in the number of successful Applicants, while it will contribute to multiply the number of Teachers possessing superior qualifications.

2. It will be seen that, of the whole number of (2,463) Students admitted to the Normal School since 1847, 1,267, or more than one-half, had been Teachers before attending the Normal School. Of 162 admitted during the first Session of 1858, 84 had been Teachers; of 196 admitted during the second Session of 1858, 102 had been Teachers. These facts furnish the strongest practical proof of the objects contemplated by the Candidates admitted to the Normal School; while the influence of their teaching, and the demand for them throughout the Country sufficiently illustrates the value of their training and instructions in the Normal School.

2. I do not think that the Normal and two Model Common Schools, (the latter being essential appendages and practical exponents of the former,) were ever, in all respects, in so high a state of efficiency as they are at the present time. Further information in regard to the Normal and Model Schools will be found (on page 63 of this Volume).

3. The Model Grammar School, which was opened a few weeks before the close of the year, promises to contribute most efficiently to the improvement of the Grammar Schools of the Country. Information in regard to it will be found (on page 65 of this Volume).

X. TABLE M.—COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Table M. contains such Statistics as I have been able to collect respecting the various Colleges, Academies, and Private Schools of the Country. These Returns are

voluntary, and appear to be very incomplete. They are, however, sufficiently full to convey a pretty accurate idea of the amount of expenditure on their behalf, and of the nature of the instruction given in other Institutions than in the Grammar and Common Schools. The number of Students and Pupils taught in these Colleges, Academies and Private Schools is reported as 7,467...being 388 less than the number reported the year preceding. The number of Pupils taught in Private Schools appears to be nearly equal to the number taught in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools; but the former receive no Legislative aid, although their Supporters contribute their rates according to property in aid of the Public Schools, which is not the case with the Supporters of Separate Schools.

XI. TABLE N.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. In Table N. a complete view is given of the sums expended for Free Public Libraries, the number of Volumes furnished, the kinds of Books in each Library, the number of Books read, and the number of Inhabitants reading them. The returns of the number of Books read, and the number of Readers, are defective; but, as far as they go, they are highly satisfactory. The number of Inhabitants reported as reading the Books in each Library must be the number applying for them. The number actually reading them may be assumed to be much larger, as it includes families. This Table is extremely interesting, as it exhibits the actual working of the Free Library System throughout Upper Canada.

2. In 1857, a large dividend from the Clergy Reserve sales was distributed to the several Municipalities, and many of them appropriated their shares to the purchase of Public Libraries and School Apparatus. The sums expended for these purposes in 1858 have been chiefly derived from Rates levied and collected by the Municipalities and School Sections, and are, therefore, much less than those of the preceding year, though a larger amount for general School purposes was levied and collected by Rate in 1858 than in 1857.

3. The amount appropriated from local sources, (chiefly from the Clergy Reserve, or Municipalities' Fund,) for Libraries in 1857 was \$8,100; the same sum was apportioned from the Legislative Grant,—total \$16,200. The amount appropriated from local sources in 1858, (chiefly from Rates,) for the same purposes was \$1,991; an equivalent sum was apportioned from the Legislative Grant,—total \$3,982; and the number of Volumes despatched as Libraries was, 7,587, (not including Prize Books). The whole number of Volumes sent out to Public School Libraries from the commencement of the Library System in 1855 to the end of 1858, was 167,765; and, if we added the 10,602 Prize Books, the number will be 178,367. Of the Library Books there were 29,400 Volumes on History; on Zoology, 12,098 Volumes; on Botany, 2,174; on Natural Phenomena, 4,819; on Physical Science, 3,749; on Geology and Mineralogy, 1,400; on Natural Philosophy, 2,674; on Chemistry, 1,183; on Agricultural Chemistry, 687; on Agriculture, 7,390; on Manufactures, 7,476; of General Literature, 16,359; of Travels, 12,478; of Biography, 18,406; Practical Life, (Tales and Stories,) 45,654; Teachers' Library, 1,799.

4. The same Table contains such information as has been collected respecting Sunday School, and other Public, Libraries, such as those of Mechanics' Institutes, etcetera. In the Sunday School Libraries there were 254,489 Volumes, being an increase during the year 1858 of 20,141 Volumes. An immense deal of good must result from so large a number of strictly Religious Books in these Libraries, and those, as a general rule, of a most interesting character. The number of Volumes in other Public Libraries was 110,639,—being an increase during the year of 13,631 Volumes. The number of Volumes in Public School Libraries was 167,765,—being an increase of 7,587. Total, 522,893,—being an increase during the year of 41,359 Volumes—a most gratifying fact.

Further information on the Library System will be found (in a subsequent Chapter on the subject in this Volume).* In regard to Prison Libraries, see Chapter XIII.

XII. TABLE O.—MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS.

1. Table O. shows the amount which has been expended in providing Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books for the Schools, and also the number of the things supplied. The appropriations from the Clergy Reserve Fund in 1857, which had added so much to the Libraries, added proportionally to the amount expended for Maps, Apparatus, and the Prize Books. Nevertheless, the amount provided and expended under this head, in 1858, was \$11,810—\$6,308 less than the sum appropriated in 1857.

2. The number of Maps of different kinds, as detailed in the Table sent out in 1858, was 2,201; the number of Globes, Orreries, Tellurians, sets of Apparatus, and various articles was 1,474, including 3 complete sets of Meteorological Apparatus; the number of Sheets of Natural History and Phenomena, Scripture History and other Object Lessons was 12,350; the number of Prize Books was 8,045,—being an increase under this head of 5,488 Volumes.

SUMMARY AND GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO THE SYSTEM OF PROVIDING PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MAPS AND SCHOOL APPARATUS.

I. It was not until 1853 that provision was made by law for apportioning one hundred per cent. upon all contributions by Municipalities and School Sections from local sources, to encourage and aid them in procuring Libraries for their Schools; and it was not until 1855 that a similar provision was made for providing Maps and Apparatus. During the previous years the Municipal and School Authorities were supplied with School requisites at cost prices, but without the apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon their contributions. So, although Mechanics' Institutes are supplied with Library Books, and Professional Teachers and Schools are supplied with Classical School Books at the net catalogue prices, no apportionment from the Library and Apparatus Grants is allowed to them.

To give a summary view of what has been done to supply the Municipalities and School Sections with Libraries, Maps and Apparatus, from 1851 to 1858, inclusive, the following Table has been prepared:—

Table, showing the value of Books, Maps and Apparatus sent out from the Educational Depositories during the years 1851 to 1858 inclusive.

Year.	Articles on which the one hundred per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment being made from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prizes, and School Books, Maps, and Apparatus, dispatched.
	Public Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1851.....			1,414 25	1,414 25
1852.....			2,981 13	2,981 13
1853.....			4,233 14	4,233 14
1854.....	51,376 23		5,514 18	56,890 41
1855.....	9,947 15	4,655 53	4,389 40	18,992 08
1856.....	7,275 82	9,320 87	5,726 76	22,323 45
1857.....	2,200 92	18,118 28	6,459 20	26,778 40
1858.....	3,982 99	11,810 28	6,972 05	22,765 32
Total.....	\$74,783 11	\$43,904 96	\$37,690 11	\$156,378 18

* Here follows in the Report an elaborate Table, showing the number of Volumes of Public Library Books sent out from the Education Department. For a copy of this Table, down to the end of the year 1857, see page 374 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

Tables N. and O. show also how extensively, and in what detail, this work is diffused to the various Municipalities. In this connexion, the following facts may be noted:—

1. That the Books for Libraries, and the Maps and Apparatus of every description, are furnished to the remotest Municipalities and School Sections in Upper Canada, at lower prices than they are retailed to the public in London, Edinburgh, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia; in addition to which one hundred per cent. is added to the local contributions from the Municipalities and School Sections for these purposes.*

2. That all the Text-books used in the Schools, (except the Classical, and one, or two, others,) are printed in Canada, and mostly on paper of Canadian Manufacture; as also nearly all of the Maps and Apparatus, (such as Globes, Orreries, Tellurians, etcetera,) are manufactured in Canada, after having been carefully revised, or improved, under the direction of the Department. Copies and Models are furnished by the Department to the Publishers and Manufacturers, and they are allowed to use them at their discretion in producing articles for sale to all individuals and families desiring them, while the Department confines its supplies, (on which an apportionment is made), to the Municipalities and School Sections. It is highly creditable to the parties engaged in this publishing and manufacture, to state, that their work is generally not only equal in point of excellence to that of the English and American makers, but, in many cases, it is quite superior, and, at the same time, cheaper.

3. That this method of creating and developing the Canadian Manufactures of articles so seldom produced in a new Country, and of supplying the Municipalities and School Sections with Libraries and all appliances of School instruction, must largely contribute to the improvement of the Schools, and to the intellectual and social advancement of the Country.

XIII. PENSIONS TO SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

1. Table P. contains a list in detail of one hundred and seventy Superannuated, or worn out, Common School Teachers, who have been admitted as Pensioners on the small Grant which has been made for their relief; the age and abstract of the case of each Pensioner, etcetera. It will be seen from the Table in what Counties these Pensioners reside, 15 of these old Teachers have already died. The average age of the 155 who survive is 65 years, and their average period of service $21\frac{1}{2}$ years. Of these Pensioners, 54 are Members of the Church of England; 50 members of the Presbyterian Churches; 27 of the Church of Rome; 18 of the Methodist Churches; 5 of the Baptist and 2 of the Congregational Churches, etcetera.

2. The maximum of the sum allowed as a Pension is at the rate of Six dollars for each year that the Pensioner has taught a Common School in Upper Canada; but the number of the admitted claimants is so large, in proportion to the sum to be distributed, (\$4,000, besides subscriptions from Teachers in active service,) that the amount available for each Pensioner is less than Two dollars for each year he has taught. No new Claimants are admitted except those who have paid their annual subscription, according to the Regulations; and comparatively few Teachers seem to avail themselves of the privilege. As the existing Pensioners die, those who survive will, of course, receive a larger dividend; and the Teachers, who subscribe will be materially assisted when they become worn out, as none but subscribers will hereafter

*In regard to the prices of Books, Maps and Apparatus at the Educational Depository, as compared with the prices of the same things in England and Canada, see pages 294, 311, 312, 317 and 324 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

be entitled to participate in the fund. The Official Regulations in regard to Superannuated Common School Teachers will be found (on pages 215, 216 of the Eleventh Volume of this Documentary History).

NOTE. As an example of the inefficiency of this Fund to meet the case of the claimants on it, the following case is cited which was submitted to the Chief Superintendent of Education by the old Teacher concerned and Mr. Robert Bell, M.P.:—

Mr. William Gordon, a Superannuated School Teacher, having on the 26th of July, 1858, petitioned the House of Assembly for an increase in his pension, the Inspector General referred his case to the Chief Superintendent and desired information in regard to it. The Chief Superintendent's reply was as follows:—

1. THE PENSION FUND FOR SUPERANNUATED SCHOOL TEACHERS.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a letter from Mr. William Gordon, Superannuated Teacher of Common Schools, recommending some amendments in the Law making provision for worn out Teachers of Common Schools.

2. In reply I beg to state for the information of the Inspector General, that nothing can be more equitable than the present system of dividing the Fund among worn-out Teachers, according to the number of years they have taught. The only deficiency is the smallness of the Fund, compared with the number of Claimants. The former cannot be augmented in the present financial state of the Country, and the latter cannot be reduced, except in the ordinary course of nature. No new Claimants, among those who became Teachers before 1884, will be admitted, except those who have subscribed to the Fund since that period, and no Teachers, who have commenced their profession since 1851, will be admitted, except those who subscribe One pound per annum from the time they commence teaching. The number of annual Subscribers is comparatively small, and the apportionment to each Claimant will, in the course of a few years, be increased from the diminution of the number of Claimants.

Toronto, April 24th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

Mr. Robert Bell, M. P., also wrote to the Chief Superintendent on behalf of Mr. Gordon. The following Reply was sent to him:—

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 16th instant, and to state in reply that the Legislature, in the first place, at my instance, voted £500 per annum in 1853 towards the support of Superannuated, or worn-out, Teachers. In 1855, £500 per annum more were appropriated to the same object, and it was hoped that this sum, (£1,000 per annum,) with the Subscriptions received from Teachers towards the Fund would enable the Department to grant a respectable Pension to such men as Mr. Gordon, who had devoted their lives to the ill required profession of Teaching.

2. When Mr. Gordon was placed on the list, there were only twenty-one other Pensioners besides himself, and he received the full maximum sum allowed by law, videlicet, \$6 per annum for each year's teaching. Now, however, while the Fund remained nearly stationary, the number of Pensioners amounts to nearly 150. The claims of these 150 are quite as good as Mr. Gordon's, and their application to be placed upon the list could not be refused in terms of the Regulations.

3. I have more than once mentioned the matter to Members of the Government, with a view to get an increase to the Grant for these worn-out Teachers, but, as yet,

have been unable to effect it. I do not give up the hope that ere long the Grant will be increased, as I have proposed.

4. I may mention an inaccuracy which I observe in Mr. Gordon's petition. He says, in speaking of the Act: "By some means a clause was inserted referring the selections of worn-out Teachers to Boards of Public Instruction, and the selection now amounts to such a number." There is no such clause in the Act. The examination of all these cases are carefully made by this Department and approved only after the most ample proof of the facts alleged has been furnished.

5. The Reverend Mr. Thomson, who writes to you on the subject, also appears to labour under a wrong impression in regard to this matter and appeals to you to remedy what appears to him to be "So glaring an injustice to a body of men." Mr. Thomson seems to be unaware of the principle upon which the Fund is administered. No "injustice" has been done to any of these Teachers, but every farthing of the fund has been distributed among them according to the length of time during which they have taught School in Upper Canada.

Toronto, July 19th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

Tables from Q. to U. inclusive: These Tables present a complete view of the Receipts and Expenditures of School Moneys for every School purpose authorized by law; as also a Statistical Abstract (Table S.) exhibiting, under a number of heads, the comparative state and Progress of Education in Upper Canada from 1842 to 1858 inclusive.*

XIV. REFERENCE TO THE APPENDICES OF THIS REPORT.

(NOTE. The Statement as to what are the Appendices of the Report is omitted, as several of them have already been referred to in the Report, and the principal remaining ones are given as separate Chapters in this Volume.)

XV. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC REMARKS ON OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Having thus given a statistical and practical view of the state of the Schools, and the working of our Provincial School System, I have now to offer some remarks on two, or three, features of that System, which some Writers continue to mistake and misrepresent.

1. The first relates to the question of Religious Instruction in the Public Schools. I discussed this Question at length in my last Report, as also in some preceding Reports. I need not discuss the Question again at length in this place; but think it proper to furnish anew the antidote to the representations which some Writers persist in making, when they oppose the Public School System upon the ground that it is opposed to that Religious Education which it is the duty of every Christian Parent to give to his Children: whereas, so far have I been from regarding Religious Education as a secondary duty, or interest, or establishing a School System which ignores it, I have, on every occasion, insisted upon the Religious Education of youth as the first duty of Parents,—as the first interest of the Country, and of the individuals of its rising and future generations; and these objects have been regarded as paramount, so far as the State has power to promote them, in the construction of the School System in all its details. In a Letter, dated the 14th July, 1849, and addressed by me to the late Honourable Robert Baldwin, C. B., then Premier of Upper Canada, I employed the following strong language:—

*None of the Tables named in this Report are inserted herewith as they are somewhat elaborate, and especially as Doctor Ryerson has, in the text of his Report given a summary of the substance, of them. They can be seen, however, in the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1859.

"Be assured that no system of Popular Education will flourish in a Country which does violence to the Religious sentiments and feelings of the Churches of that Country. Be assured, that every such System will droop and wither, which does not take root in the Christian and patriotic sympathies of the people,—which does not command the respect and confidence of the several Religious Persuasions, both Ministers and Laity—for these, in fact, make up the aggregate of the Christianity of the Country. The cold calculations of unchristianized selfishness will never sustain a School System, and, if you will not embrace Christianity in your School System, you will soon find that the various Christian Persuasions will commence establishing Schools of their own; and I think they ought to do so; and I should feel it my imperative duty to urge them to do so."*

2. In my last Report, I introduced a lengthened discussion of the Question in four paragraphs, of Religious Instruction in the Schools, in which, after referring to the supreme importance of the subject, I distinguished between the delegated powers and functions of the State, and the Divine rights and duties of the Parent and the Church in regard to the bringing up of the rising generation; and according to that natural and Divinely appointed division of labour is our School System constructed, and thus are the three-fold labours of the State, the Parent, and the Church, combined in the elementary education of the Children and youth of the land.†

3. In my Report for 1851, I also thus explained how the principle of Religious Education should be recognized and provided for in respect to both day Schools and the higher Seminaries of learning, and the relations of the State, Parents and Christian Denominations in regard to each class of Educational Institutions.‡

4. It is thus seen that I have not ignored Religion, even in regard to Seminaries and Colleges, and that, in no instance, and in no respect, has Religious Education been ignored, or overlooked, in our System of Elementary Schools, but that the State, or people collectively, propose to do what never has, and never can be otherwise done by other parties,—namely, provide the means of Day School instruction for all the Children of the land; and it then provided facilities to enable both Parent and Pastors to do what the State, or people collectively, cannot do, but what Jehovah Himself has commanded Parents and Pastors to do,—namely, "to train up Children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." If the State, or people collectively, are responsible for the one, Parents and Pastors individually, are responsible for the other. They have no right to impose upon the State, or upon any State Teacher, what God hath enjoined upon themselves, any more than the State has the right to usurp the Religious functions of the Parent, or of the Church.

5. But, were the Authorities and Supporters of the Schools disposed to introduce into the Schools, mixed Religious teaching to a greater extent than has been proposed, there would be no compromise of Religious faith in their doing so; since there is no difference in the essentials of faith, any more than of words, among all the Religious Persuasions of Upper Canada, except one, or two, small Congregations of Unitarians and Jews. It is known that the "Symbol of Faith," or "Apostles' Creed" is the same *verbatim et liberatim*, in the Roman Catholic, as in the Protestant, Churches. To show the extent to which this Apostles' Creed expresses the faith of the Religious Persuasions of Christendom, I quote the following account of a General Meeting for Prayer and supplication, lately held in one of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia, and published in the "*Protestant Episcopal Recorder*":—

"Doctor Nevins, of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) rose and stated, that the Apostles' Creed was one of the Symbols of his branch of the Church, and it might be

*As the Honourable Robert Baldwin prepared the Drafts of the Bills affecting the University of Toronto in 1848, 1849 and 1851, and also devoted some time to the consideration of the School Bill of 1850, as drafted by Doctor Ryerson, I propose to insert in one of these Volumes a Biographical Sketch of him written by Doctor Ryerson on the occasion of his lamented death in December, 1859, also sketches of others of our noted Educationists and Educators.

†The quotation from last year's Report, here referred to will be found on pages 210-212 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

‡This quotation will be found on page 35 of the Tenth Volume of this History.

of all the Churches represented, and proposed that the Reverend Mr. Cracraft, (the Rector,) should repeat it as the Creed of the Meeting, all standing and joining in it. Instantly every individual of the vast assemblage rose to his feet, and every voice responded, while the Minister repeated the Ancient Creed."

6. Here is a platform of common faith, as the Ten Commandments furnish a common platform of morals. There may be rival sects and parties among Protestants, as there are rival Orders and parties in the Roman Catholic Church; but, as the latter all rally under the standard of one Pope, and aim at a common object, so the former all rally under the standard of one Bible, and aim also at a common object. Yet both great divisions of Christendom avow a common Symbol of Faith, professedly received by them from the Apostolic Churches, and can, therefore, without any compromise on either side, combine to teach their Children the faith, as well as morals of the Apostles. It is only when they wish to teach their Children what is not contained in the Creed of the Apostles, or the Ten Commandments, that they are compelled to separate. It is true that they differ in forms of Worship, and in matters of ecclesiastical discipline and procedure; but these form no part of the Apostles' Creed, or of the Ten Commandments, or of the Lord's Prayer, and, therefore, need not be taught in Schools of Apostolic Faith, of Apostolic Morals, and of Apostolic Charity.

7. I make these remarks to show, how far even combined Religious teaching could be carried on in the Public Schools, did not adverse jealousies and influences prevent it; but this is not involved in our Common School System, which recognizes and provides facilities for separate Religious teaching, under the direction of Parents and Pastors, whom God has appointed to teach Children as well as others, those Truths which are able to "make them wise unto salvation."

8. The School System, therefore, instead of ignoring Religious education, as has been most unjustly asserted, recognizes it,—is based upon it,—provides for it, by giving to God, or the Church, the things that are God's, at the same time that it gives to Caesar, or the State, the things that are Caesar's; it assumes and maintains inviolate the Divine right and duty of Parent and Pastor, while it provides for the human duty of the Teacher and the State; in its every School it is the voluntary creation of its Supporters, the expression of their will, and the benefactor of their offspring.

XVI. DEFECTIVENESS OF OUR MUNICIPAL LAW IN REGARD TO VAGRANT AND IDLE CHILDREN IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.*

In most of these Municipalities, Free Schools have been established by the Rate-payers, (who alone, have power to decide upon the mode of supporting their Schools,)—that is, Schools to which all contribute according to their property, and to which all residents between the ages of five and twenty years have an equal right of access, without further payment of fees. But some of the largest Rate-payers naturally object to this mode of supporting the Schools, unless means are employed to secure to all the Children, especially to the more needy classes, the benefit of the Schools; that numbers of Children are idle in the Streets, quarrelling, swearing, and pilfering, and being sent to Prison, while Schools are provided, supported, and open for their reception. Some have even objected to the School System on this ground. But, it is clear that the Schools cannot be accountable for the conduct of those who never enter them; and the statistics of youthful crime show, that scarcely one of the juvenile delinquents is, or ever has been, a regular Pupil of the Schools.† Nor does any party under the School Law possess any power to compel Parents to send their Children to School any more than any party, by the Common, or Ecclesiastical, Law, possess power to compel

*See Remarks of Mr. Justice Hagarty and Chief Justice Draper on Vagrancy and Crime in the Cities, on page 78 of this Volume.

†See Proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the City of Toronto on the non-attendance of children at the Schools on pages 76-78 of this Volume.

attendance at a Church, which has been built and opened free to all. The defect is not in the School System, or School Law, but in the Municipal Law, by which each Municipal Council should be invested with power to impose penalties in all Cases of street idleness and vagrancy, and to punish, or send to a House of Industry and instruction, all Persons from the ages of six to sixteen, or eighteen, years of age, who have no employment and attend no School. On this point I would refer to the remarks on this subject in my last Report.*

3. In conclusion, in my last Report I compared the working and results of our School System with those of the School System of Great Britain and Ireland. I had intended in this Report to institute a similar comparison between our School System and those in the principal neighboring States; but I must defer this for another year. In the meantime, I trust that the Statistics and Documents of this Report, together with the observations with which I have thought proper to accompany them, furnish increased evidence that our School System, unanimously supported by successive Governments and Parliaments, and voluntarily sustained by the people in their several Municipalities, is not less adapted than heretofore to teach self-reliance and self-government, to develop the spirit of liberty, in harmony with obedience to law, to unite Church and State in their appropriate and noblest work, to diffuse education and knowledge among all classes in the Land, in connexion with the Christianity of the Land.

TORONTO, July, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

APPENDICES OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT OF 1858.

I. THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as part of the System of Popular Education,—regarding the indirect, as scarcely secondary to the direct, means of training the minds and forming the taste and character of the people. It consists, (1), of a collection of School Apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, (2), of Models of Agricultural and other Implements, (3), of specimens of the Natural History of the Country, (4), Casts of Antique and Modern Statues and Busts, etcetera, selected from the principal Museums of Europe, including Busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French History; (5), also copies of some of the works of the great Masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, French and especially, of the Italian, Schools of Painting. The Objects of Art are labelled, for the information of those who are not familiar with the Originals, but a descriptive Historical Catalogue of them is in course of preparation.

2. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated, "That the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of people;" and the opinion is, at the same time, strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful Originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity, or means, of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaele and other great Masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England.

3. What has been thus far done in this branch of Public Instruction, is in part the result of a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Upper

*These remarks are printed on page 216 of the preceding Volume of this Documentary History.

Canada share of School Grants, for the purpose of improving School Architecture and appliances, and to promote Art, Science and Literature by means of Models and Publications, collected in a Museum in connection with this Department.

4. The Museum contains a large selection of Objects of Art, Models, etcetera, arranged under the following heads:

I. Sculpture: 1. Antique; 2. Modern; 3. Architectural.

II. Painting: 1. Italian School; 2. Flemish School; 3. Dutch School; 4. Miscellaneous Dutch and Flemish; 5. German School; 6. French School; 7. Spanish School.

III. Engravings: 1. On Steel and Copper; 2. Lithographs.

IV. Works Illustrating the History of Art, etcetera: 1. In French and Italian; 2. In English.

V. Other Objects of Interest: 1. Illustrations of Mediaeval History, Figures in Armour, Weapons, etcetera; 2. Maps and Plans in Relief; 3. Specimens of Natural History; 4. Geological Specimens; 5. Models of Agricultural Implements; 6. Philosophical Models and School Apparatus.

North of the Central Hall of the Building is the Theatre, or Large Lecture Room, with the Lecturer's entrance in the centre, and side entrances, east and west, for the Public. This Theatre is designed to accommodate 470 persons, and the Galleries 150, making in all 620. Around the Theatre, and beneath its Gallery, are east and west Corridors leading to the Normal and Model Schools, and the Model Grammar School in the new Building in the rear, facing Gerrard Street. Upstairs are the principal Statuary Rooms of the Museum, and the proposed School of Art and Design.

II. VISIT TO THE MUSEUM BY THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.

In regard to this Visit, the following Correspondence took place between the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, and the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada:—

I have much pleasure in forwarding the enclosed copy of a Resolution of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, adopted on Saturday last.

TORONTO, 15th of June, 1858.

JOSEPH HARTMAN, Warden.

Resolved unanimously,—That the Council having had the pleasure of visiting the Normal and Model Schools, desire to express the gratification they felt in seeing the beautiful selections of Sculpture and Paintings, and also the admirable School Apparatus, and Maps of Canadian Manufacture. They desire further to express their opinion that Upper Canada owes a debt of gratitude to the Chief Superintendent of Education for his devotedness to the cause of Education, and for the high standard which our present School System has already obtained, and trusts that he may be long spared to discharge the responsible duties of his Office.

REPLY TO THE FOREGOING BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

1. I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 15th instant, enclosing a Resolution, in reference to the Education Department and myself, adopted unanimously by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, and to express, through you, my heartfelt thanks to the Members of the Council for this spontaneous and unexpected expression of their good will towards myself, and of their kind appreciation of my public services to the Country.

2. Under any circumstances I could not but feel encouraged and grateful for such an unanimous expression of opinion from a body of the Representatives of the people belonging to all Political and Religious parties; and more numerous than were the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada when I first witnessed its proceedings,—Gentlemen, who have several times visited the Department, and obtained hundreds of Maps and thousands of Volumes of Books from its Depositories, for the improvement of the Schools and the diffusion of knowledge in their several Townships, but I feel doubly grateful for such an expression of feeling at a moment when our School System, as well as myself is the object of a combined and unprecedented attack from various quarters,—an attack which, in regard to myself, I have little solicitude. My chief anxiety has been lest anything appertaining to me should be construed and applied to the injury of the School System, in which is involved the Municipal rights and best interests of the people of Upper Canada,—an anxiety which is shown to be groundless by the Resolution of the large and intelligent Counties' Council, over which you have so long and so worthily presided.

3 The expression of patriotic feeling by the Council in regard to our School System is but a response to the practical feeling of the Country at large; for it appears by the Statistical Tables of my Annual Report, which have been completed since I received your Letter, that the people of Upper Canada have substantially provided and expended for the education of their Children under the School System during the year no less than £303,085 11s. 4d.; it being an increase of £33,558 0s. 7d., on the Receipts and Expenditures of the preceding year for the same purposes.

TORONTO, 18th June, 1858:

EGERTON RYERSON.

III. A VISIT TO THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM DESCRIBED.

"A. W.," in a Letter to the Grand River Sachem, thus refers to a visit to the Educational Museum during the Provincial Fair:—

"An hour was at my disposal, and to my old Friends at the Education Department I had to go; when there, I made a promise to go over the Museum next day. That I did, and consider it the greatest treat in Toronto. The Rooms are admirably fitted up,—filled with choice Casts of many world-renowned Statues,—two large Halls entirely covered with capital copies of Paintings of many of the greatest works of the Old Masters. Various Pictures, which, to read about, makes one delighted and astonished, are here to be seen. Truly the sight of these will richly repay a journey from the remotest part of the Province. I can declare, I took myself away from seeing the copy of Domenichino's Picture of "The Last Communion of St. Jerome," with reluctance. And then, there are in the Museum admirable copies of Raphael's greatest works—of the Transfiguration,—of some of his Madonnas, those lovely creations of this Master—the Holy Mother, and the Sinner Child—they live on the canvass. It is something surely to say that one has seen an excellent portrait of that strange parricide, Beatrice Cenci—her appalling story stands foremost in the records of Italian crime and mystery. There, also hangs before you a capital copy of Raphael's portrait of that notorious character, Caesar Borgia, that crime-steeped monster, and the brother of the shameless Lucretia Borgia. There he hangs, and who can doubt the fidelity of the painting. Is it not something for us Canadians to have the means of thus, as it were, coming face to face with those Historic characters, and, far better still, with those whom the world will never let die—the famous men of bygone times. A long summer day can profitably be spent in these Halls, and I cordially echo Mr. W. L. Mackenzie's opinion, "go to the Education Office Rooms, there are in them the most wonderful things in the Upper Province."

IV. EDUCATION.—DEPARTMENTAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1858.*

RECEIPTS.			NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS.	EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, 1st January, 1858.	Receipts during the year 1858.	Total Receipts.		Balance, 1st January, 1858.	Expenditure during the year 1858.	Total Expenditure.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.. ..	136,867 80	136,867 80	1.—Common School Grant.....	714 03	123,867 38	124,581 41
1,870 00	.. ..	1,870 00	2.—Poor School Fund.....	.. ..	1,221 00	1,221 00
2,257 33	8,882 20	11,139 53	3.—Grant to Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	.. ..	8,380 16	8,380 16
26,825 12	13,056 21	39,881 33	4.—Grammar School Fund.....	.. ..	29,923 50	29,923 50
.. ..	13,271 00	13,271 00	5.—Model Grammar Schools and Inspectors	8,548 93	14,592 20	23,141 13
849 18	14,977 85	15,827 03	6.—Normal and Model Schools .....	.. ..	17,457 63	17,457 63
1,675 16	.. ..	1,675 16	7.—Balance of Building Fund of 1850-54.....	.. ..	120 00	120 00
13,074 40	19,049 63	32,124 03	8.—Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.....	.. ..	32,664 02	32,664 02
.. ..	2,462 00	2,462 00	9.—Superannuated Teachers.....	823 39	2,704 51	3,527 90
769 09	1,870 60	2,639 69	10.—Journal of Education .....	.. ..	1,495 08	1,495 08
.. ..	2,986 60	2,986 60	11.—Educational Museum and Library	16,204 32	1,945 06	18,149 38
\$47,320 33	\$213,423 89	\$260,744 22	Balance in hand on the 31st December, 1858.....	\$26,290 67	\$234,370 54	\$260,661 21
\$47,320 33	\$213,423 89	\$260,744 22		.. ..	.. ..	83 01
						\$260,744 22

* This Balance Sheet contains the summary of eleven preceding accounts, as given in detail in the Appendix of the Chief Superintendent's Report for 1858.

V. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA, 1858.

Appointed	NUMBER 1.—THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
1846....	Honourable Samuel Bealy Harrison, Q.C.....	Chairman. (Church of England.)
1846....	Reverend Egerton Ryerson, D.D.....	Chief Superintendent of Education.
1850....	Right Reverend Armand François Marie De Charbonnel, D.D.....	Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto. (Successor to the late Bisop Power.)
1846....	Reverend Henry James Grasett, B.D....	Rector of Toronto.
1846....	Honourable Joseph Curran Morrison, Q.C.....	Presbyterian Church of Canada.
1846....	Mr. James Scott Howard	Church of England.
1850....	Reverend John Jennings, D.D	United Presbyterian Church.
1850....	Reverend Adam Lillie, D.D	Congregational Theological Institute.
1857....	Reverend John Barclay, D.D.....	Church of Scotland. (Successor to the late Hugh Scobie, Esq.)
1854....	Reverend John McCaul, LL. D.....	President of University College. Member for Grammar School purposes.
1846....	John George Hodgins, M.A	Recording Clerk.
	INSPECTORS OF COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS	
1855....	Reverend William Ormiston, M.A.....	
1859....	George R. R. Cockburn, M.A.....	

NUMBER 2.—THE EDUCATION OFFICE.

	HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT.	
1844....	The Reverend EGERTON RYERSON, D.D..	Chief Superintendent of Education.
	<i>Officers of the Department.</i>	
1844....	John George Hodgins, M.A.....	Deputy Superintendent of Education, and Assistant Editor, <i>Journal of Education</i> .
1854....	Alexander Marling.....	Senior Clerk and Accountant.
1852....	Alexander Johnstone Williamson, M.D.	Clerk of Correspondence.
1856....	Francis Joseph Taylor.....	Clerk of Statistics.
1857....	Herbert Butterworth.....	Assistant Clerk of Statistics.
1858....	James Moore	Janitor and Messenger.
	<i>(Map and Library Depository Branch.</i>	
1853....	Samuel Passmore May.....	Clerk of Libraries.
1856....	Thomas I. Churchill.....	Depository Salesman.
1857....	Christopher Alderson	Packer and Messenger.

NUMBER 3.—THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

1. NORMAL SCHOOL.

1847....	Thomas Jaffray Robertson, M.A.	Head Master.
1858....	John Herbert Sangster	Second Master.
1858....	Alexander Russell Strachan	Writing Master and Teacher of Book-keeping
1858....	Henry F. Sefton	Music Master.
1859....	Alphonse Coulon	Drawing Master.
1852....	Henry Goodwin.....	Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.
1848....	John Murphy.....	Janitor of Normal and Model Schools.
	<i>Model Grammar School.</i>	
1858....	George R. R. Cockburn, M.A.....	Rector.
1858....	Reverend John Ambery, M.A.....	Classical Master.

NUMBER 2.—THE EDUCATION OFFICE.—Continued.

Appointed	<i>Model Grammar School.</i>	
1858 ...	Francis L. Checkley, Scholar of T. C. Dublin	Mathematical Master.
1859....	B. F. Fitch, B A	English Master.
1858....	John Herbert Sangster	Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
1858....	Emile Coulon	French Master.
1859....	Alphonse Coulon	Drawing Master.
1858....	Alexander Russell Strachan.....	Writing Master and Teacher of Book-keeping
1858....	Henry F. Sefton	Music Master.
1852....	Henry Goodwin	Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.
1851....	Patrick O'Neill	Janitor and Messenger.
	<i>Boys' Model Common School.</i>	
1858....	James Carlyle.	Master of the School.
1858....	John Clark Disher.....	First Assistant.
1859....	Alexander Campbell	Second Assistant.
	<i>Girls' Model Common School.</i>	
1852....	Mrs. Dorcas Clark.	Mistress of the School.
1855....	Miss Henrietta Shenick.....	First Assistant.
1854....	Miss Helen Clark	Second Assistant.

In the Model Common Schools, Writing and Book-keeping, Drawing, Music, Gymnastics and Calisthenics are taught by the Masters of these branches in the Normal School.

1855....	James Forsyth.....	Gardener of the Normal School Grounds.
1852....	James Ryan and [1856], Thomas Gray..	Furnace men, and Care Takers.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRISON LIBRARIES AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

Soon after the establishment of the Public Library System in 1855, it was considered desirable to endeavour to get Library Books of an interesting and appropriate character introduced into the Provincial Penitentiary, and into the County Jails. A proposal to that effect was made to the Authorities of these Institutions by the Education Department and was cordially responded to. Libraries for the Prisoners were, therefore, established with good and beneficial effect, in the Penitentiary and in the County Jails. At the close of the year 1857, the following Circular was sent to the Warden of the Penitentiary and to Wardens of Counties. The replies received are embodied in this Chapter.

I. CIRCULAR TO THE WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY, AND TO WARDENS OF COUNTIES.

This Department having made an Apportionment from the Public School Library Fund towards the establishment of a Library in the Institution over which you are placed, I will thank you to let me know whether the Books sent have been applied for by the Prisoners and, if so, to any great extent, and what, in your opinion, have been the general effect of the Library upon the Prisoners.* I have also written to the

* Many of the Books selected to be sent to the Prison Libraries consisted of Tales and Stories of Practical Life. These, and Books of Travels, Natural History and kindred works formed the staple of the Books sent.

Wardens of Counties on this subject, as I am anxious to obtain the fullest information in regard to this interesting matter, in order that, if satisfactory, I might take steps to have the other Jails supplied with Libraries in like manner.

TORONTO, December 7th, 1857.

EGERTON RYERSON.

II. REPLY FROM THE CHAPLAIN OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

1. The Reverend Hannibal Mulkins, Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston, in transmitting his Report upon the operation of the Library in the Provincial Penitentiary, thus ably discusses the whole question :

The Chief Intention and Object of all Reformatory Prisons.

1. The improvement of Convicts, mentally and morally, so as to make them good subjects, and, if possible, good Christians, is, or ought to be, it is reasonable to assume, the first and highest purpose of all Penitentiaries and Reformatory Institutions. Although other important purposes may be accomplished by such Establishments, as, for instance, the safe custody of the Offender, the prevention of Crime, punishment for the Offence, and the safety, in the meanwhile, of society at large; yet, unquestionably, the State has a nobler intention still in placing its criminal members in Institutions of Reform. It intends to give them an opportunity for reflection and repentance; to effect a separation between them and their evil companions, and to withdraw them from bad and corrupting influences; to place their wicked passions and dispositions under restraint, that, thereby, they may become less powerful; to draw forth and invigorate the better feelings of their nature, that these better feelings may become stronger and more prevalent in life; to show them that society seeks not so much to revenge itself upon them for crimes in the past, as to provide for them such mental and moral culture as shall prevent all crimes in the future; in short, that the State evidently intends carrying into effect the Christian principle of rendering good for evil, of giving to its criminal children such means of improving, such increase of knowledge, such habits of industry, such moral training and Religious Instruction, that thereafter they may become good Citizens, useful and happy men, and albeit great sinners, yet effectually converted from the errors of their ways.

II. The Most Effectual Means to be used to Accomplish this Purpose.

2. With this purpose in view, the inference is undeniable, that the agencies acting upon Convicts, the influence surrounding them, the discipline for their government, the instruction given and the Books in use among them should have a direct bearing upon their moral and intellectual nature, to the end that they may see and know that society in their imprisonment intended not to degrade, to deprave, or to destroy, but to raise them up, when fallen, to purify and to save; not to convert them into instruments for enticing men, but into instruments of future righteousness and usefulness.

3. As Institutions for the Blind are intended to supply the best means of removing the defects of the Eye, and for the restoration, or improvement, of vision; and those for the Deaf, the best means for removing the defects of the Ear, restoring, or improving, its discernment of sound; so should Institutions for the moral reformation of Criminals, possess the most effective instrumentalities for removing all defects, moral, or otherwise, from the minds of Convicts, by supplying the deficiencies of nature and the wants of early education and training, by driving out of their hearts base ideas and vicious feelings, which, like so many demons, had entered in and dwelt there; and, by implanting in their stead useful knowledge, sound principles, virtuous morals, and

pure Religion. Such undoubtedly should be the Christian aim of Penitentiaries, and of all other Prisons for the reformation of the guilty Criminal, although, indeed, in practice it has never been completely attained. It seems the destiny of man here to see before him in all things a dazzling ideal of theoretical perfection, a prize which he may view at a distance as the Prophet of Israel, from the mountain top, saw the Promised Land, and towards which he may approximate nearer and nearer, but which he is not permitted fully to realize on earth. But these Institutions, to fulfil their double mission of justice and mercy ought to combine the advantages of a School, for teaching the ignorant; of a Family, for moral discipline and training; of a Library, for the diffusion of useful knowledge; and of a Church for Religious devotion. Within the walls of a Prison, as well as beyond them, the means should be adapted to, and competent to achieve the desired end. The reformation of Convicts may be looked upon as an exceedingly difficult, if not hopeless, task, but, for that very reason, the fullest and most efficient means should be used in their behalf, and those fitted to their peculiar wants; the Convict possesses an intellect capable of being made radiant by intelligence and knowledge, a soul that may be made holy by the presence of Religion. The moral amelioration of Convicts, therefore, for which the State provides, is a weighty trust, a sacred responsibility in which society is vastly interested, and with which all concerned, even the Convicts themselves, ought to be solemnly impressed.

III. *The Importance of the Library in the Improvement of Convicts.*

1. Among the essential means for achieving the great moral ends of penitential Institutions must, undoubtedly, be ranked as very prominent and efficient, the use of good Books,—the Prison Library. It would be folly to deny the importance of the secular and moral teaching imparted to Convicts in the School of a Prison, without which, in many cases, the Books of the Library could not be read, and would consequently be useless. It would be the height of folly to undervalue the advantages of the sacred teachings of the Bible, or the invaluable instructions of the Church. Each of these has its own theatre and mode of action, both performing important functions in the reformation of the Convict. Secular and sacred Science, like nature and revelation, are always, in virtue of their Author and being, harmonious, and never even appear to clash, or contend, with each other, except only when their respective forces are marshalled by ignorance on the one hand, or fanaticism on the other. Wisdom and Virtue,—Knowledge and Religion,—the well-balanced cultivation of man's spiritual nature are so important to him, that they constitute the very elements of happiness to himself and usefulness to others, and the essential character of him who loves his neighbour as himself, and God with all his heart. The importance of a Prison Library, in aiding in the reformation of so desirable a character among Convicts is manifest.

2. The Library has a double, or twofold, effect, intermediate between the Secular and Religious Instruction, uniting and cementing the advantages of the School and the Church, adding to the knowledge of things secular and useful, the knowledge of things moral and divine. It improves the instruction given in School in its elevation and tone, in the scope and duration of the knowledge it conveys, while, at the same moment, it enlightens the understanding, and sharpens its faculties for the keener perception and better appreciation of that divine spirit which is life and truth and all things to the soul of man. The Prison Library, therefore, comes in as "the Crown and Glory" of the secular, and as the humble and zealous Minister of the moral teaching.

3. The Prison Library acts with many Convicts as a powerful stimulus in learning to read, or for the improvement of those, who, otherwise, might not care to learn, since it presents before them so vast a field and so goodly a land for their use, their improvement, and enjoyment, when once they are in possession of the key which unlocks and lays their treasures at their feet.

4. It also operates with them as a powerful inducement to good behaviour, not only in order to obtain a Book, but, while they are reading it; thus aiding the Convicts in the acquisition of habits of self-government, conferring upon them a real moral benefit, and, at the same time, supplying an effectual auxiliary means for the maintenance of order and discipline among them.

5. A further advantage of the Prison Library is, that it affords instruction to hundreds, and in the course of years, to thousands, of Convicts to whom the School is not open, and to whom the Library must become, as it were, both Teacher and tuition, without which no instruction, except of a Religious nature, could possibly be received by them. The School is only intended for Convicts almost wholly defective in the very first principles of education, and more particularly for the younger portion of these. But the Library Book opens its pages and offers its advantages to all, circulating freely among all classes and origins and races, and renewing its supplies to them, from time to time, as their needs require. Since the establishment of this Penitentiary the large number of Four thousand eight hundred and seventy one Prisoners have been confined within its walls. Of these probably not more than one-tenth required School instruction, but a good Library among so many persons, and during a period, since its establishment, might have communicated an incalculable amount of useful knowledge to thousands of Readers.

6. The Library supplies a source of instruction to the Convict available at almost all times and places in Prison. The School must of necessity be limited to few in number, and chiefly to one place; but the Library sends out its volumes of Books to all parts of the Prison, and they are at all times at hand. At the intervals of his work, the Convict can frequently snatch a time for reading; in his Cell, in the Summer Season, he may devote hours to its study each day; when he walks back and forward to his meals his Book is sometimes in his hands; after each meal he can apply himself to reading for nearly a half-hour; even in Chapel, during the few moments before service almost every Convict may be seen with a Volume in his hand which he peruses with earnest attention. There is scarcely a moment during the light of day but what, in some place, in the Prison Wings, or Wards, in the Work Shops, or Sheds, in the Halls, or Hospital, the Library will be communicating its spirit and intelligence to some of the Prisoners.

7. The Library promotes a profitable occupation of time by the Convicts, which otherwise would be wasted in idleness, the nearest akin to vice. At the same time the knowledge gained in devoting their few unoccupied moments to reading, and the cultivation of their faculties, so greatly promoted by good Books, makes them more active, industrious, contented and intelligent in their work, and more useful to the Institution,—contributing at once to the improvement of the Convict, the discipline of the Prison, and the value of the convict-labour.

8. The Library is the source of relief and the “minister of consolation” to the Convict in some positions, and on some occasions, which otherwise would peculiarly embitter his incarceration. The Prison is closed in the Summer Season at six o’clock P. M., each day, leaving the Convict nearly three hours before darkness sets in for reading. But, without a Library, these hours would be hours of haunting terror and bitterness to the Convict. Some may probably have spent them in meditating upon plans of escape; others upon schemes of future depredations; many looked upon them as a period of memory’s terrible mental suffering, to all it was a time of solitude and misery. The Library has put an end to this, and converted those hours of idleness and misery into a period of profit, enjoyment, and comparative happiness.

9. The Library, moreover, is a fountain of continuous instruction to the Convicts. There are moments every day, hours of every week, and days of every month, which, without useful Books, would run to waste, or, what is worse, to vice; but which, by means of the Library, may perpetually add to the extent and variety of the Convict’s

knowledge, tending to his improvement in the contentment which it brings, in its beneficent tenor, and increasing his capacity to receive it, his relish in its enjoyment, and his ability for usefulness.

10. The Library stimulates and keeps alive in the hearts of many Convicts—Fathers, Husbands, Brothers, and Children—hopes of future happiness and usefulness amongst their Friends, and in a degree qualifies them for the realization of their hopes. The desire to be useful, may always be contemplated with pleasing emotions; but it is especially pleasing to think that, even the iron foot of crime, cannot utterly crush that desire from the human soul. There are many Convicts here, who read and study diligently, with the hope, that it may add to their usefulness when they are once more free, and enable them to make some amends in the future for their errors in the past.

11. Finally, whether we consider the fund of knowledge which a Library supplies as food for the Convict's mind; or the stock and variety of new ideas which it has afforded; whether we consider the exercise and invigoration of his faculties, it has given; the employment to his thoughts, the habits of industry and beneficial occupation of time, it has inculcated; or whether we consider the contentment afforded, or its contribution towards order and discipline, or that its truths, like all other truths, are in their nature, on the side of virtue and morality,—and, therefore, beneficent,—it seems impossible not to recognize the utility and importance, if not the absolute necessity, of the Library as an essential means of order and improvement in all Prisons of Reform,—a central agency, which, like the heart impelling the blood to all parts of the system charged with the constituents of nutrition and new strength, send forth through all parts of this Institution to the Convicts, the elements of a new and intelligent life, depositing in their hearts the seeds of virtue, or the principle of Religion.

IV. *The Origin and Operation of the Library in the Provincial Penitentiary.*

1. Its origin.—From the first establishment of this Prison, a copy of the Holy Scripture has been supplied to each Convict, for the purpose of Religious Instruction. But no step was taken to provide a Library until 1844, when Sir Charles Metcalfe gave to the Prison about one hundred and seventy Volumes of Books. These Volumes were not large, but their contents were sound and good, and they constituted the only Library for the Convicts up to the year 1850, or for a period of six years. Lord Metcalfe's benevolence was also most universal in Canada, and this contribution to the moral improvement of the Convicts was timely, as it was a much needed charity, and perhaps more fruitful than many other acts of his benevolence—an act of goodness which, for years, was the source of instruction and happiness to hundreds of criminal men, and which it is a pleasure here to acknowledge with gratitude.

2. In 1850, the Chaplain called the attention of the Board of Commissioners to the necessity of a more general and extensive Library for the Convicts,—a necessity the more pressing from the fact that many of the Books given by Lord Metcalfe were worn out, or lost, and the number of Convicts had considerably increased. The Commissioners very willingly responded to the call, and a small addition was made to the Library. Since then, from year to year, the Inspectors continued to make an appropriation for this purpose; but the Books procured, however, up to 1856, were not adapted to general distribution among the Convicts. In 1854, the Chaplain had some conversation in Quebec with the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, on the subject of Prison Libraries. The Chief Superintendent took a lively interest in the matter, and said he would endeavour to obtain such arrangements as would enable him to aid in the same way and in like proportion in forming Prison Libraries, as he did in Public School Libraries. He succeeded, and in 1857, about One hundred and seventy

volumes, and in 1858, Two hundred and fifty-three more, were obtained at the Educational Depository, It is due to the Chief Superintendent to state here that he has shewn every disposition, in the midst of his manifold duties, to assist this Institution in the formation of a Library, which now contains Seven hundred and twenty three volumes, a large proportion of which were procured at the Educational Depository, at Toronto, is composed of very valuable books, and to which it is intended to add from the same source some Two hundred volumes every succeeding year. It may also be noted, as a matter of just commendation, that in his zeal and exertions to supply the people of Upper Canada, with Libraries of useful knowledge, the Chief Superintendent has not forgotten even "the Prisoners and Captives."

3. The extent and nature of the Library.—Including the Convicts discharged during the year, and those in prison at its close, the advantages of the Library have been accessible to one thousand and thirty-eight prisoners, with the exception of fifty, or one in twenty who were unable to read. The daily average of Convicts during the year, has been seven hundred and fifteen, and there were seven hundred and thirty eight at its close. Eighty-four of these were women, and one thousand and four men, gathered here from eighteen different Countries, speaking many different tongues, and professing fourteen different Religions. Among these Convicts, of almost every degree of age, from ten to eighty, of every grade of moral status, of natural capacity and mental culture, the Library Books have been kept in constant circulation.

4. Distribution of the Library Books and amount of reading done by the Convicts.—The whole number of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, in 1858, has already been stated to have been ten hundred and thirty-eight; the daily average number seven hundred and fifteen. The average daily number capable of reading may be set down at six hundred and eighty. The number of Volumes seven hundred and twenty-three. The distribution of these Books is made monthly by the Librarian. The amount of regular monthly reading has, therefore, been equal to one Volume a year for each Convict, or eight thousand one hundred and sixty in all. But, in the course of the month, Convicts were permitted, when they had read one Book, to change it through the Librarian for another. The number of Volumes read may be safely placed at two Volumes per month for each Convict, or thirteen hundred and sixty Volumes monthly among all of them, or sixteen thousand three hundred and twenty Volumes during the year. In addition to this, it may be stated that about fifty Convicts are reading, as they become sufficiently advanced, in the National School Books, and that every Convict is supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, thus exhibiting a very large amount of useful, moral, and even Religious reading by the Convicts, and suggesting a corresponding proportion of knowledge gained and good accomplished.

5. Amount of reading among the convict Women.—During the year Library Books have been distributed twice a month, and sometimes oftener, among eighty-four convict Women; some of whom, however, were here only for a short time after the beginning of the year, and others for a like period before its close. Of these—

That could not read at all, there were	6
That could only read in the Spelling books	11
That read in the Bible only	9
That were able to read, and did read the Library Books	58

The average daily number of convict Women may be placed at forty. Some of these have read nearly a Volume per week through the year. Absolute certainty cannot be attained upon this point, but undoubtedly the amount of reading among the convict Women was equal, on the average, to two Volumes per month each, eighty a month among all, and nine hundred and sixty Volumes during the year.

6. In conclusion, the good effect produced by the circulation and perusal of so many valuable Books cannot be easily appreciated, they having sown the seed of a rich and abundant harvest in future. They have communicated instruction to hundreds of men,

and, independent of the intelligence conveyed, have afforded great satisfaction and contentment while reading them to the minds of these wretched men. They have given to them a better knowledge of their duty to themselves, to their families, to society, and to their God, and have assisted in fitting them for its fulfilment. Altogether, the conviction seems irresistible, that Libraries are calculated to perform most important functions in all Institution designed for the reformation of fallen men, and it is to be hoped that the Chief Superintendent will not relax in his efforts until adequate Libraries are introduced into all the Prisons for reform, Penitentiaries, and to all the Jails of Canada.

7. Finally, it is gratifying to report the unanimity of feeling prevailing between the Roman Catholic Vicar-General and Protestant Chaplain in the selection of those Books, and in the desire and effort to make the Library a source of improvement, harmony, and contentment among the Convicts; and to record how readily the Inspectors and Warden have endeavoured to promote the establishment of this Library, and the free and full circulation of these valuable books.

KINGSTON, 1858.

HANNIBAL MULKINS, Chaplain.

III. FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE JAIL OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.

In reply to a Circular from the Education Office, requesting me to furnish you with a report for 1858 of the operation and effect of the Library established in the Gaol by your Department, I beg leave to say, that so far as the effects produced are concerned I have nothing to add to my former report, videlicet: That the attention of the Prisoners being engaged while reading has produced a greater amount of order and decorum amongst them. The description of Books chiefly enquired for by the inmates of the Gaol are those of a didactic, Historical, Biographical and light literary character. Works of a purely Religious nature are rarely sought for. I would here suggest to the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, with all due deference, that hereafter care should be taken in the choice of Books for Gaol Libraries, to avoid the selection of so many Volumes of small size as has been the case with those on "Practical Life" in the Library for the Gaol of these united Counties, for when the Books are so small and so numerous it is almost impossible to take proper care of them. Another reason too I have found to operate against their usefulness, and that is, no matter how entertaining, or instructive its pages may be, the adults do not like the idea of reading a small Book. A good selection of duodecimos and octavos, interspersed with a few of smaller size, I am of opinion is best suited for Gaol Libraries. Our Library consists of a very large number of small Books, with a few of those which I think are of a size more suitable.

TORONTO, January, 1858.

GEORGE L. ALLEN, Governor.

IV. FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE OXFORD COUNTY JAIL.

I had the honour to receive your Communication desiring me to furnish a report of the operation and effect of the Prison Library established in the Gaol of this County for 1858. In reply, I am happy to bear testimony to the general usefulness of the Library, in its effects upon the behaviour of the Prisoners, as exemplified in the daily routine of this Gaol. In a rural County like Oxford, the class of Prisoners usually committed are for crimes that necessitates their being confined for an average of from one to three months, and, as they usually become tired after the first few days of the monotonous life they are compelled to lead, Books are applied for, and the day Rooms are generally occupied by some of them reading to the others aloud. Although the first object they may have in view is merely amusement, nevertheless I am well convinced there must be future benefits derived by some who have never had the desire, or opportunity, to read. The books generally called for are History and Biography, Josephus being a general favourite, as well as the Histories of the native Countries of the Prisoners. The lives and labours of John Howard and Mrs. Fry are much read, but

strictly Religious works, of which there are few in the Library, are seldom desired, which may be accounted for by the fact of Tracts being distributed every Sunday, of which the Prisoners have the use during the week. I think they are more useful than larger works, because they are more easily read, and the subjects of them being more familiar and oftener changed, render them better suited to the capacities of the Prisoners, and, therefore, more easily comprehended. As I before observed, the benefits derived from a Prison Library are at once apparent in the behaviour of the Prisoners, as it diverts the mind of the morose and vindictive from contemplating and cultivating feelings of revenge and hatred to those who have sent them to prison; and for the thoughtless and reckless, it, at least, causes them to behave better while confined, which circumstances alone has a tendency to strengthen the moral feelings, by accustoming them to self-control, may awaken in them a sense of the duty they owe to their fellow-men, and to society when they obtain their freedom. There is every reason to believe that the use of the Library is calculated to prevent crime and vice from becoming more confirmed in the Criminal, because in this Gaol, and, I have no doubt, in many others, where there can scarcely be any proper classification of Prisoners, it may be imagined what the result would be of the commingling of the vile thoughts, feelings and experience of the depraved and vicious criminal, with the perhaps innocent Prisoner, were it not that the teaching of elevated and refined minds comes in from the Library to show them the real pleasures they may enjoy by the practice of virtue and morality.

WOODSTOCK, January, 1858.

GEORGE FORBES, Governor.

V. FROM THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Your Letter came to hand, expressing a desire to have a detailed report on the success and usefulness, or otherwise, of the Prison Library. In the summer of 1856 the Sheriff suggested to the Counties Council the necessity of procuring a few Books for the use of the Prisoners, that might be kept by the Gaoler as a kind of Circulating Library for the Prisoners. The Council placed the sum of \$22 in the Sheriff's hands to provide the books, which were selected by him for the use of the Prisoners. The Library is very small. The Gaoler reports that a number of the Prisoners seem to appreciate the privilege of having the Books to read, and has no doubt, if the assortment was larger, it would confer a great benefit on the Prisoners, some of whom have read the whole Library through in a short time. Several of the Prisoners cannot read, but such as have paid attention to reading have exhibited a more gentle and docile disposition, and an improved state of morality.

PETERBOROUGH, January, 1858.

WALTER SHERIDAN, County Clerk.

VI. FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL.

In reply to your enquiry respecting the Library furnished by the Education Office from the Public School Library Fund.

I have to state for your information that the Books are regularly applied for and eagerly read. I have also much pleasure in stating the results have been most satisfactory, as we have now by far less noise and much better behaviour than formerly, which I attribute solely to the Prisoners having Books to occupy their time and attention. It is a common practice for one Prisoner to read aloud for the amusement, (and, I hope, instruction,) of those who cannot read themselves, which class I find particularly desirous of availing themselves of the opportunities offered. In my opinion the Library is a valuable acquisition to our Gaol, and no doubt it would prove so to others throughout the Province.

WHITBY, July 13th, 1858.

JOHN S. SPROUL, Governor of the Jail.

NOTE.—Libraries have since been established in the Gaols of the Counties of Lambton, Wellington, Leeds and Grenville.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CANADA, 1859.

On the 29th day of January, 1859, His Excellency the Governor General opened the Second Session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada with a Speech from the Throne, in which he made no reference to any Educational Subject.

February 14th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, praying that the distribution of the Government allowance to the Grammar Schools in the said Counties, may be based upon the number of Inhabitants in the respective Counties, and not in the number of Classical Scholars attending the said Schools.

February 16th, 1859. Ordered That Mr. Thomas Ferguson have leave to bring in a Bill providing for the repeal of the several Acts and parts of Acts authorizing the establishment and maintenance of Separate Schools in Upper Canada. He accordingly presented the Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time Wednesday next.

(NOTE. A copy of this Bill is as follows. It reached a Second reading on the 30th of March, but it did not reach a Third Reading during the Session.

An Act to Repeal the several Acts and parts of Acts Authorizing the establishment and maintenance of Separate, or Sectarian, Schools in Upper Canada.

WHEREAS the establishment of Sectarian, or Separate, Schools in that part of this Province called Upper Canada has been attended with evil effects in many parts thereof: And whereas the peace, welfare and good government of that part of this Province require that such Separate, or Sectarian, Schools should be wholly abrogated and abolished; Therefore Her Majesty, etcetera, enacts as follows:

1. From and after the Twenty-fifth day of December, which will be in this present year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the Nineteenth Section of the Act intituled "*An Act for the Better Establishment and Maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada*," passed in the Session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign,—Also the Fourth Section of the Act intituled: "*An Act Supplementary to the Common School Act of Upper Canada*," passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign,—And also the Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "*An Act to Amend the Laws relating to Separate Schools in Upper Canada*," and known commonly and designated as the Taché "*Roman Catholic Separate School Act*," of 1855, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 19, of the Act of 1850, over Chapter 18th and 14th Victoria, ch. 48.—
Section 4, of the Supplementary Act of 1853, 16 V., c. 185,—and The Act 18 V., repealed.

February 17th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of the Corporation of the College of Bytown; praying for aid.

February 18th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston; praying for an increased aid.

February 24th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of Mr. Alexander Macdonald and others, of the Parish of St. Andrews, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

February 25th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. John Prior and others, of Leeds and other Townships; (2), of Mr. Robert Rennie and others, of St. Patrick's Napanee, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada; (3), Of the Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe, praying for an amendment to the Upper Canada Supplementary School Act of 1853.

February 28th 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. John McCarty and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Mission of St. Mary's Church, of the Township of Tyendinaga; (2), of Mr. Michael Brennan and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, County of Hastings; (3), of Mr. Timothy Kavanagh and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Drummondville and other places; (4), and of Mr. Thomas Hanan and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg and other places, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada; (5), Of Messieurs Wakefield, Coate and Company, Auctioneers, and others, of the City of Toronto; praying that an inquiry may be made into the operations of the Educational Depository, in all its branches.

March 1st, 1859. Mr. John White, of the Committee on Standing Orders reported that the Petition of the Canadian Literary Institute of the Town of Woodstock, for incorporation, was not of such a nature as to require a publication of Notice.

March 2nd, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: (1), Of Mr. John Harris, junior, and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of Guelph; (2), of Mr. Francis Hass and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of New Hope and Preston, County of Waterloo; (3), of Mr. Dominic Kittel and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Berlin and other Townships; (4), and of Mr. James Quinlan and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Caledonia and other places, in the County of Haldimand, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

March 3rd, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. Daniel McDougal and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara; (2), of Mr. Charles Burns and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Dundas; (3), of Mr. Allan Williams and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Finan, County of Glengarry; (4), of Mr. John Brennan and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Oshawa and Duffin's Creek; (5), of Mr. Bartholomew White, Mayor and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity; (6), of Mr. Joseph Dalton and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Brantford, County of Brant; and (7), of Mr. R. Reilly and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the City of Kingston, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

Ordered, That Mr. William McDougall have leave to bring in a Bill, to amend the Charter of the Literary Institute of Woodstock. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, on Monday next.

March 7th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. Michael Browne and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the County of Lanark; (2), of Mr. John McDonell and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the City of Toronto; (3), of Mr. John Murphy and others, of the Township of Sheffield, County of Addington; (4), and of Mr. John Moloney and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Peterborough and vicinity, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada; (5), Of the Corporation of the Toronto School of Medicine; praying for aid.

March 9th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of Mr. Walter Beattie and others, of School Section Number Five, Township of Sydenham, praying that the said School Section may be united to the Town of Owen Sound for School purposes.

March 10th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. Patrick Nevill and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Township of Esquesing, County of Halton; (2), of Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, senior, and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Township of Arthur, County of Wellington; (3), of Mr. Patrick Murray and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Peterborough and vicinity; (4), of Mr. James Smith and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Salem and other places, County of Wellington; and (5), of Mr. L. Coleman and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the County of Elgin, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement showing the amount paid from the Public Treasury during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, to all Schools, Colleges, and other Seminaries of Learning, (other than the Common School Grant).

March 11th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. Denis McCarty and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Thorold; (2), of Mr. R. M. Christie and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Merrittsville and Smithville; and (2), of Mr. George Jackson and others, of Clareville, County of Peel, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada; (3), Of the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

March 14th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. Edward Gettings and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Mara and other Townships; (2), of Mr. P. Rattigan and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Tecumseth; (3), of Mr. D. Lyons and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Township of North Mountain; (4), of Mr. John Berberich and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of New Germany; (5), of Mr. John Maguire and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Township of York; (6), of Mr. William Wallis and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Newmarket; (7), of Mr. M. Frank and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Middleport and other places; (8), of Mr. Patrick Maguire and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of St. Catharines; and (9), of Mr. L. Devany and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of St. Mary's, praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada. (10), Of Mr. W. C. Gwynne and others, Professors in the late Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto, formerly styled King's College; praying compensation for the loss they have sustained by the abolition of their Professorships.

March 15th, 1859. Mr. J. E. Turcotte, from the Committee on Standing Orders, reported that the Petition of the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas, for an Act of incorporation, is not of a nature to require the publication of a Notice.

March 16th, 1859. Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—A Return from the College of Bytown, for the Scholastic years 1858, 1859.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. B. Kelly and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Gore of Toronto, and other places; (2), and of Mr. John Cronyn and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Village of Fort Erie; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Charter of the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

March 17th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. E. Duggan and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Collingwood and Nottawasaga; and (2), of Mr. J. F. James and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Barrie, and other places; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

March 21st, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. Patrick McCabe and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Adjala; (2), of Mr. Alexandre Beaudoin and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Pene-tanguishene; (3), of Mr. John Doyle and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Brock and other Townships; and (4), of Mr. John C. Campbell and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Thorah and other Townships; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Charter of the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. William Mattice reported the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the Third time to-morrow.

March 23rd, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of Mr. James O'Neil and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Mission of Port Hope; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

Ordered, That Mr. James C. Aikens have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Canada West.

March 24th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of Mr. O. Sullivan and others, of the Township of Douro, and vicinity; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

March 26th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. John Crumbie and others; praying that the West halves of Lots Numbers Six, Seven and Eight, in the Sixth Concession, Township of Toronto, may be included in the School Section, Number Twenty-two. (2), Of Mr. W. Cassidy and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Township of Arthur, County of Wellington; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law in Upper Canada. (3), Of the School Trustees of the Town of Prescott, County of Grenville; praying for the passing of an Act authorising them to convey certain School Lots to the Trustees of the Grammar and Common Schools of the said Town. (4), Of the Common School Trustees of School Section Number One in the Township of Ernestown, United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, praying for the passing of an Act vesting in them certain Lands in the said Township for School purposes.

March 29th, 1859. Mr. James C. Aikens, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—Your Committee have examined the following Petition, and find that sufficient notice has been given of the Trustees of the Town of Prescott, for power to convey certain School Lots to the Trustees of the Grammar and Common Schools in that Town, are not of a nature to require the publication of notice, no private interest being affected thereby.

Ordered, That Mr. William Patrick have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town, and for other purposes. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, To-morrow.

Mr. George Benjamin reported from the Committee of Supply the following Resolutions:—

Resolved That the sum be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Schools of Medicine at Kingston, and of Victoria College, Cobourg; of One thousand dollars each, for the year 1859.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Mr. Louis Vincent, an infirm Indian Schoolmaster, of the Huron Tribe, for the year 1859.

March 30th, 1859. On motion of Mr. John White, seconded by Mr. William Patrick, it was,—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence between the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or any Committee of said Conference, and also all, or any, Trustees of the Board of Management of the Methodist College, Belleville, (or Belleville Seminary,) and the Government, relative to any Grant, or Grants, of money received, or sought for, by the said Institution from the Executive Government, the sums paid, and to whom such sums were paid, and at what time.

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill providing for the repeal of the several Acts and parts of Acts authorising the establishment and maintenance of Separate Schools in Upper Canada, being read; Mr. Thomas Ferguson moved, seconded by Mr. John Cameron, and the Question being proposed, that the Bill be now read a second time; Mr. Henry W. McCann moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Gilbert McMicken, that all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "a Special Committee of nine Members be appointed to inquire into the operations of the present Educational Laws of Upper and Lower Canada, and to report as to the best mode of remedying any evils which have arisen from defects therein, as complained of by parents of different Religious Denominations, with power to send for persons, papers, and records," inserted instead thereof. And a Debate arising thereupon; it was,—

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

March 31st, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. D. Macauley, Senior, and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Mission attached to the Village of Trenton, County of Hastings; (2), of Mr. Thomas Kidd and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of North Adjara; and of Mr. Teefy and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Thornhill and other places; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada. (3), Of Mr. William McEdward and others, Superannuated Teachers; praying that the fund for Superannuated School Teachers may be increased.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have passed the following Bill without any amendment: Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter of the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock."

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars, (\$160,000), be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for Common Schools in Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1859. (Four thousand dollars of which, out of the Lower Canada share is for Normal Schools.)

April 1st, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: of the Provincial Association for the Education and Elevation of the Coloured People of Canada; praying for an Act of incorporation.

April 2nd, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. C. E. Casgrain and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Sandwich; (2), and of Mr. F. Caron and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Windsor; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Female College, Dundas, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

April 4th, 1859. The Honourable Charles Alleyn, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented a Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 10th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Statement showing the amount paid from the Public Treasury during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, to all Schools, Colleges, and other Seminaries of Learning, (other than the Common School Grant).

April 5th, 1859. Mr. Christopher Dunkin, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth: Your Committee have considered the following Bill, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honourable House:—Bill to Incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas.

Mr. George Benjamin reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars, (\$20,000), be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the Superior Education Fund, Upper Canada, to be distributed as follows:—Aid to Upper Canada College, Four thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-two cents, (\$4,444.42); aid to Victoria College, Three thousand dollars, (\$3,000); aid to Queen's College, Three thousand dollars, (\$3,000); aid to Regiopolis College, Kingston, Three thousand dollars, (\$3,000); aid to Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada, Two thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents, (\$2,355.58); aid to St. Michael's College, Toronto, Two thousand dollars, (\$2,000); aid to Bytown College, One thousand four hundred dollars, (\$1,400); aid to Belleville Seminary, Eight hundred dollars, (\$800); for the year 1859. And the Question, being proposed, that this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; The Honourable George Brown moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honourable Michael H. Foley, that the words, "on condition that the Pensions of One thousand dollars (\$1,000) to Mr. Barron, Six hundred dollars (\$600), to Mr. De La Haye, and Three hundred dollars (\$300), to the Reverend George Maynard, late Masters of Upper Canada College, be discontinued," be added at the end thereof. And the Question being put, that those words be there added, the House divided: and the names being called for, the vote was as follows: Yeas 44, Nays 60. So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, that this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; Mr. William McDougall moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. James C. Aikins, that all the words after "that to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "the said Resolution be re-committed to the Committee of Supply, to amend the same, by leaving out the item relative to the Belleville Seminary, and distributing the amount thereof among the Grammar Schools of Upper Canada," inserted instead thereof. And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided; and the names being called the Votes were Yeas 36, Nays 60. So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

April 6th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. Michael Carroll and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Township of Emily, County of Victoria; and (2), of Mr. John McCarty and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Chatham and vicinity; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada.

Ordered That Mr. John B. Robinson have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, on Saturday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common Schools, Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. On motion of Mr. David Roblin, seconded by Mr. Angus Morrison, it was,—

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown," be now read for a First time. The Bill was accordingly read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time, on Saturday next.

April 8th, 1859. Ordered, That Mr. William McDougall have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Common School Act of Upper Canada. He accordingly presented the Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the First time; and ordered to be read a Second time To-morrow.

(The following is a copy of this Bill):—

An Act to amend the Upper Canada Common School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Victoria, Chapter 48.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Eighteenth Section of the Common School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Victoria, Chapter 48, so as to ^{Common School Act of 1850, Preamble} authorize the formation of School Sections consisting of parts of a Township, or Townships, and a Town, or Incorporated, Village: Therefore Her Majesty, etcetera, enacts as follows:

1. The Fifth and Sixth provisos at the Fourth Subsection of Section the Eighteenth of the said Act shall be amended so as to read as follows: ^{Provisos 5 & 6 of sub-sec. 4 of sec 18 of 12 & 14 V. c. 48, amended so as to allow Union School Sections of part of a Township or Townships, & part of a Town or Village.}

"Provided fifthly, that, under the conditions prescribed in this Section in respect to alterations of other School Sections, Union School Sections consisting of parts of two, or more, Townships, or parts of a Township and any Town, or incorporated Village, may be formed and altered by the Reeves and Local Superintendent, or Superintendents, of the Townships out of parts of which such Sections are proposed to be formed, or, in the case of a Union Section, of parts of a Township, or Townships and a Town, or Incorporated, Village, by the Reeve and Local Superintendent of the Township, and the Council of the Town, or Village, at a Meeting appointed for that purpose by any two of such Reeves, or by the Council of such Town, or Village, of which Meeting the other parties authorized to act with them shall be duly notified: And provided sixthly, that each Union School Section composed of portions of adjoining Townships, or portions of a Township, or Townships and a Town, or Incorporated, Village, shall, for the purposes of the election of Trustees under their control, be deemed one School Section, and shall be considered, in respect to superintendence and taxation for the erection of a School House, as belonging to the Township, or Town, or Village, in which the same is situated."

NOTE. This Bill made no further progress in the House. It was dropped.

April 9th, 1859. The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee

on the Bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Female College; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Leonidas Burwell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any Amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a Third time on Monday next.

April 11th, 1859. Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—The Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, for the year 1858.

A Bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Female College, was, according to Order, read the Third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to Incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Charles Alleyn, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented a Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 30th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence between the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or any Committee of the said Conference, and also all, or any, Trustees of the Board of Management of the Methodist College, Belleville, (or Belleville Seminary,) and the Government, relative to any Grant, or Grants, of money received, or sought for, by the said Institution from the Executive Government,—the sums paid, and to whom such sums were paid, and at what time; as followeth:—

To the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

Having been duly appointed Attorney by Mr. Elias Vanderwater, Treasurer and Chairman of the Episcopal Methodist College, Belleville, I have the honour to request that a Warrant may issue in his favour for the amounts granted to that Institution during the past Session of Parliament, say Three hundred and fifty pounds, (£350), and One hundred and fifty pounds, (£150), making Five hundred pounds, (£500,) in all.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1855.

WILLIAM HUTTON.

This amount of Five hundred pounds, (£500), was paid to Mr. Hutton, as Agent for Mr. Elias Vanderwaters, on the 22nd of December, 1855.

Toronto, April 6th, 1859.

W. WILLIAM DICKINSON, Acting Receiver General.

(NOTE. The intermediate portion of this Return will be found on pages 50, 51 of this Volume.)

To the Honourable A. T. Galt, Inspector General:

I enclose the Memorial of the Board of Management of the Belleville Seminary, for which I beg your favourable consideration. The Seminary received last year Two hundred pounds. I hope they will receive no less this year.

Toronto, February 7th, 1859.

GEORGE BENJAMIN.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, etcetera.

We, the Undersigned Members of the Board of Management of the Belleville Seminary, humbly shew, that, whereas the Government in its wisdom hath, at various times, appropriated a portion of the public money for the support of the higher Institutions of learning in the Province, and whereas we duly appreciate the assistance of the Belleville Seminary has had already from the Government, we think it has an equal right, with other Institutions of the kind to participate in the amount set apart for said purposes, and, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency-in-Council will be graciously pleased to give it a favourable consideration; and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

ELIAS VANDERWATER. ROBERT BIRD. CALEB GILBERT. SAMUEL OSBORNE.

PETER D. DANIEL. SAMUEL B. GILBERT. B. FRANKLIN.

BELLEVILLE, January the 29th, 1859.

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town, and for other purposes, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title of certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown" being read: The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

April 13th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of the Medical Faculty of Queen's College, Kingston; praying that the Bill to Incorporate the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, may not become law. (2), Of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, praying that the Fourteenth Section of the Bill to Incorporate the Medical Profession in Upper Canada may not become law.

April 13th, 1859. The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a Second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

April 14th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read: (1), Of Mr. Alexander McDonald and others, Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Township of East Hawkesbury, County of Prescott; praying for certain amendments to the Separate School Law of Upper Canada. (2), Of the University of Victoria College; praying that the Bill to Incorporate the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, may not become Law.

Mr. Andrew W. Playfair, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:— On the Petition of the Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, Township of Ernestown, for an Act to Vest in them certain Lands in the said Township, originally granted for School purposes, the Trustees in whom the same was vested having since died, no notice has been given, but your Committee beg to recommend a suspension of the Sixty-second Rule. On motion of Mr. David Roblin, seconded by Mr. Carling, it was,—

Ordered, That the Sixty-second Rule of this House be suspended, as regards the Petition of the Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, Township of Ernestown, United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.

April 16th, 1859. Mr. Christopher Dunkin, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Nineteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—Your Committee have examined the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One in the Township of Ernestown," and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honourable House:—

Bill, to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town, and for other purposes.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Edmund Heath reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received. Mr. Edmund Heath reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the Third time, on Monday next.

April 18th, 1859. A Bill to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada, was, according to Order, read the Third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. John R. Clark reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made certain amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received. Mr. Clark reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as followeth:—Page two, Lines six and seven, leave out the words: "one, or more, Common Schools," and insert the words: "the Grammar and Common School" in lieu thereof.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be read the Third time, on Wednesday next.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into Committee on the Bill to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott, to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town, and for other purposes; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. David Roblin reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Wednesday next.

April 19th, 1859. Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—The University of Toronto Bursar's Statements of Cash Transactions for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1858,—and Upper Canada College Bursar's Statements of Cash Transactions for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1858.

April 20th, 1859. Mr. Speaker laid before the House, the Annual Report of University College, for the year 1858.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act To Vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One in the Township of Ernestown," was, according to Order, read the Third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. W. C. Dorland reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any Amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the Third time, To-morrow.

April 21st, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—(1), Of Mr. Thomas J. White and others, Coloured Inhabitants of the City of

Hamilton; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada, may not become Law.

The Honourable Charles Alleyn, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report of Grammar and Public Schools, Upper Canada, 1858.

Ordered, That, in addition to the number of copies of the said Report required by the Rules of this House, a sufficient number be printed to furnish a copy to each School and Municipal Corporation, Local Superintendent of Schools and Board of Public Instruction in Upper Canada.

April 23rd, 1859. A Bill to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the Third time;

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One in the Township of Ernestown," without any Amendment.

April 26th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of Mr. J. D. Shadd and others, of the County of Kent; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada, may not become Law.

A Bill to confirm a Proclamation of the Governor General, incorporating the Village of Streetsville, and to legalize and confirm the Acts and Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the said Village, was, according to Order, read the Third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to detach a certain Tract of Land from Streetsville, and re-attach it to School Section Number Twenty-two, in the Township of Toronto."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

April 27th 1859. The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Upper Canada, being read; Mr. James C. Aikens moved, seconded by Mr. John R. Clark, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; Mr. Thomas M. Daly moved, in Amendment, seconded by Mr. Andrew W. Playfair, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words: "this House will, on this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee," inserted instead thereof. And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the Vote was as follows, Yeas 45; Nays 48: So it passed in the Negative. Then the main Question being put; it was,—

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have passed the following Bill without any Amendment: Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas."

April 29th, 1859. The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the

Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada;" and the same were read, as followeth:—

Page One, line eighteen, leave out "Provincial." In the title of the Bill, leave out "Provincial." The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honours, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Legislative Council have passed the following Bill, without any Amendment.

Bill, intituled: "An Act to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town, and for other purposes."

April 30th, 1859. The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered at the Bar of the House the following Message: The Legislative Council have passed the following Bill without any Amendment: Bill intituled: "An Act to detach a certain Tract of Land from Streetsville and re-attach it to School Section Number Twenty-two in the Township of Toronto."

May 2nd, 1859. On motion of the Honourable Michael H. Foley, seconded by the Honourable George Brown, it was,—

Ordered, That the Fee of Fifteen pounds paid on the Bill to Incorporate the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Upper Canada, be refunded.

On motion of Mr. William McDougall, seconded by Mr. W. C. Dorland.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the sum raised for the erection of the New University College Building, at Toronto; the source from which the money has been derived, the names of the Contractors and the amounts of the Contracts, the whole sum paid thereon, copies of Correspondence, (if any,) between the University Authorities and the Government on the subject of the cost of the said Buildings; also a Statement of the sum remaining annually of the Income Fund applicable by Parliament to the Academical Institutions of the Country, under the Statute of 1853, and how applied.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honourable the Executive Council of this Province.

II. EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1859.

February 4th, 1859. The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table: By the Honourable John Hamilton,—of Queen's College at Kingston, praying for aid.

February 16th, 1859. The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table: By the Honourable Charles Wilson,—of Mr. C. S. Cherrier and others, of the City of Montreal,—and of the Corporation of the Bytown College, praying for aid.

February 25th, 1859. The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table: By the Honourable George Alexander,—of the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, on an Amendment to its Charter.

March 2nd, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of Mr. Thomas Heenan and others, Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg and Townships of Hamilton and Haldimand, in the County of Northumberland, praying that the Separate School Law of Upper Canada may be amended, so that the Roman Catholic of Upper Canada may enjoy the same rights, privileges and advantages as are possessed by their Protestant fellow subjects; and that all the Roman Catholic

inhabitants of any Ward, or School Section, be recognized by Law in the Assessment Roll as Supporters of Separate Schools.

March 16th, 1859. The Honourable the Speaker presented to the House a Return from the College of Bytown for the years 1858 and 1859. (See page 51 of this Volume).

March 23rd, 1859. A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk with a Bill intituled: "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. The said Bill was read for the First time. On motion of the Honourable George Alexander, seconded by the Honourable P. B. de Blaquiére, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time to-morrow.

March 24th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of the Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown, in the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the application of certain funds towards the support of Common Schools.

The Order of the Day being read for a Second reading of the Bill intituled: "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock," The Honourable George Alexander moved, seconded by the Honourable Alexander Campbell, That the Forty-ninth Rule of the House be dispensed with, in so far as it relates to this Bill. The Question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative. Then the Honourable George Alexander moved, seconded by the Honourable Alexander Campbell, that the said Bill be now read a Second time accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honourable Messieurs George Alexander, P. B. de Blaquiére and G. S. Boulton, to meet and adjourn at their pleasure.

March 29th, 1859. The Honourable George Alexander, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment. On motion of the Honourable George Alexander, seconded by the Honourable G. S. Boulton, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Third time presently.

The said Bill was then read a Third time accordingly. The Question was put whether this Bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill without any amendment.

March 31st, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petition was read: Of Mr. H. Leclair and others, Roman Catholics, of St. Raphaels, praying for the establishment of Separate Schools, and to be protected from the baneful influence of Orangeism.

The Honourable Alexander Campbell presented to the House a Bill intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown." The said Bill was read for the First time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time on Monday next.

April 4th, 1859. The Order of the Day being read for the Second reading of the Bill intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown." The Honourable Alexander Campbell moved, seconded by the Honourable Donald Macdonald, That the Forty-ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with in so far as it relates to this Bill.

The Question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative. Then the Honourable Alexander Campbell moved, seconded by the Honourable Donald Macdonald, That the said Bill be now read a Second time.

The Question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and the said Bill was then read a Second time accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honourable Messieurs Campbell, Hamilton and Seymour, to meet and adjourn as they please.

April 5th, 1859. The Honourable Alexander Campbell, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ennestrone," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments. On motion of the Honourable Alexander Campbell, seconded by the Honourable John Hamilton, it was,—

Ordered That the said Bill be printed and read a Third time presently.

The Bill was then read a Third time accordingly. The Question was put whether this Bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

April 6th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of Mr. Donald McKenzie and others, of the Township of West Zorra, praying for the passing of an Act to annex certain Lots of the said Township to the Village of Embro, for School purposes.

April 8th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read. Of Mr. A. Jones and others, Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott, praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to convey the said Lots to the Grammar School Trustees and the Common School Trustees.

April 11th, 1859. The Honourable the Speaker presented to the House the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto for the year 1858.

April 13th, 1859. A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk with a Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The Bill was read for the First time. On motion of the Honourable David Christie, seconded by the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Second time on Friday next.

April 14th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: of Mr. John B. Wilkenson and Angus McKay, Trustees of School Section Number Nine, in the Township of West Zorra, praying against the proposed detachment of certain Lots from the said School Section.

April 15th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of the Board of University of Victoria College, praying against the passing of Bill to Incorporate the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Wesleyan Female College, of Dundas." The Honourable David Christie moved, seconded by the Honourable James Patton, That the Forty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to this Bill.

The Question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative. The Honourable David Christie moved, seconded by the Honourable James Patton, That the said Bill be now read a Second time accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honourable Messieurs David Christie, Ebenezer Perry and Harmaunus Smith, to meet and adjourn as they please.

April 19th, 1859. The Honourable the Speaker presented to the House the Bursar's Statement of the Cash Transactions of the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, for the year 1858.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk, with a Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education "of the Coloured People of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House. The Bill was read for the First time. On motion of the Honourable George W. Allan, seconded by the Honourable Samuel Mills, it was,—

Ordered, That that the said Bill be read a Second time on Thursday next.

April 20th, 1859. The Honourable the Speaker presented to the House the Report of the University College, Toronto, for the year 1858.

April 21st, 1859. The Order of the Day being read for the Second reading of the Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada," The Honourable George W. Allan moved, seconded by the Honourable U. J. Tessier, That the Forty-ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, in so far as it relates to this Bill. The Question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and the said Bill was read a Second time accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honourable Messieurs Allan, Patton, Alexander and Tessier, to meet and adjourn as they please.

A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk to return the Bill intituled: "An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown," and to acquaint this House that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House. The said Amendments were then read by the Clerk as follows:

Page Two, 1, 7,—leave out "one."

Page Two, 1, 8, Leave out "or more," and insert "the Grammar and."

Page Two, 1, 8, Leave out "Schools," and insert "School."

On motion of the Honourable Benjamin Seymour, seconded by the Honourable George Crawford, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council doth agree to the Amendments made to the last mentioned Bill without any Amendment.

April 26th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of Mr. Thomas V. White and others, of Hamilton, praying against the passing of the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada.

The Honourable David Christie, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas" reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment. On motion of the Honourable David Christie, seconded by the Honourable Ebenezer Perry, it was,—

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a Third time at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas," was read a Third time. The question was put whether this Bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed these Bills without any amendment.

April 27th, 1859. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read: Of Mr. J. D. Shadd and others, of the County of Kent, praying against the passing of the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada.

April 28th, 1859. The Honourable George W. Allan, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment. Whereupon the Honourable Philip Vankoughnet moved, seconded by the Honourable P. H. Knowlton, that the said Bill be amended, by leaving out the word "Provincial" wherever it occurs in the said Bill. The Question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said amendments be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a Third time presently.

The said Bill as amended, was then read a Third time accordingly. The question was put whether this Bill, as amended shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed his Bill with the several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

April 29th, 1859. A Message was brought from the Legislative Assembly by their Clerk to return the Bill intituled: "An Act to Incorporate the Provincial Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada," and to acquaint this House that they have agreed to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the said Bill, without any Amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill, intituled: An Act to detach a certain tract of Land from Streetsville and re-attach it to School Section Twenty-two in the Township of Toronto, was read a Second time.

On motion of the Honourable George W. Allan, seconded by the Honourable P. B. de Blacquiére, it was,—

Ordered, That the Forty-sixth Rule of this House be dispensed with, in so far as it relates to this Bill, and that the same be read a Third time presently. The said Bill was then read a Third time accordingly. The question was put whether this Bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative, and the Clerk was directed to go down to the Legislative Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council had passed this Bill without any Amendment.

May 4th, 1859. His Excellency the Governor General being seated in the Chair on the Throne, the Speaker directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know that it was His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him in the House. The Members of that House with their Speaker, being in attendance, His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's Name, to assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to Vest the Title to certain Lands in the joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown.

An Act to Incorporate the Wesleyan Female College of Dundas.

An Act to Amend the Charter of the Literary Institute of Woodstock.

An Act to enable the Trustees of certain School Lots in the Town of Prescott to convey the said School Lots to the Grammar and Common School Trustees of the said Town, and for other purposes.

An Act to detach a certain tract of Land from Streetsville and re-attach it to School Section Number Twenty-two in the Township of Toronto.

An Act to Incorporate the Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN 1859.

22ND VICTORIA, CHAPTER CXXI.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE IN DUNDAS.

SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor General of Canada.

Received the Royal Assent on the 4th of May, 1859.

Whereas there now exists in the Town of Dundas, in the County of Preamble. Wentworth, an Institution known as the Wesleyan Female College; And whereas several of the Inhabitants of Dundas have, by their Petition to the Legislature of this Province, prayed that, with a view of promoting Female Education in this Province, the said Institution may be incorporated under the name of Wesleyan Female College, and it is expedient to grant their prayer: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Mr. Thomas Howe, Mr. James Coleman, Mr. Hugh Moore, Mr. Aaron ^{Trustees of said college incorporated.} Nash, Mr. James B. Grafton, Mr. Edward Jackson, Mr. John Neff, Mr. William Boice, and the Reverend Samuel Rose, and their Successors in office, (to be appointed, as hereinafter enacted,) shall be, and are hereby, appointed Trustees for the said College on behalf of the Stockholders, who have, or may subscribe for, or take stock for the purchase of Land and Buildings, or the erection of Buildings, the purchase of Furniture and other outlays for said College, and shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Female College, and shall, by that name, have perpetual ^{Corporate name and general corporate powers.} succession and a Common Seal, with power to alter, renew, or change, the same at pleasure, and shall, by the said name, have power to purchase, acquire, hold, possess and enjoy, for themselves and their Successors in office, under any legal title whatever, such Real Estate as may be required and necessary for the actual occupation of the said College, and to sell and alienate the same, and acquire other in their stead, for the purposes of this Act.

2. For the administration and government of the said College, the said ^{By-laws.} Trustees may make such By-laws, not contrary to Law, as they may deem expedient, and the same may amend, or repeal, and generally shall have all necessary corporate powers for the purposes of this Act; Provided always, that the said Corporation may acquire any other Real Estate, or any interest therein, by gift, devise, or bequest, if made at least six months before the death of the party making the same, and the Corporation may hold such Estate for not more than three years, and the same, or any part, or portion thereof, or interest therein, which may not, within the said period, have been alienated and disposed of, shall revert to the party from whom the same was acquired, his Heirs, or other Representatives. And provided also, that the proceeds of such property as shall have been disposed of during the said period may be invested in the Public Securities of the Province, Stocks of Chartered Banks, Mortgages, or other approved Securities for the use of the said Corporation. ^{Proviso: as to real estate.} ^{Proviso: as to proceeds of real estate sold.}

3. In order to assist in the Moral Government of the Institution, the ^{Ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees.} Superintendent Minister, for the time being, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the Dundas Circuit, shall be an *ex-officio* Member of the Board of

Powers of Board.	Trustees; and the Board of Trustees shall have power to elect the Faculty of the Institution, form Regulations and By-laws, prescribe the Course of Instruction of the Students, and fill all Vacancies that may occur in their Board, for the interval only which may elapse before the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.
Number of trustees.	4. There shall always be nine Trustees of the said Corporation, excepting when a Vacancy, or Vacancies, occur, which Vacancy, or Vacancies, whether caused by Death, Resignation, or Removal, shall be supplied, as aforesaid, within two months after they may happen; and four of the said Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
Quorum.	
Application of funds of the corporation.	5. All the revenues of the said Corporation, from whatever source they may be derived, shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of the College and to the furtherance of education, and to no other purpose.
Report to annual meeting.	6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to present to the Annual Meeting, to be convened, as hereinafter enacted, a full Report in writing of the Financial and Educational State of the said College.
Annual meeting of subscribers.	7. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the said College, held in the Town of Dundas, on the Second Tuesday in July in each and every year, (the first to be convened by the Secretary of the said Board of Trustees,) to receive the Report of the Trustees, and to appoint their Successors in office, and, after the appointment of Trustees, to select from the said Trustees a Chairman and Secretary, who shall act as such both in the Trustee Board and at the General Meeting of Stockholders until their Successors are appointed, and to give any other directions, and make any other arrangements that may be deemed necessary for the interests of the said College; Provided always, that all elections for Officers shall be by ballot, and each Shareholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he owns paid up Shares of Stock in the Company, and no person shall be eligible to hold office unless he holds at least One Share of paid up Stock to the amount of Twenty dollars in the College.
Chairman and secretary.	
Proviso: election to be by ballot.	
Payment of subscriptions.	8. Every Stockholder shall be liable to the Trustees of the said College for the payment of the full amount subscribed by him, at the time, or times, agreed upon between the Subscribers and the Trustees, and, in the event of any of the Stockholders failing in the due performance of such agreement, and in the payments thereby promised and subscribed for, then, in such case, (the party having first received one month's notice in writing from the Secretary to that effect,) it shall be optional with the Stockholders at their next Annual Meeting to authorize the Board of Trustees either to declare the Stock so subscribed for and not paid in full, or in part, cancelled and forfeited, or to take legal proceedings against the defaulting party for the amount due; Provided always, that such forfeiture shall be a release to the party from all liability to the Board of Trustees in respect of the Shares, so forfeited, and further that the liability of any Stockholder for, or on account of the said College, shall not exceed the amount of Stock actually subscribed for by such Stockholder, and the interest which may be due on the unpaid portion thereof, if any.
Proviso.	
Liability of subscribers limited.	
By-laws, property, etcetera, of the institution to become those of the corporation.	9. The By-laws, or Rules, of the said Institution, at the time of the passing of this Act, not being contrary to Law, shall be By-laws of the said Corporation, until amended and repealed under this Act; the Property, Rights and Liabilities of the said Institution shall become the Property, Rights and Liabilities of the said Corporation, and all Subscriptions to the Stock, or Funds, of the said Institution shall remain valid as subscriptions to the Stock, or Funds, of the said Corporation, and may be recovered and dealt with as such.

10. Three of the Trustees shall retire annually from office, but shall be eligible to be immediately re-elected; the three first on the list shall retire the first year, and the next three, the second, and so on in rotation.

11. It shall be the duty of the said Corporation, at all times, when they may be called upon so to do by the Governor of this Province, or by either House of Parliament, to render an account in writing of their Property and Affairs, in which shall be set forth the Income by them derived from Property held under this Act, and the means by which the same has been acquired, also the number of Members of the said Corporation, the number of Teachers employed in the various Branches of Instruction, the number of Scholars under instruction, the course of instruction pursued, and all other particulars of information which may be called for.

12. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

22ND VICTORIA, CHAPTER CXVII.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE OF WOODSTOCK.

SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor General of Canada.

Received the Royal Assent on the 4th of May, 1859.

Whereas the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock have prayed to be empowered to raise a certain sum of money, not exceeding Four thousand dollars, (\$4,000,) on the Property held by the Corporation, and it is expedient to grant their prayer: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation to raise by way of loan, for the purposes of the said Corporation, any sum of money, not exceeding Four thousand dollars, (\$4,000,) for the purpose of completing their Buildings, and for securing the re-payment of the said sum to grant a Mortgage on the Property of the said Corporation by Deed under the Corporate Seal thereof; anything in the Act incorporating the said Company to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. The Mortgagee shall not be bound to see to the application of the money.

3. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

22ND VICTORIA, CHAPTER LXXXVII.

AN ACT TO VEST THE TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS IN THE JOINT BOARD OF GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL SECTION NUMBER ONE, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTOWN.

SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor General of Canada.

Received the Royal Assent on the 4th of May, 1859.

Whereas, by the Letters Patent of His Late Majesty King George the Fourth, under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, bearing date on the First day of August, in the first year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, certain Lands, consisting of Lot Number Thirty-one, with its broken front, in the first Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Addington,

in Upper Canada, containing Three hundred Acres of Land, were granted unto John Stoughton, Episcopal Missionary, Mr. Colin McKenzie, and Mr. Sheldon Hawley, Church-wardens of Saint John's Church, in the Town of Bath, in said Township of Ernestown, to have and to hold the same Lands and Tenements to them, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, upon the uses and trusts thereafter contained concerning the same, that is to say, upon trust to hold the said Lands and Tenements for the maintenance and support of a Public School to be established in, and for, the Town of Bath; which said Patent contains a proviso for the appointment of new Trustees from time to time, in case that any of the said Trustees should die, or be unwilling, or unable, to discharge their duties in respect of the said Trust, and for the forfeiture of the said Patent for non-performance of the trusts, conditions, limitations and provisions therein contained; And whereas the said Trustees executed the said Trust during their lifetime by employing the moneys arising from the said Lands in the maintenance and support of a Public School in the said Town of Bath, until the Common School, in School Section Number One, in the said Township of Ernestown, was established in the said Town of Bath, after which time the issues and profits of said Lands were paid over to the Common School Trustees of said School Section; And whereas two of the Trustees mentioned in the said Patent, namely, Mr. John Stoughton and Mr. Sheldon Hawley, died, leaving the said third Trustee, Mr. Colin McKenzie, then surviving; and the said Mr. Colin McKenzie afterwards died in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, leaving no Sons and four Daughters surviving him, namely, Mary, the wife of Orton Hancox, Sarah, Widow of George McKenzie, Lucretia McKenzie, Spinster, and Caroline, Wife of Robert Stewart, all of whom are now alive; And whereas, no new Trustees were ever appointed under the provisions of said Patent, and it is desirable that the disposition heretofore made of such trust moneys should be declared to be lawful, and that the Title in the said Lands should be vested in the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Lands aforesaid vested in the joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of Ernestown.

1. The Lands above mentioned, which are butted and bounded as the same are described in said Letters Patent, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to, and vested in, the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, of School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown aforesaid, and their Successors and Assigns forever, in trust to hold the same, to, and for, the maintenance and support of the Grammar and Common School in the said School Section Number One, in the Township of Ernestown.

Patent declared in force.

2. The said Patent is hereby declared to be in force, and not forfeited up to the time of the passing of this Act.

Disposition of funds declared lawful.

3. The disposition of the funds arising from the said Lands, heretofore made, is hereby declared to be lawful.

22ND VICTORIA, CHAPTER CXXIV.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE COLOURED PEOPLE OF CANADA.

SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor General of Canada.

Received the Royal Assent on the 4th of May, 1859.

Preamble.

Whereas a Charitable Association has for some time past existed in this Province, under the name of "The Provincial Association for the Education

and Elevation of the Coloured People of Canada," having, for this object the Education of the Coloured youth of this Province, and their training and preparation for the active duties of life; and whereas, it is expedient to incorporate the said Association with the usual powers of bodies incorporated for like purposes: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Doctor A. T. Augusta, Mr. A. Judah, Mr. W. R. Abbott, Mr. J. M. Tinsley, Mr. H. Montier, Mr. S. Gouthier, Mr. B. Gross, Mr. William Richardson, Mr. G. Boyd, Mr. Isaac N. Cary and Mr. J. Mink, the present Trustees of the said Association and other persons as now are, or shall hereafter become, Members thereof, under the provisions of this Act, and the By-laws, made under the authority thereof, and their Successors, shall be, and they are hereby constituted, a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of the "Association for the Education of the Coloured People of Canada," and may, by that name, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all Courts of Law and places whatsoever, and, by that name, they and their Successors shall have perpetual succession, and may have a Common Seal, and may break, change, alter, or renew, the same at pleasure, and shall have power to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy such Real Estate as may be required for the actual occupation of the said Corporation, and to alienate, sell, convey, lease, or otherwise dispose of, the same, or any part thereof, from time to time, and as occasion may require, and to acquire other instead thereof; Provided always, that the said Corporation may acquire any other Real Estate, or any interest therein, by gift, devise, or bequest, if made at least six months before the death of the party making the same, and the Corporation may hold such Estate for a period of not more than five years, and the same, or any part thereof, or interest therein, which may not, within the said period, have been alienated and disposed of, shall revert to the party from whom the same was acquired, his Heirs, or other Representatives; And provided also, that the proceeds of such Property as shall have been disposed of during the said period, may be invested in the Public Securities of the Province, Stocks of Chartered Banks, Mortgages, or other approved Securities, for the use of the said Corporation.

Certain persons incorporated.

Corporate name and powers.

Proviso: real property limited.

Proviso: the Corporation may accept other property on condition of disposing of it within a certain time.

2. The Affairs and business of the said Corporation shall be managed by a Board of eleven Trustees, to be elected annually at a General Meeting of the Members of the said Corporation, to be held on the third Monday in January in each year; and, within one week after their said election, the said Board of Trustees shall elect from among their number a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary; Any seven Members of such Board of Trustees shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; The Trustees at present in office shall be and continue such Trustees until the first General Meeting under this Act for the election of Trustees.

Board of Trustees to be elected yearly.

Quorum.

Present Trustees.

3. The Members of the said Corporation, for the time being, shall have full power and authority to make and establish such Rules, Regulations and By-laws, in no respect inconsistent with this Act, nor with the Laws then in force in this Province, as they may deem expedient and necessary for the interests and administration of the affairs of the said Corporation, and for the admission of Members thereof; and to amend and repeal the same from time to time, in whole, or in part.

Rules, regulations and by-laws may be made by members.

4. All Real and Personal Estate, the Property of the said Association, and all the debts, claims, and rights thereof, shall be, and they are hereby

Property of present association transferred.

transferred to the Corporation constituted by this Act; and the said Corporation shall be charged with all the liabilities and obligations of the said Association; and the Rules, Regulations, and By-laws, now, or hereafter, to be established by the management of the said Association, so far as the same are not contrary to Law, shall be and continue to be the Rules, Regulations, and By-laws of the said Corporation, until altered, or repealed, in the manner prescribed by this Act.

Members
competent as
witnesses.

5. In any action, or suit, brought by, or against, the Association, upon any Contract, or for any matter, or thing whatsoever, any Member thereof shall be competent as a Witness; and his testimony shall not be deemed inadmissible on account of interest.

Failure to hold
election not to
operate
dissolution of
corporation.

6. In case it should, at any time, happen that an election of Officers should not be made on any day when, pursuant to this Act, it ought to have been made, the said Corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall and may be lawful, on any day to hold and make an election of Officers in such manner as shall be regulated by the By-law and Ordinances of the said Corporation.

Corporation
may not
establish
separate
schools for
coloured
people.

7. This Act shall not be construed in any way to admit of the establishment of Separate Schools, Academies, or Colleges, for Coloured People; and the Trustees of the Corporation shall have no power to build, buy, or rent, any Building to be used as such, but, in all cases, shall send all persons whom they may undertake to educate to the different Schools, Academies and Colleges, now, or which may hereafter be established in the Province; Provided that such Schools, Academies and Colleges are not set apart as separate for Coloured People.

Public Act.

8. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

22ND VICTORIA, CHAPTER LXXIX.

AN ACT TO DETACH A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND FROM STREETSVILLE, AND RE-ATTACH IT TO SCHOOL SECTION NUMBER TWENTY-TWO IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor General of Canada.

Received the Royal Assent on the 4th of May, 1859.

Preamble.

Whereas it has been shown by the Petition of the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the Village of Streetsville, and the Trustees of the Union School Section Number Twenty-two of the Township of Toronto, that great injustice has been done by the detachment of the west halves of Lots Number Seven and Eight, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Toronto, from the said Union School Section:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

Certain lands,
re-united to
U.S.S. No. 28,
Toronto.

1. From and after the passing of this Act the west halves of Lots Number Seven and Eight, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Toronto, shall be re-attached to the Union School Section Number Twenty-two, in the Township of Toronto, as heretofore, for Common School purposes.

Equal rate on
the whole.

2. The sum to be levied at any time by the Trustees of the said Union School, by assessment upon the taxable property in the said Township of Toronto, shall be the same as the sum to be levied by assessment upon the taxable property in the Township of Trafalgar, although the value of the ratable property in that part of the School Section which lies in the one Township should not be the same as the value of that part which lies in the other.

3. The Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

22ND VICTORIA, CHAPTER LXXXVI.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE TRUSTEES OF CERTAIN SCHOOL LOTS IN THE TOWN OF PRESCOTT TO CONVEY THE SAID SCHOOL LOTS TO THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE SAID TOWN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor General of Canada.

Received the Royal Assent on the 4th of May, 1859.

Whereas Alpheus Jones, Justus S. Merwin, John Patton, William J. Preamble. Scott, Hamilton Dibble Jessup, the Reverend Robert Boyd and Alfred Hooker, the Trustees of certain School Lots, in the Town of Prescott, hereinafter described, held by Deed of Conveyance from Hamilton Dibble Jessup, of the said Town of Prescott, have, by their Petition to the Legislature, represented that the said Hamilton Dibble Jessup did, under the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter Two hundred and twenty-two, 20 Vic. ch. 222. intituled: An Act to enable the Trustees of a certain School Lot, in the Town of Prescott, to sell the said Lot, and for other purposes, by an Indenture bearing date the Ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, convey to Alpheus Jones, Justus S. Merwin, John Patton, William J. Scott, Hamilton Dibble Jessup, the Honourable Samuel Crane, the Reverend Robert Boyd, the Reverend Robert Blakey and Alfred Hooker, the Trustees of the said School Lots, and to their Successors in office, in trust forever for a Public School, the following Lands and Premises, namely: All and singular that certain block of Land in the Town of Prescott and County of Grenville, and Province of Canada, consisting of those thirteen several Town Lots, in the Town of Prescott aforesaid; bounded towards the north by Hyde Street, towards the west by Zaire Street, and towards the south by Jessup Street; and which said Lots may be otherwise known and described as Lots Number Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten, on the south side of Hyde Street aforesaid, Lot Number Thirteen, on the corner of Hyde and Zaire Streets, being the south side of Hyde Street, and the east of Zaire Street aforesaid, Lots Number Twelve, Thirteen and Fourteen, on the east side of Zaire Street aforesaid, Lot Number Eleven on the corner of Zaire Street and Jessup Street aforesaid, being the east side of Zaire Street and the north side of Jessup Street aforesaid, and Lots Number Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten, on the north side of Jessup Street aforesaid, and which said Lots and Streets are respectively numbered and named and of the dimensions as laid down and described on a Map, or Plan, of the Town of Prescott, lately prepared for the said Hamilton Dibble Jessup, by James West, Provincial Surveyor, and which said block of thirteen Lots aforesaid may be further known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south side of Hyde Street aforesaid, at the north-east corner of the said Lot Number Seven south of Hyde Street; thence westerly along the south side of Hyde Street aforesaid, three hundred feet to the east side of Zaire Street aforesaid; thence, southerly, along the east side of Zaire Street, two hundred and seventy-two feet six inches to the north side of Jessup Street aforesaid; thence, easterly, along the said north side of Jessup Street aforesaid, three hundred feet to the south east angle of the said Lot Number Seven, north of Jessup Street; thence northerly, parallel with Zaire Street aforesaid, two hundred and seventy-two feet six inches to the place of beginning; containing by admeasurement eighty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet of Land, more or less.

And whereas the said Trustees have further represented that Lot Number Thirteen, on the corner of Hyde and Zaire Streets, being the south side of Hyde Street, and the east side of Zaire Street aforesaid, and Lots Number Twelve, Thirteen and Fourteen on the east side of Zaire Street aforesaid, and Lot Number Eleven on the corner of Zaire and Jessup Streets aforesaid, being the east side of Zaire Street and the north side of Jessup Street aforesaid, being a portion of the hereinbefore described School Lots, should be appropriated for Grammar School purposes, and that the remaining eight Lots, being Lots Numbers Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten, on the south side of Hyde Street aforesaid, and Lots Numbers Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten, on the north side of Jessup Street, aforesaid, being a portion of the School Lots hereinbefore first described, should be appropriated for Common School purposes.

And whereas the said Trustees are desirous of having the power to convey the said above mentioned School Lots as hereinafter is provided: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

Power to convey the said lots.

1. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of the hereinbefore described School Lots, and their Successors, or a majority of them, to alienate and convey, by Deed of Conveyance under hands and seals, such title as they may have in and to the said School Lots as follows:

To the Trustees of the Grammar School:

1. Lot Number Thirteen on the corner of Hyde and Zaire Street, being the south side of Hyde Street, and the east side of Zaire Street aforesaid. Lots Number Twelve, Thirteen and Fourteen on the east side of Zaire Street aforesaid, and Lot Number Eleven on the corner of Zaire Street and Jessup Streets aforesaid, being the east side of Zaire Street, and north side of Jessup Street aforesaid, to the Trustees of the Grenville County Grammar School, in trust forever, for the purposes of the said Grammar School, and for erecting thereon a Grammar School House, and Buildings for the purposes of the said Grammar School.

To the Trustees of the Common Schools.

2. Lots Number Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten on the south side of Hyde Street aforesaid, and Lots Number Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten on the north side of Jessup Street aforesaid, to "the Board of Common School Trustees, of the Town of Prescott, in the County of Grenville," in trust forever, for the purposes of the said Common School, or Schools, under their charge, and for erecting thereon a School House, or Houses and Buildings, for the purposes thereof.

Public Act.

2. This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

THE CONSOLIDATED COMMON SCHOOL ACT FOR UPPER CANADA, 22ND VICTORIA, CHAPTER LXIV.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

Existing Organization continued.

1. All Common School Sections, or other Common School divisions, together with all elections and Appointments to office, all Agreements, Contracts, Assessments, and Rate-bills, heretofore duly made in relation to Common Schools, and existing when this Act comes into force, shall continue, subject to the provisions of this Act.

2. The term for which each School Trustee, who holds office at the time this Act takes effect, shall continue as if such term had commenced by virtue of an election under this Act; and on the second Wednesday in January, next after this Act takes effect, the Trustee, or Trustees, whose term of office then expires, shall retire from office, but may, with his or their own consent be re-elected under the provisions of this Act.

Annual Election on the Second Wednesday in January.

3. The Annual Meetings for the election of School Trustees, as hereinafter provided, shall be held in all the Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages of Upper Canada, on the second Wednesday in January, in each year, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

PART I.—RURAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Trustees' Term of Office.

4. For each Township School Section there shall be three Trustees, each of whom, after the first election of Trustees, shall hold office for three years, and until his Successor has been elected.

5. Any Trustee elected to fill an occasional vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the Person in whose place he has been elected.

Trustees not to hold certain offices.

6. And no Trustee of a School Section shall hold the office of Local Superintendent, or of a Teacher, within the Section of which he is a Trustee.

Proceedings on the formation of a New Section.

7. Whenever a School Section is formed in any Township, as provided in the Thirty-ninth Section of this Act, the Clerk of the Township shall give notice to the Person appointed to call the first School Meeting for the election of Trustees, of the description and number of such School Section.

A Meeting in New Section to be called within 20 days.

8. The Person so appointed shall, within twenty days after receiving such notice, prepare a notice in writing, describing such Section, and appointing a time and place for the First School Section Meeting, and shall cause copies of such notice to be posted in at least three public places in the School Section, at least six days before the time of holding the Meeting.

Chairman and Secretary to be appointed at the Meeting.

9. The Freeholders and Householdors of such School Section then present, shall elect one of their own number to preside over the proceedings of such Meeting, and shall also appoint a Secretary, who shall record all the proceedings of the Meeting.

Duties of Chairman—his casting vote.

10. The Chairman of such Meeting shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Meeting, and in case of an equality of votes, shall give a casting vote, but he shall have no vote except as Chairman.

Mode of recording votes at School Meetings.

11. The Chairman shall take the votes in the manner desired by a majority of the Electors present, but he shall at the request of any two Electors, grant a poll for recording the names of the voters by the Secretary.

Three Trustees to be Elected at a first School Meeting.

12. At such First School Section Meeting, the Electors present shall by a majority of votes elect from the Freeholders, or Householders, in such Section, three Trustees.

First Trustees' term of office.

13. The Trustees so elected shall respectively continue in office, as follows:

(1.) The first Person elected shall continue in office for two years, to be reckoned from the Annual School Meeting next after his election, and thence until his Successor has been elected;

(2.) The second Person elected shall continue in office one year, to be reckoned from the same period, and until his Successor has been elected;

(3.) The third or last Person elected shall continue in office until the next ensuing Annual School Meeting in such Section and until his Successor has been elected.

Copy of proceedings to be sent to Local School Superintendent.

14. A correct copy of the proceedings of such first and every Annual, and of every Special School Section, Meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Secretary to the Local Superintendent of Schools.

A School Trustee to be annually Elected in each Section.

15. A Trustee shall be elected to office at each ensuing Annual School Meeting, in place of the one whose term of office is about to expire: and the same individual, if willing, may be re-elected; but no School Trustee shall be re-elected, except by his own consent, during the four years next after his going out of office.

Mode of proceeding at the Annual Meeting.

16. At every Annual School Section Meeting in any Township, as authorized and required to be held by the Third Section of this Act, the Freeholders and Householders of such Section present at such Meeting, or a majority of them,—

(1.) Shall elect a Chairman and Secretary, who shall perform the duties required of the Chairman and Secretary, by the Tenth and Eleventh Sections of this Act;

(2.) Shall receive and decide upon the Report of the Trustees, as required by the Twenty-first clause of the Twenty-seventh Section of this Act.

(3.) Shall elect a Trustee, or Trustees, to fill up the vacancy, or vacancies, in the Trustee Corporation; and

To decide on the manner of Supporting the School.

(4.) Shall decide upon the manner in which the salaries of the Teacher, or Teachers, and all other expenses connected with the operation of the School, or Schools, shall be provided for.

17. If any person offering to vote at an annual or other School Section Meeting, is challenged as unqualified by any legal voter in such Section, the Chairman presiding at such Meeting shall require the person so offering, to make the following Declaration.

"I do declare and affirm that I am a Freeholder (or Householder) in this School Section, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this Meeting."

And every Person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such Meeting; but if any Person refuses to make such Declaration his vote shall be rejected.

18. If any person wilfully makes a false Declaration of his right to vote, he shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and be punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of Quarter Sessions, or by a penalty of not less than five dollars, or more than ten dollars to be sued for and recovered, with costs, before a Justice of the Peace by the Trustees of the School Section, for its use.

Separate School Supporters not to vote at Common School Meetings.

19. No person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School established under the Act respecting Separate Schools, and belonging to the Religious Persuasion thereof, and sending a child, or children, thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the City, Town, Village, or Township, in which such Separate School is established.

Place of annual School Meeting to be appointed by the Trustees.

20. The Trustees of each School Section shall appoint the place of each Annual School Meeting of the Freeholders and Householdors of the Section, or of a Special Meeting for the filling up of any vacancy in the Trustee Corporation occasioned by death, removal, or other cause, or of a Special Meeting for the selection of a new School Site; and shall cause notices of the time and place to be posted in three, or more public, places of such Section, at least six days before the time of holding such Meeting, and shall specify in such notices the object of such Meeting. They may also call and give like notices of any Special Meeting, for any other school purpose, which they think proper; and each such Meeting shall be organized, and its proceedings recorded, in the same manner as in the case of a first School Meeting.

Penalty on Trustees for not calling certain School Meetings.

21. In case any Annual, or other, School Section Meeting has not been held, for want of the proper notice, each Trustee, or other Person, whose duty it was to give such notice, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by any resident inhabitant in the Section for the use thereof.

Meetings to be called in default of first or Annual Meetings.

22. In case, from the want of proper notice, any first, or Annual, School Section Meeting, required to be held for the election of Trustees was not held at the proper period, any two Freeholders, or Householdors, in such Section may, within twenty days after the time at which such Meeting should have been held, call a Meeting, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three public places in such School Section, and the Meeting, thus called, shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the Meeting in the place of which it is called.

Penalty for refusing to serve as Trustee.

23. If any Person chosen as Trustee refuses to serve, they shall forfeit the sum of five dollars; and every Person so chosen who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses, or neglects, to perform its duties, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the Trustees of the School Section for its use.

Trustee may resign.

24. Any Person chosen as Trustee may resign, with the consent, expressed in writing, of his Colleagues in office and of the Local Superintendent.

Mode of proceeding in contested Elections in School Sections.

25. Each Local Superintendent of Schools—

(1.) Shall, within twenty days after any Meeting for the election of Common School Section Trustees within the limits of his charge, receive and investigate any complaint respecting the mode of conducting the election, and according to the best of his judgment confirm it, or set it aside, and appoint the time and place for a new Election; and may—

(2.) In his discretion, at any time for any lawful purpose, appoint the time and place for a Special School Section Meeting.

Trustees to be a School Corporation.

26. The Trustees in each School Section shall be a Corporation, under the name of "The Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, in the County of —:" And no such Corporation shall cease by reason of the want of Trustees; but, in case of such want, and two Freeholders, or Householders, of the Section may, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three public places in the Section, call a Meeting of the Freeholders, or Householders, who shall proceed to elect three Trustees, in the manner prescribed in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Sections of this Act, and the Trustees thus elected shall hold and retire from office in the manner prescribed for Trustees.

Duties of School Trustees.

27. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of each School Section, and they are hereby empowered:

1. To appoint one of themselves, or some other Person, to be Secretary-treasurer to the Corporation, who shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the Trustees;

a. For the correct and safe keeping and forthcoming, (when called for,) of the papers and moneys belonging to the Corporation;

b. And for the correct keeping of a record of all their proceedings, in a Book procured for that purpose;

c. And for the receiving and accounting for all school moneys collected by Rate-bill, Subscription, or otherwise, from the inhabitants of such School Section;

d. And for the disbursing of such moneys in the manner directed by the majority of the Trustees;

(2.) To appoint, if they think it expedient, one of themselves, or some other Person a Collector, (who may also be Secretary-treasurer), to collect the Rates imposed by them upon the inhabitants of their School Section, or the sums which the said inhabitants have subscribed; and may pay such Collector, at the rate of not less than five, nor more than ten, per cent. on the moneys collected by him; and every such Collector shall give security satisfactory to the Trustees, and shall have the same powers, by virtue of a Warrant, signed by a majority of the Trustees, in collecting the School-rate, or Subscription, and shall proceed in the same manner as ordinary Collectors of County and Township Rates and Assessments;

(3.) To take possession and have the custody and safe keeping of all Common School Property which has been acquired, or given, for Common School purposes in such Section, and to acquire and hold as a Corporation, by any title whatsoever, any Land, movable Property, moneys, or income for Common School purposes, and to apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired, or received;

(4.) To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to the building, repairing, renting, warming, furnishing and keeping in order the Section School House, and its furniture and appendages, and the School Lands and enclosures held by them; and for procuring Apparatus and Text Books for their School;

(5.) And when there is no suitable School House belonging to such Section, or when a second School House is required, then to rent, repair, furnish, warm and keep in order a House, and its appendages, to be used as a School House;

(6.) To establish, if they deem it expedient, with the consent of the Local Superintendent of Schools, both a Female and Male School in the Section, each of which Schools shall be subject to the same Regulations and obligations as Common Schools generally;

(7.) To take such steps as they may judge expedient to unite their School with any Public Grammar School, which may be within, or adjacent, to the limits of their Section;

(8.) To contract with and employ Teachers for such School Section, and determine the amount of their salaries; but no agreement between Trustees and a Teacher in any School Section, made between the first of October in any year and the second Wednesday in January then next, shall be valid, or binding, on either party after the last mentioned day, unless such agreement has been signed by the two Trustees of such School Section, whose period of office extends to one year beyond such second Wednesday;

(9.) To give the Teachers employed by them the necessary orders upon the Local Superintendent for the School Fund apportioned and payable to their School Section; but they shall not give such order in behalf of any Teacher who does not, at the time of giving such order, hold a legal Certificate of Qualification;

(10.) To provide for the salaries of Teachers and all other expenses of the School, in such manner as may be desired by a majority of the Freeholders and Householdors of such Section, at the Annual School Meeting, or at a Special Meeting called for that purpose, and to employ all lawful means to collect the sums required for such salaries and other expenses;

And should the sums thus provided be insufficient to defray all the expenses of such School, the Trustees may assess and cause to be collected an additional Rate, in order to pay the balance of the Teacher's salary and other expenses of such School;

(11.) To make out a list of the names of all persons rated by them for the school purposes of such Section, and the amount payable by each, and to annex to such list a Warrant directed to the School Collector of the Section, for the collection of the several sums mentioned in such list; and any School-rate imposed by Trustees, according to this Act, may be made payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, as they may think expedient;

Apply to Municipality, or may levy Rate themselves.

(12.) To apply to the Township Council at, or before, its Meeting in August, or to employ their own lawful authority, as they may judge expedient, for the levying and collecting by Rate, according to the valuation of taxable property as expressed in the Assessor's, or Collector's Roll, all sums for the support of their School, for the purchase of School Sites and the erection of School Houses, and for any other school purpose authorized by this Act to be collected from the Freeholders and Householdors of such Section;

and the Township Clerk, or other Officer, having possession of such Roll is hereby required to allow any one of the Trustees, or their authorized Collector, to make a copy of such Roll, as far as it relates to their School Section;

(13.) In their discretion to exempt from the payment of School-rates, wholly or in part, any indigent persons, and to charge the amount of such exemption upon the other ratable inhabitants of the School Section, but the same shall not be deducted from the salary of a Teacher;

(14.) To sue for, and recover, by their name of office, the amounts of School-rates, or Subscriptions, due from persons residing without the limits of their School Section, who make default in payment.

(15.) To make a return to the Clerk of the Municipality of the amount of any Rate imposed by them for school purposes whenever so imposed, and also, before the end of the then current year, to make a return of the Rates on the property of Non-residents of their Section, (as provided in the One hundred and twenty-seventh Section of this Act) and which they have been unable to collect.

(16.) To permit all residents in such Section between the ages of five and twenty-one years, to attend the School, so long as they conduct themselves in conformity with the Rules of such School, and the Fees, or Rates, required to be paid on their behalf are fully discharged, but such permission shall not extend to the children for persons in whose behalf a Separate School has been established, according to the Act respecting the establishment of Separate Schools.

(17.) To visit from time to time, each School under their charge and see that it is conducted according to the authorized Regulations, and that each such School is, at all times, duly provided with a Registrar and Visitors' Book, in the form prepared according to law.

(18.) To see that no unauthorized Books are used in the School, and that the pupils are duly supplied with an uniform series of authorized Text Books, sanctioned and recommended by the Council of Public Instruction, and to procure annually, for the benefit of their School Section, some Periodical devoted to Education.

(19.) To appoint a Librarian, and to take such steps authorized by law, as they may judge expedient, for the establishment, safe-keeping, and proper management of a School Library in their Section, whenever provision has been made and carried into effect for the establishment of School Libraries.

Personal responsibility in case of neglect to exercise Corporate Powers.

(20.) To exercise all the Corporate Powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract, or agreement, made by them; and, in case they, or any of them, wilfully neglect, or refuse, to exercise such Powers, the Trustee, or Trustees, so neglecting, or refusing, shall be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract, or agreement.

(21.) To cause to be prepared and read at the Annual Meeting of their Section, their Annual School Report for the year then terminating, which Report shall include, among other things, full and detailed account of the receipt and expenditure of all school money received and expended in behalf of such Section, for any purpose whatever, during such year, and in case of dispute the matter shall be referred to arbitration, in the manner provided in the Twenty-ninth Section of this Act.

Make Half-yearly and Yearly Report to Local Superintendent.

(22.) To transmit to the Local Superintendent, on, or before, the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December in each year, a correct return of the average attendance of pupils in each of the Schools under their charge during the six months then immediately preceding.

And in case such Trustees neglect to transmit a verified statement of such average attendance, then such School Section shall not be entitled to the Apportionment from the School Fund for the said six months.

(23.) To ascertain the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years residing in their Section on the thirty-first day of December in each year; and to prepare and transmit annually, on, or before, the fifteenth day of January, a Report to the Local Superintendent, signed by a majority of the Trustees, and made according to a form provided by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and shall specify therein:

(1.) The whole time the School in their Section was kept by a qualified Teacher during the year ending on the Thirty-first day of the previous December.

(2.) The amount of moneys received for the School Fund, from local rates, or contributions, and from other sources, distinguishing the same; and the manner in which all such moneys were expended.

(3.) The whole number of children residing in the School Section, over the age of five years, and under the age of sixteen; the number of children and young persons taught in the School in Winter and Summer, distinguishing the sexes, and those who

were over and under sixteen years of age; and the average attendance of pupils in both Winter and Summer; but the Trustees of the Common School Sections within the limits of which one, or more, Separate School Sections are established, as hereinafter provided, shall not, in their return of children of school age residing in their School Sections, include the children attending such Separate School, or Schools.

(4.) The branches of education taught in the School; the number of pupils in each branch; the Text-books used; the numbers of public school Examinations, Visits and Lectures, and by whom made, or delivered, and such other information respecting the school premises and Library as may be required.

28. In case the Trustees of any School Section neglect to prepare and forward the aforesaid Annual Report to their Local Superintendent by the Thirty-first day of January in each year, each of them shall, for each week after such Thirty-first day of January, and until such Report has been prepared and presented, forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be sued for by such Local Superintendent, and collected and applied in the manner provided by the Twenty-first Section of this Act.

Unsatisfactory accounts to be referred to Arbitration.

29. In case the Account mentioned in the Twenty-seventh Section, Clause Twenty-one is not satisfactory to a majority of the freeholders and householders present at such Meeting, then a majority of the said freeholders and householders shall appoint an Arbitrator and the Trustees shall appoint another, and the two Arbitrators thus appointed shall examine the said account, and their decision respecting it shall be final; or, if the two Arbitrators thus appointed cannot agree, they shall select a third, and the decision of the majority of them shall be final; and the sum or sums awarded by them against any person shall be collected by such Arbitrators, or if a third has been appointed by a majority of them, in the same manner and under the same regulations as those according to which Trustees are authorized by the twenty-seventh section of this Act to collect School rates; and the sums collected shall be expended in the same manner as other moneys for the Common School purposes of the Section.

New School Sites to be authorized by Special Meeting.

30. No steps shall be taken by the Trustees of any School Section for procuring a School Site on which to erect a new School House, or for changing the Site of an established School House, without calling a Special Meeting of the Freeholders and Household-ers of their Section to consider the matter.

And in case of a difference as to the Site of a School House between the majority of the Trustees and a majority of the Freeholders and Householders at such Special Meeting, each party shall choose an Arbitrator, and the Local Superintendent, or in case of his inability to attend, any Person appointed by him to act on his behalf, shall be a third Arbitrator, and such three Arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall finally decide the matter.

Trustees personally responsible for Moneys lost.

31. The Trustees of each School Section shall be personally responsible for the amount of any School moneys forfeited by, or lost, to such School Section in consequence of their neglect of duty during their continuance in office; and the amount thus forfeited, or lost, shall be collected and applied in the manner provided by the Twenty-first Section of this Act.

All the Sections of a Township may be united and a Township Board elected.

32. In case a majority of the resident Freeholders and Householders of each Section at a Public Meeting for that purpose separately called by the Trustees of each such Section, express a desire that local School Sections should be abolished, and that all their Schools should be conducted under one system and one management, like the Schools in Cities and Towns, the Municipal Council of such Township shall comply with the request so expressed, by passing a By-law to give effect thereto; in which event all the Common Schools of such Township shall be managed by one Board of five Trustees, one of which Trustees shall be chosen in and for each Ward, if the Township be divided into Wards, and, if not so divided, then the whole number of such Trustees shall be chosen in and for the whole Township, and the election of such Trustees shall be held at the time and in manner prescribed in the Third, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-second Sections of this Act; and such Trustees shall be a Corporation under the name of "*The Board of School Trustees of the Township of , in the County of*", and shall be invested with the same powers and be subject to the same obligations as Trustees in Cities and Towns, by the Seventy-ninth Section of this Act.

DUTIES OF TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

33. Whenever the Lands, or Property of any individual, or Company, are situated within the limits of two, or more, School Sections, each Assessor appointed by any Municipality, shall assess and return on his Roll, separately, the parts of such Lands, or Property, within the limits of which Sections, according to the divisions of the School, such Lands, or Property, may be situate; but every undivided occupied lot, or part of a lot, shall only be liable to be assessed for school purposes in the School Section where the occupant resides.

Council to impose certain School Assessments at the request of the Board of Trustees.

34. For the purchase of a School Site, the erection, repair, rent and furniture of a School House, the purchase of Apparatus and Text-books for the School, Books for the Library, and salary of the Teacher, each Township Council shall levy, by Assessment upon the taxable property in any School Section, such sum as may be required by the Trustees of such School Section in accordance with the desire of the majority of the Freeholders and Householders, expressed at a Public Meeting called for that purpose, as authorized by the Tenth clause of the Twenty-seventh Section of this Act.

Council may authorize Trustees to borrow money for special purposes—And provide for its re-payment.

35. Each Township Council may grant to the Trustees of any School Section, on their application, authority to borrow any sums of money necessary for the purposes above mentioned, in respect to School Sites, School Houses and their appendages, or for the purchase, or erection, of a Teacher's Residence, and, in that event, shall cause to be levied in each year upon the taxable property in the Section, a sufficient sum for the payment of the interest on the sum so borrowed, and a sum sufficient to pay off the principal within ten years.

Council not to levy more than one Rate except in certain cases.

36. No Township Council shall levy and collect in any School Section during any one year, more than one School Section Rate, except for the purchase of a School Site, or the erection of a School House; and no such Council shall give effect to any application of Trustees for the levying or collecting of Rates for School purposes, unless the Trustees

of the School Section make the application to such Council at, or before, its meeting in August of the year in which such application is made.

Council may establish Libraries and Model School.

37. Each Township Council may levy such sums as it judges expedient for purchasing Books for a Township Library, under such Regulations as may be provided in that behalf, and for procuring the Site and for the erection and support of a Township Model School: And in such event the Members of such Township Council shall be the Trustees of such Model School, and shall possess the powers of Common School Trustees in respect to all matters affecting such Model School.

Common Schools may be united with Township Model School.

38. The Trustees of any one, or more, Common Schools may, at their discretion, and with the consent of such Council, merge their Schools into such Model School; and tuition to Student Teachers in such Model School shall be free.

Council to form new School Sections.

39. Each Township Council shall form portions of the Township, where no Schools have been established, into School Sections; and shall appoint a Person in each new School Section to call the first School Section Meeting; and shall cause such Person to be notified in the manner prescribed in the Seventh Section of this Act.

Alteration of existing Sections; notice to be given.

40. In case it clearly appears that all parties to be affected by a proposed alteration in the boundaries of a School Section have been duly notified of the intended step, or application, the Township Council may alter such boundaries; But no such alteration in the boundaries of a School Section shall take effect before the Twenty-fifth day of December next after the alteration has been made.

Union of existing Sections; Meetings to be called.

41. In case at a Public Meeting of each of two, or more, Sections called by the Trustees for that purpose, a majority of the Freeholders and Householdors of each of the Sections to be affected, request to be united, then the Council shall unite such School Sections into one.

42. The first election in such united Section shall be appointed and held in the same manner as is provided for in the Seventh to the Twelfth Sections of this Act, in respect to a new School Section.

43. The several parts of any altered, or united, School Sections shall have respectively the same right to a share of the Common School Fund for the year of the alteration, or union, as if they had not been altered, or united.

Disposal of School Property when not wanted.

44. In case a School Site, or School House, or other School Property be no longer required, in consequence of the alteration, or the union of School Sections, the same shall be disposed of by sale, or otherwise, in such manner as a majority of the Freeholders and Householdors in the altered, or united, School Sections decide at a Public Meeting called for that purpose.

And the inhabitants transferred from one School Section to another, shall be entitled, for the Common School purposes of the Section, to which they were attached, to such a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of such School House, or other Common School property, as the assessed value of their property bears to that of the other inhabitants of the School Section, from which they have been so separated; and the residue of such proceeds shall be applied to the erection of a new School House, or to other Common School purposes of such altered, or united, Sections.

Union Sections of two or more Townships to be Formed and Altered.

45. Under the conditions prescribed in the Fortieth Section of this Act, in respect to alterations of other School Sections, union School Sections consisting of parts of two, or more, Townships, may be formed and altered by the Reeves and Local Superintendents of the Townships out of parts of which such Sections are proposed to be formed, at a Meeting appointed for that purpose by any two of such Reeves, of which Meeting the other parties authorized to act with them shall be duly notified.

46. Each union School Section, composed of portions of adjoining Townships, shall, for all purposes of the election of Trustees and of their control, be deemed one School Section, and shall be considered, in respect to superintendence and taxation for the erection of a School House, as belonging to the Township in which the School House may be situated.

47. Each Township Council may, under the restrictions imposed by law in regard to the alteration of School Sections, separate such part of any union School Section as is situated within the limits of its jurisdiction, from the union of Sections, and may form the part so separated into a distinct School Section, or attach it to one, or more, existing School Sections, or parts of Sections, within its jurisdiction, as such Council may judge expedient.

Township Clerk to furnish information to Local Superintendents and Prepare Map.

48. Each Township Council shall cause the Clerk of the Township to furnish the Local Superintendent of Schools with a copy of all the proceedings of the Council relating to the formation, or alteration, of School Sections, all school Assessments, and other educational matters.

49. The Township Clerk shall prepare in duplicate, a Map of the Township, shewing the divisions of the Township into School Sections and parts of union School Sections, and shall furnish one copy of such Map to the County Clerk, for the use of the County Council, and he shall retain the other in the Township Clerk's Office, for the use of the Township Corporation.

DUTIES OF COUNTY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

50. Each County Council shall cause to be levied yearly upon the several Townships of the County, such sums of money, for the payment of the Salaries of legally qualified Common School Teachers, as at least equal, (clear of all charges of collection), the amount of school money apportioned by the Chief Superintendent of Education to the several Townships thereof for the year, and notified by him to such Council through the County Clerk.

And the sums so levied may be increased, at the discretion of the Council, either in aid of the County School Fund, or, on the recommendation of one, or more, Local Superintendents, to give special, or additional, aid to new, or needy School Sections.

Such County-rate to be Collected by the 14th of December.

51. The sum annually required to be levied in each County, for the salaries of legally qualified Teachers, shall be collected and paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, on, or before, the Fourteenth day of December in each year;

Teachers not to be refused Payment.

But notwithstanding the non-payment of any part thereof to such Treasurer in due time, no Teacher shall be refused the payment of the sum to which he may be entitled from such year's County School Fund, but the County Treasurer shall pay the Local Superintendent's lawful order in behalf of such Teacher, in anticipation of the payment of the County School Assessment; and the County Council shall make the necessary provision to enable the County Treasurer to pay the amount of such order.

Council may establish County Common School Library and appoint Local Superintendents.

52. Each County Council shall raise by assessment such sums of money, as it may judge expedient, for the establishment and maintenance of a County Common School Library.

County to appoint Local Superintendents.

53. Each County Council shall appoint annually a Local Superintendent of Schools for the whole County, or for any one, or more Townships in the County, as it may judge expedient; and shall fix, (within the limits prescribed by the Eighty-eighth Section of this Act) and provide for the salary of such Local Superintendent.

54. No Local Superintendent shall have the oversight of more than one hundred Schools.

Clerk to report appointments and proceedings to Chief Superintendent.

55. The County Clerk shall forthwith notify the Chief Superintendent of Education of the appointment and address of each such Local Superintendent, and of the County Treasurer; and shall likewise furnish him with a copy of all proceedings of the Council relating to school Assessments and other educational matters.

To obtain security from all Persons entrusted with School Moneys.

56. Each County Council shall see that sufficient security is given by all Officers of the Council to whom school moneys are to be entrusted, and shall also see that no deduction is made from the School Fund by the County Treasurer, or Sub-treasurer, for the receipt and payment of school moneys.

School Sub-treasurers for Townships may be appointed.

57. If deemed expedient, the County Council shall appoint one, or more, Sub-treasurers of school moneys for one, or more, Townships of the County; in which event each such Sub-treasurer shall be subject to the same responsibilities and obligations in respect to the accounting for school moneys and the payment of lawful orders for such moneys given by any Local Superintendent within the parts of the County, for which he is appointed Sub-treasurer, as are imposed by this Act upon each County Treasurer in respect to the paying and accounting for school moneys.

Auditors of School Moneys to be appointed.

58. Each County Council shall annually, or oftener, appoint Auditors, who shall audit the Accounts of the County Treasurer and other Officers, to whom school moneys have been entrusted, and who shall report to such Council.

Clerk to transmit audited Accounts to the Chief Superintendent.

59. The County Clerk shall transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on, or before, the First day of March in each year, a certified copy of the abstract of the Report of the Auditors, and shall also give any explanation relating thereto, as far as he is able, which may be required by the Chief Superintendent.

PART IV.—THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT RELATING TO CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Powers of Councils, in Cities, Towns and Villages.

60. The Municipal Council of each City, Town, and Village in Upper Canada is hereby invested, within its limits, with the same powers and shall be subject to the same obligations as the Municipal Council of each County and Township by the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth Sections of this Act.

61. The Board of School Trustees for every such City, Town, and Village respectively, shall appoint the Local Superintendent of Schools for the City, Town, and Village.

*ELECTION IN CITIES AND TOWNS DIVIDED INTO WARDS.**Two Trustees to be annually elected in each Ward of a City, or Town.*

62. For each Ward into which any City, or Town, is divided, there shall be two School Trustees, each of whom, after the first election of Trustees, shall continue in office two years, and until his Successor has been elected, and one of such Trustees shall retire on the second Wednesday in January yearly in rotation.

First elections of School Trustees in Cities and Towns.

63. On the incorporation of any City, or Town, and the division thereof into Wards, two fit and proper Persons shall, at the first election of School Trustees, be elected School Trustees of each such Ward by a majority of the votes of the Freeholders and Householders thereof.

Trustees' Term of Office.

And one of such Trustees, to be determined by lot at the first Meeting of Trustees after their election, shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next Annual School Election, and the other shall continue in office one year longer, and then retire, but each such Trustee shall continue in office until his Successor has been elected.

Annual elections of one School Trustee in each Ward of Cities and Towns.

64. In every City and Town at the time prescribed by the Third Section of this Act, an election shall be held in each Ward at the place of the last Municipal Election, and under the direction of the same Returning Officer, and conducted in the [same] manner

as an ordinary Municipal Ward Election; but, in case of the default of such Returning Officer, then under the direction of such person as the Electors present may choose; and, at such Election, one fit and proper Person to be a Trustee shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the Freeholders and Householdors, in, and for, each such Ward respectively, and such Trustee shall continue in office for two years, and until his Successor has been elected.

ELECTION OF COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS NOT DIVIDED INTO WARDS.

65. In each Town, not divided into Wards, and in each Village, there shall be six School Trustees, two of whom after the first election shall retire yearly on the second Wednesday in January.

First election of School Trustees in a Village or Town Municipality.

66. On the Incorporation of any such Town, or Village, the Returning Officer appointed to hold the first Municipal Election in such Town, or Village, shall call a Meeting for the election of School Trustees, to take place at the time prescribed in the Third Section of this Act, or, in case of his neglect for one month, any two Freeholders in such Town, or Village, on giving six days' notice in at least three public places in the Town, or Village, may call a Meeting for such purpose, and at such Meeting six Trustees shall be elected, who shall hold office during the periods hereinafter expressed, and from thence until their Successors respectively have been elected.

Such Trustees to be divided into Classes.

67. The Trustees of every such Town and Village shall be divided by lot into three classes, of two individuals each, to be numbered one, two, three; the first of which classes shall hold office one year, the second two years, and the third three years, and until their Successors respectively be elected.

Term of Office of such Trustees.

68. The Trustees composing one of such classes, shall retire yearly in rotation, the order of such rotation of the Trustees first elected being determined by lot at the first Meeting after their election, and, except the Trustees elected at the first election, the Trustees so to retire shall be those who have held the office for the then next preceding three years, or who have been elected to supply any vacancy in the retiring class.

Annual Elections of Two Trustees in Villages and Town Municipalities.

69. A School Meeting shall be held annually on the second Wednesday in January, in each such Town and Village, at the place of the then last annual election of Councillors, at which meeting the Freeholders and Householdors of the Town or Village shall elect two persons to be Trustees in the place of the two retiring from office, which Trustees elect shall continue in office three years, and until their Successors have been elected.

Challenging Voters at School Elections.

70. In case an objection be made to the right of any person to vote at an election in any City, Town, or Village, or upon any other subject connected with school purposes therein, the Returning Officer presiding at the election shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration:

Declaration of Voter.

"I do declare and affirm that I have been rated on the Assessment Roll of this City, (Town or Village, as the case may be) as a freeholder, (or householder, as the case may be), and that I have paid a Public School tax in this Ward, (Town, or Village, as the case may be) within the last twelve months, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this election."

Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote.

Effect of such Declaration.

71. If any person wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, upon the complaint of any other person, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment in the manner provided for in the Eighteenth Section of this Act.

Contested Elections in Cities, Towns, and Villages.

72. The Judge of the County Court shall, within twenty days after the election of a Common School Trustee in any City, Town, or Incorporated Village within his County, receive and investigate any complaint respecting the mode of conducting the Election, and confirm it, or set it aside, and appoint the time and place of holding a new Election, as he may judge right.

Penalty on Returning Officer for Wrong Doing.

73. If the Returning Officer at any Election of a Common School Trustee be convicted before the County Judge of disregarding the requirements of the law, or acting partially in the execution of his office, he shall be fined a sum of not less than twenty dollars, or more than One hundred dollars, at the discretion of such County Judge.

Costs of contested Elections.

74. The expenses of any School Election contest shall be paid by the parties concerned in it, as may be decided by the County Judge.

Terms for which Persons are elected to fill Vacancies.

75. Any Trustee elected to fill an occasional vacancy in a Board of School Trustees, shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the Person in whose place he is elected to serve.

Re-election of any Trustee lawful.

76. Any retiring Trustee may be re-elected with his own consent, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for four years next after leaving office.

Trustees to be a Corporation.

77. The School Trustees for each City, Town and Incorporated Village, shall be a Corporation under the name of "The Board of School Trustees of the City [Town, or Village,] of —, in the County of —," and shall succeed to all the corporate rights and powers, and be subject to all the corporate obligations and liabilities of the preceding Trustees.

First Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

78. The first Meeting of the Board may be called by any Trustee to take place in the City, Town, or Village, Council Room.

Duties of the School Board.

79. It shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of every City, Town and Village respectively, and they are hereby authorized:

Election of Chairman, and his Vote.

(1) To elect annually, or oftener, from among their own members, a Chairman, who shall have a right to vote at all times, and in case of an equality of votes the question shall be held to be decided in the negative.

Appointment of Secretary, Superintendent, Collector, and Secretary-Treasurer.

(2) To appoint a Secretary, Local Superintendent of Schools, and, if requisite, one, or more Collectors of School Rates, which Collector, or Collectors, may be of their own number; and one of whom may also be Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be subject to the same duties, obligations and penalties as Secretary-Treasurers in School Sections.

Time and place of Meetings of Board.

(3) To appoint the times and places of their Meetings, and the mode of calling them; and of conducting and recording their proceedings; and of keeping all their School Accounts.

Board to take Possession of School Property.

(4) To take possession of all Common School property, and to accept and hold, as a Corporation, all Property acquired, or given, for Common School purposes in the City, Town, or Village, by any title whatsoever.

To manage and dispose of School Property.

(5) To manage, or dispose, of such Property, and all moneys, or income, for Common School purposes.

To apply Proceeds of School Property.

(6) To apply the same, or the proceeds, to the objects for which they have been given, or acquired.

To provide School Premises, Apparatus, Text-books, and Library.

(7) To do whatever they may judge expedient with regard to purchasing, or renting, of School Sites and Premises; building, repairing, furnishing, warming and keeping in order the School Houses and appendages, Lands, Enclosures, and Movable Property; for procuring suitable Apparatus and Text-books, and for establishing and maintaining School Libraries.

To determine kind of Schools—Salaries and Duties of Teachers and Superintendent.

(8) To determine (a) the number, Sites, kind and description of Schools to be established and maintained in the City, Town, or Village; also

(b) The Teacher, or Teachers, to be employed; the terms of employing them; the amount of their remuneration, and the duties which they are to perform; also

(c) The salary of the Local Superintendent of Schools appointed by them, and his duties.

To unite with Grammar School, if expedient.

(9) To adopt, at their discretion, such measures as they judge expedient, in concurrence with the Trustees of the County Grammar School, for uniting one, or more, of the Common Schools of the City, Town, or Village, with such Grammar School.

To appoint a Committee for each School.

(10) To appoint annually, or oftener, if they judge it expedient, and under such Regulations as they think proper, a Committee of not more than three persons for the special charge, oversight, and management of each School within the City, Town, or Village.

To prepare and lay before Municipal Council estimate for Salaries, cost, or rent of Premises, Building, rents and repairs Apparatus and Books, and Libraries.

(11) To prepare, from time to time, and lay before the Municipal Council of the City, Town, or Village, an Estimate of the sums which they think requisite:

- (a) For paying the whole, or part, of the Salaries of Teachers;
- (b) For purchasing, or renting School Premises;
- (c) For building, renting, repairing, warming, furnishing and keeping in order the School Houses and their Appendages and Grounds;
- (d) For procuring suitable Apparatus and Text-books for the Schools;
- (e) For the Establishment and Maintenance of School Libraries; and

Provide for other Necessary Expenses.

- (f) For all other necessary expenses of the Schools under their charge.

Council required to Provide necessary Funds.

And the Council of the City, Town, or Village, shall provide such sums in the manner desired by the said Board of School Trustees.

Trustees to levy Rates for Children attending School.

(12) To levy at their discretion any Rates upon the Parents, or Guardians, of children attending any School under their charge, and to employ the same means for collecting such Rates, as Trustees of Common School Sections in Townships: and all moneys thus collected shall be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain, or Treasurer, of the City, Town, or Village, or of the Secretary-Treasurer, for the Common School purposes of the same, subject to the order of the Board of School Trustees.

Trustees to give Orders for Sums due to Creditors.

(13) To give orders to Teachers and other School Officers and Creditors for the sums due to them, on the Chamberlain, or Treasurer, of the City, Town, or Village, or on their own Secretary-Treasurer.

Trustees to give Notice of Annual and Special Meetings.

(14) To call and give notice of Annual and Special School Meetings of the Freeholders and Householders of the City, Town, or Village, or of any Ward therein, in the manner and under the Regulations prescribed in the Twentieth Section of this Act, for the appointment of Annual and Special School Meetings in the School Sections of Townships.

To see that authorized Text-Books are used and appoint Librarian.

(15) To see that all the pupils in the Schools are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized Text-books, and to appoint a Librarian to take charge of the School Library, or Libraries, when established.

To see that Regulations are observed—Publication of Financial and General Report in one, or more, Newspapers.

(16) To see that all the Schools under their charge are conducted according to the authorized Regulations; and, at the close of each year, to prepare and publish, in one or more of the public Papers, or otherwise, for the information of the inhabitants of the City, Town, or Village, an Annual Report of their proceedings, and of the progress and state of the Schools under their charge, and of the receipts and expenditure of all school moneys.

To prepare Annual Report for Chief Superintendent.

(17) To prepare and transmit annually, before the fifteenth of January, to the Chief Superintendent of Education, in the form by him provided for that purpose, a Report, signed by a majority of the Trustees, containing all the information required in the Reports of Common School Trustees, and any additional items of information which may be required.

May exercise same Powers as Rural Trustees.

(18) To exercise, as far as they judge expedient, in regard to their City, Town, or Village, all the powers vested in the Trustees of each School Section, in regard to such School Section.

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

80. No Teacher shall be deemed a qualified Teacher, who does not, at the time of engaging with the Trustees, and applying for payment from the school fund, hold a Certificate of Qualification, as in this Act provided.

Teacher not to hold certain Offices.

81. No Teacher shall hold the office of School Trustee, or of Local Superintendent.

Duties of Common School Teachers.

82. It shall be the duty of every Teacher of a Common School:—

To teach according to Law and Regulations.

(1) To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the School according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act.

To keep the Register of the School.

(2) To keep the daily, weekly, and monthly, or quarterly, Registers of the School.

To maintain proper Order and Discipline.

(3) To maintain proper order and discipline in his School, according to the authorized Forms and Regulations.

To keep Visitors' Book.

(4) To keep a Visitor's Book, (which the Trustees shall provide), and enter therein the Visits made to his School, and to present such Book to each Visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit.

To give Access to Register and Visitors' Book.

(5) At all times, when desired by them, to give the Trustees and Visitors access to the Registers and Visitors' Book appertaining to the School, and upon his leaving the School to deliver up the same to the order of the Trustees.

To hold Public Quarterly Examinations.

(6) To have at the end of each quarter a public examination of his School, of which he shall give due notice to the Trustees of the School, to any School Visitors who reside in, or adjacent to, such School Section, and through the pupils to their Parents and Guardians.

To furnish Information to the Chief, or Local, Superintendent.

(7) To furnish to the Chief, or Local, Superintendent of Schools, when desired, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting any thing connected with the operations of his School, or in any wise affecting its interests, or character.

Protection of Teachers in regard to Salary.

83. Any Teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the same rate mentioned in his Agreement with the Trustees, even after the expiration of the period of his Agreement, until the Trustees pay him the whole of his salary, as Teacher of the School, according to their engagement with him.

Arbitration in case of Difference between Teacher and Trustees.

84. In case any difference between Trustees and a Teacher, in regard to his Salary, the sum due to him, or any other matter in dispute between them, the same shall be submitted to arbitration, in which case:

(1.) Each party shall choose an Arbitrator.

(2.) In case either party in the first instance neglects, or refuses, to appoint an Arbitrator on his behalf, the party requiring the arbitration may, by a notice in writing, to be served upon the party so neglecting, or refusing, require the last mentioned party within three days, inclusive of the day of the service of such notice, to appoint an Arbitrator on his behalf, and such notice shall name the Arbitrator of the party requiring the Arbitration; and in case the party served with such notice does not, within the three days mentioned therein, name and appoint an Arbitrator, then the party requiring the Arbitration may appoint the second Arbitrator.

Local Superintendent to be an Arbitrator.

And (3.) The Local Superintendent, or in case of his inability to attend. any Person appointed by him to act on his behalf, shall be a third Arbitrator, and such three Arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall finally decide the matter.

Powers of Arbitrators to Examine.

85. The Arbitrators may require the attendance of all, or any of, the parties interested in the reference, and of their witnesses, with all such Books, Papers, and Writings,

as such Arbitrators may direct them, or either of them, to produce, and the Arbitrators may administer oaths to such Parties and Witnesses.

Warrant of Arbitrators—Equivalent to execution of a Division Court.

86. The said Arbitrators, or any two of them, may issue their Warrant to any Person named therein, to enforce the collection of any moneys by them awarded to be paid, and the Person named in such Warrant shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of moneys mentioned in the said Warrant, with all reasonable costs, by seizure and sale of the property of the party, or corporation, against whom the same has issued, as any Bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such Court.

No such dispute to be brought into any Court.

87. No action shall be brought in any Court of Law, or Equity, to enforce any claim, or demand, between Trustees and Teachers which can be referred to Arbitration as aforesaid.

DUTIES OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

Term of office of Local Superintendent—His Salary.

88. Each Local Superintendent shall, unless he resigns, or is removed from office for neglect of duty, improper conduct, or incompetency, continue in office, until the first day of April of the year following that of his appointment, and he shall be entitled annually, to not less than Four dollars per School placed under his charge, together with any additional remuneration, or allowance, which the Council appointing him may grant, and the County Treasurer shall pay him the same by quarterly instalments.

Warden may supply vacancies in the office.

89. In the event of any Local Superintendent resigning his office, the Warden of the County, within which such Superintendent held office, may appoint a fit and proper Person to the office vacated, until the next ensuing Meeting of the County Council.

Local Superintendent not to hold certain offices.

90. No Local Superintendent shall be a Teacher, or Trustee, of any Common School while he holds the office of Superintendent.

Duties of Local Superintendents.

91. It shall be the duty of each Local Superintendent, and he is hereby empowered—

To apportion school fund according to average attendance.

(1.) Unless otherwise instructed by the Chief Superintendent of Education,—to apportion among the several School Sections their respective portions of the Common School Fund money apportioned to the Townships within the limits of his charge, as soon as notified by the County Clerk of the amount so apportioned to such Townships, and such apportionment among the said School Sections shall be according to the rates of the average attendance of pupils at each Common School, (the mean attendance of pupils for each half year being taken), as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools of each such Township.

Not to apportion unless Trustees make Average Return.

But he shall apportion no money to any School Section whose Trustees have neglected to transmit their Return of average attendance for the last preceding half year.

Give orders to Qualified Teachers—and to no others.

(2.) To give to any qualified Teacher, (but to no other,) on the order of the Trustees of any School Section, a cheque upon the County Treasurer, or Sub-treasurer, for any sum of money apportioned and due to such Section.

Conditions of giving Orders to Teachers.

But, except in the case of a new School Section, he shall not give a cheque upon such order, unless a satisfactory Annual School Report for the year ending the last day of December preceding has been received from the Trustees; nor unless it appears by such Report, that a School has been kept by a qualified Teacher in such Section, for at least six months during the year ending at the date of such Report.

Make two Visits a year to each School.

(3.) To visit each Common School within his jurisdiction, twice in each year, unless oftener required by the County Council, or the Board which appointed him, or for the adjustment of disputes; and one of such half yearly visits shall be made between the first day of April and the first day of October, and the other between the first day of October and the first day of April.

Examined the State of the School.

(4.) To examine at each half yearly visit the state and condition of the School, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning,—the order and discipline observed,—the system of instruction pursued,—the mode of keeping the School Registers,—the average attendance of pupils,—the character and condition of the Buildings and Premises,—and to give such advice as he may judge proper.

Deliver an annual Lecture in each School Section.

(5.) To deliver in each of his School Sections, at least one a year, a Public Lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles and means of practical education; and to do all in his power to persuade and animate Parents, Guardians, Trustees and Teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the Common Schools, and to secure the sound education of the young generally.

See to the Observance of lawful Regulations.

(6.) To see that all the Schools are managed and conducted according to law,—to prevent the use of unauthorized, and to recommend the use of authorized, Books in each School,—and to acquire and give information as to the manner in which such authorized Books can be obtained, and the economy and advantage of using them.

Local Superintendent to attend certain Meetings.

(7.) To attend the Meetings of the Board of Public Instruction, and to meet and confer with the Chief Superintendent of Education at such time and place as he may appoint when making Official Visits to the County.

Attend Arbitrations; to decide disputes.

(8.) To attend the Arbitrations and the Meetings of Town-Reeves provided for in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Forty-fifth Sections of this Act,—to decide upon any questions submitted to him, which arise between interested parties under the operation of this, or of any former School Act, or if he deems it advisable, to refer any such question to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Any person may Appeal to the Chief Superintendent.

And any aggrieved, or dissatisfied, party in any case not otherwise provided for, shall have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

May suspend a Teacher's Certificate.

(9.) To suspend the Certificate of Qualification of any Teacher, granted by the Board of Public Instruction, for any cause which may appear to him to require it, until the next ensuing Meeting of the County Board, of which Meeting due notice shall be given to the Teacher suspended, and such Board shall dispose of the case as a majority of the Members present may think proper; and the cancelling, or suspension, of a Teacher's Certificate of Qualification shall release his School Trustees from any obligation to continue him in their employment.

May give Temporary Certificates to Teachers.

(10.) To give any Candidate, on due examination, according to the Programme authorized for the Examination of Teachers, a Certificate of Qualification to teach a School within the limits of the charge of the Superintendent until, (but no longer, than) the next ensuing Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, of which such Local Superintendent is a Member; but no such Certificate shall be given a second time, or be valid, if given a second time, to the same Person in the same County.

Observing Regulations—giving Information to Chief Superintendent and County Auditors.

(11.) To act in accordance with the Regulations and Instructions provided for his guidance, to give any information in his power, (when desired), to the Chief Superintendent of Education respecting any Common School matter within his jurisdiction; to furnish the County Auditors, when required, with the Trustees' orders, as the authority for his cheques upon the County Treasurer, or Sub-treasurer, for school moneys.

Hand over Papers on retiring from Office.

And, on retiring from office, to deliver copies of his Official Correspondence, and all school papers in his custody, to the order of the County Council.

Transmit an Annual Report to the Chief Superintendent.

(12.) To prepare and transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education, on, or before, the first day of March, an Annual Report, in the form provided by the said Chief Superintendent, and which shall state—

(a.) The whole number of Schools and School Sections, or parts of Sections, in each Township within his jurisdiction;

(b.) The number of pupils taught in each School over the age of five and under the age of sixteen; the number between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years; the whole number of children residing in each Section, or part of a Section, over the age of five, and under the age of sixteen, years;

(c). The length of time a School has been kept by a qualified Teacher in each of such Sections, or parts of Sections; the branches taught; the number of Pupils in each branch, the Books used; and the average attendance of Pupils, both male and female, in each half year;

(d). The amount of moneys received and collected in each Section, or part of a Section,—distinguishing the amount apportioned by the Chief Superintendent of Education, the amount received from County Assessment, the amount raised by Trustees, and the amount from any other, and what, sources; also how such moneys have been expended, or whether any part remains unexpended, and from what causes; and the annual salary of Teachers, male and female, with and without board;

(e). The number of school Visits made by himself and others during the year; the number of School Lectures delivered; the whole number of School Houses, their sizes, description, furniture and appendages, the number erected during the year, of what description, and by what means;

(f). The number of qualified Teachers; their standing, sex, and Religious Persuasion; the number, so far as he can ascertain, of Private Schools; the number of pupils, and subjects taught therein; the number of Libraries, their extent, and how established and supported; also, any other information which he may possess respecting the educational state, wants and advantages in each Township of his charge, and any suggestions which he thinks proper to make, with a view to the improvement of Schools and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

How Union Sections shall be paid.

92. The Local Superintendents of adjoining Townships, shall determine the sums to be paid from the Common School Fund of each Township in support of the Schools of union School Sections, consisting of portions of such Townships; and shall also determine the manner in which such sums shall be paid; but, in the event of one Person being Local Superintendent of the Townships concerned, he shall act in behalf of such Townships.

Warden to decide in case of a Dispute.

93. In the event of the Local Superintendents of Townships thus concerned not being able to agree as to the sum to be paid to each such Township, the matter shall be referred to the Warden of the County for final decision.

DUTIES OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

County Boards of Public Instruction Constituted.

94. Where there is only one County Grammar School in a County, the Board of Trustees for such School and the Local Superintendent, or Superintendents of Schools in the County, shall constitute a Board of Public Instruction for the County.

Circuit Board may be Constituted.

95. Where there is more than one Grammar School in a County, the County Council shall divide the County into as many Circuits as there are County Grammar Schools, and for each such Circuit the Trustees of the County Grammar School therein, and the Local Superintendent, or Superintendents of Schools therein, shall be a Board of Public Instruction for the Circuit.

Three Members to form a Quorum of the Board.

96. At any lawful Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, three Members, including a Local Superintendent of Schools, shall constitute a quorum, for examining and

giving Certificates of Qualification to Common School Teachers, and five Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any other business.

County Council to defray Expenses.

97. The County Council shall provide for the incidental expenses connected with the Meeting and proceedings of each Board of Public Instruction.

Duties of Board of Public Instruction.

98. It shall be the duty of each County and Circuit Board of Public Instruction,—and each such Board is hereby empowered:

(1.) To meet not less than four times a year, and to determine the time and places of its own Meetings, and the order of its proceedings, and the manner of recording them.

To promote the Establishment of Libraries, etcetera.

(2.) To adopt all lawful meanse in their power, as they may judge expedient, to advance the interests and usefulness of Common Schools, to promote the establishment of School Libraries, and to diffuse useful knowledge in the County, or Circuit.

Select Text-books for the Schools.

(3.) To select, (if deemed expedient), from a list of Text-books recommended, or authorized, by the Council of Public Instruction, such Books as they may think best adapted for use in the Common Schools of the County, or Circuit, and to ascertain and recommend the best facilities for procuring such Books.

Examine and give Certificates to Teachers.

(4.) To examine and give Certificates of Qualification to Teachers of Common Schools, arranging such Teachers into three classes, according to their attainments and abilities, as prescribed in a Programme of Examination and Instructions provided for that purpose, and any such Certificate may be general, as regards the County, or limited as to time or place, at the pleasure of the majority of the Members of the Board of Public Instruction present at such Examination.

Annuling Teachers' Certificates.

(5.) To annul any such Certificate as the Board may judge expedient.

Local Superintendent's Signature of Certificate.

99. Every such Certificate of Qualification shall have the signature of at least one Local Superintendent of Schcols;

Teachers to be Moral, and to be Subjects of Her Majesty.

But no such Certificate shall be given to any Person as a Teacher, who does not furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character, or who, at the time of applying for such Certificate, is not a natural born, or naturalized, Subject of Her Majesty, or who does not produce a Certificate of having taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, before a Justice of the Peace for the County in which such Person resides.

SCHOOL VISITORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Who shall be School Visitors.

100. All Clergymen recognized by law, of whatever Denomination, all Judges, Members of the Legislature, Magistrates, Members of County Councils, and Aldermen, shall be School Visitors in the Townships, Cities, Towns, and Villages where they respectively reside; but persons holding the Commissions of the Peace for the County only, shall not be School Visitors within Towns and Cities; and each Clergyman shall be a School Visitor only in the Township, Town, or City, where he has pastoral charge.

Their authority to Visit Schools.

101. Each of the School Visitors may visit the Public Schools in the Township, City, Town, or Village; and may attend the Quarterly Examination of Schools, and, at the time of any such visit, may examine the progress of the Pupils, and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to the Teacher and Pupils, and any others present, as he thinks advisable, in accordance with the Regulations and Instructions provided in regard to School Visitors

General Meeting of School Visitors.

102. A general Meeting of the Visitors may be held at any time, or place, appointed by any two Visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other Visitors in the Township, City, Town, or Village; and the Visitors, thus assembled, may devise such means as they deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the Schools, and for promoting the establishment of Libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

103. The Governor may, from time to time, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, appoint a fit and proper person to be Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, who shall hold office during pleasure, and shall receive a salary of the same amount as the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada.

His responsibility to the Government.

104. The Chief Superintendent shall be responsible to, and subject to the direction of the Governor, communicated through any Department of the Provincial Government.

He shall be allowed Clerks.

105. The Chief Superintendent shall be allowed two Clerks, who shall receive the same salaries as are attached to similar offices in Lower Canada, and he shall account for the Contingent Expenses of his office, as provided in respect of other Public Offices.

Specific Duties of the Chief Superintendent.

106. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education and he is hereby empowered,—

Apportioning Legislative School Grant.

(1) To apportion annually, on or before the first day of May, all moneys granted or provided by the Legislature for the support of Common Schools in Upper Canada,

and not otherwise appropriated by law to the several Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages according to the ratio of population in each, as compared with the whole population of Upper Canada; but when the Census, or Returns, upon which such an Apportionment is to be made, are so far defective, in respect of any County, Township, City, Town, or Village, as to render it impracticable for the Chief Superintendent to ascertain therefrom the share of school moneys which ought to be so apportioned, he shall make the Apportionment according to the ratio in which, by the best evidence in his power, the same can be most fairly and equitably made;

Give notice to the Finance Minister and County Clerks.

(2) To certify to the Minister of Finance the Apportionments made by him, so far as they relate to the several Counties, Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages in Upper Canada, and to give immediate notice thereof to the Clerk of each County, City, Town, and Village interested therein, stating the time when the amount of moneys, so apportioned, will be payable to the Treasurer of the County, City, Town, or Village ;

Distribution of School Fund by Local Superintendents.

(3) To direct the distribution of the Common School Fund of any Township, among the several School Sections and parts of Sections entitled to share in the same, according to the length of time in each year, during which a School has been kept open by a legally qualified Teacher in each of such Sections, or parts of Sections;

Apportioning Library Grant.

(4) To apportion the moneys provided by the Legislature for the establishment and support of School Libraries; but no aid shall be given towards the establishment, or support, of any School Library unless an equal amount be contributed and expended from local sources for the same object;

Preparing Forms and Regulations for the Schools.

(5) To prepare suitable Forms, and to give such Instructions as he may judge necessary and proper, for making all Reports and conducting all proceedings under this Act, and to cause the same, with such general Regulations, as may be approved of by the Council of Public Instruction, for the Better Organization and Government of Common Schools, to be transmitted to the Officers required to execute the provisions of this Act;

Distributing of School Act and Forms.

(6) To cause to be printed, from time to time, in a convenient form, so many copies of this Act, with the necessary Forms, Instructions, and Regulations to be observed in executing its provisions, as he may deem sufficient for the information of all Officers of Common Schools, and to cause the same to be distributed for that purpose;

Protecting School Moneys—Deciding Complaints.

(7) To see that all moneys apportioned by him, are applied to the objects for which they were granted; and for that purpose, and, when not otherwise provided for by law, to decide upon all matters and complaints submitted to him, which involve the expenditure of any part of the School Fund;

Application of Balances of the School Fund.

(8) To direct the application of the balances of the School Fund apportioned for any year which may be forfeited according to the provisions of this Act, towards making up the salaries of Teachers in the County to which the same has been apportioned.

Appointing a Deputy Superintendent and Special Inspectors.

(9) To appoint one of his Clerks to be his Deputy, to perform the duties of his Office in his absence; and to appoint one, or more, Persons, as he, from time to time, deems necessary, to inspect any School, or examine into and report to him upon any school matter in the County, where such Person, or Persons, reside; but no allowance, or compensation, shall be made to such special Inspector, or Inspectors for any services performed by him, or them;

To have the Supervision of the Normal School, and recommend Text-books.

(10) To take the General Superintendence of the Normal School; and use his best endeavors to provide for and recommend the use of uniform and approved Text-books in the Schools generally;

Establishing School Libraries.

(11) To employ all lawful means in his power to procure and promote the establishment of School Libraries for general reading, in the several Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns, and Villages;

To provide Plans for School-Houses, and to disseminate useful Information.

(12) To provide and recommend the adoption of suitable Plans of School-houses, with the proper furniture and appendages; and to collect and diffuse among the people of Upper Canada useful information on the subject of education generally;

To submit Books, Manuscripts, and General Regulations to the Council of Public Instruction.

(13) To submit to the Council of Public Instruction, all Books, or Manuscripts, which, with the view of obtaining the recommendation, or sanction, of such Council for their introduction as Text-books, or Library Books, are placed in his hands; and to prepare and lay before the Council of Public Instruction, for its consideration, such General Regulations for the Organization and Government of Common Schools, and the management of School Libraries, as he may deem necessary and proper;

Appoint Conductors of Teachers' Institutes.

(14) To appoint proper Persons to conduct County Teachers' Institutes, and to furnish such Rules and Instructions as he may judge advisable in regard to the proceedings of such Institutes, and the best means of promoting and elevating the profession of school teaching, and increasing its usefulness;

Responsibility for School Moneys.

(15) To be responsible for all moneys paid through him in behalf of the Normal and Model schools, and to give such security for the same as the Governor may require;

Conduct Correspondence of the Council of Public Instruction.

(16) To prepare and transmit all Correspondence directed, or authorized, by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada;

To make an Annual Report to the Governor.

(17) To make annually to the Governor, on or before the first day of July, a Report of the actual state of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools throughout Upper Canada, showing the amount of moneys expended in connection with each, and from what sources derived, with such statements and suggestions for improving the Common Schools and the Common School Laws, and promoting education generally as he may deem useful and expedient;

To make Financial Report to Parliament.

(18) To lay before the Legislature, at each sitting thereof, a correct and full account of the disposition and expenditure of all moneys which come into his hands as Chief Superintendent; and annually, on, or before the thirtieth day of January in each year, to make a report required by the Act for the more efficient Auditing of Public Accounts.

Provincial Certificates to be given to Normal School Students.

107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Teachers in the Normal School, may give to any Teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no such Certificate shall be given to any Person who has not been a Student in the Normal School.

Uniformity of Decisions in the Division Courts.

108. It being highly desirable that uniformity of decisions should exist in cases within the cognizance of the Division Courts and tried in such Courts, in which the Superintendents, Trustees, Teachers, and others acting under the provisions of this Act are parties, the Judge of any Division Court wherein any such action may be tried, may, at the request of either party, order the entering of judgment to be delayed for a sufficient time to enable such party to apply to the Chief Superintendent of Education to appeal the case, and after notice of appeal has been served, as hereinafter provided, no further proceedings shall be had in such case until the matter of the appeal has been decided by a Superior Court.

Chief Superintendent may appeal from such Court to Superior Courts of Law.

109. The Chief Superintendent may, within one month after the rendering of judgment in any such case, appeal from the decisions of the Division Court Judge to either of the Superior Courts of Law at Toronto, by serving notice in writing of such appeal upon the Clerk of the Division Court appealed from, which appeal shall be entitled: "The Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, Appellant, in the matter between (A. B. and C. D.)"

Judge to send papers to Superior Court.

110. The Judge, whose decision is appealed from, shall, thereupon, certify under his hand, to the Superior Court appealed to, the summons and statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections made thereto.

Superior Court to give such order as Law and Equity require.

111. The matter shall be set down for argument at the next Term of such Superior Court, and such Court shall give such order, or direction, to the Court below, touching the judgment to be given in the matter, as law and equity require, and shall also, in its discretion, award costs against the Appellant, which costs shall be certified to and form part of the judgment of the Court below.

Proceedings in Division Court thereon.

112. Upon receipt of such Order, Direction and Certificate, the Judge of the Division Court shall forthwith proceed in accordance therewith.

Costs of appeal.

113. All costs awarded against the Appellant, and all costs incurred by him, shall be paid by the Chief Superintendent, and charged as Contingent Expenses of his Office.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

114. The Governor may appoint a Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, to consist of not more than nine persons (of whom the Chief Superintendent of Education shall be one), to hold office respectively during pleasure, and such Council shall, in the exercise of its duties, be subject to all lawful orders and directions from time to time issued by the Governor.

Chief Superintendent to provide Place, and call the Meetings.

115. The Chief Superintendent shall provide a place for the Meetings of the Council of Public Instruction, and may call a Special Meeting at any time by giving due notice to the other Members.

Contingent Expenses of Council provided for.

116. The Expenses attending the proceedings of the said Council, shall be accounted for by the Chief Superintendent as part of the Contingent Expenses of the Education Office.

The Recording Clerk and his Duties.

117. The Senior Clerk in the Education Office shall be Recording Clerk to the said Council,—he shall enter all its proceedings in a Book kept for that purpose,—and shall, as may be directed, procure the Books and Stationery for the Normal and Model Schools, and keep all the Accounts of the said Council.

Quorum of Three, and Casting Vote of Chairman.

118. At any lawful Meeting of the Council of Public Instruction, three Members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and, in case of an equality of votes on any question, the Chairman shall be entitled to a second, or casting, vote.

Council to appoint a Chairman. Its Meetings and Procedure.

(1) To appoint a Chairman, and determine the times of its Meetings, and the mode of conducting its proceedings;

Establishment of Normal and Model Schools.

(2) To adopt all needful measures for the permanent establishment and efficiency of the Normal School for Upper Canada, containing one, or more, Model Schools for the instruction and training of Teachers of Common Schools in the Science of Education and the Art of Teaching;

Adopt Regulations for Normal and Model Schools.

(3) To make, from time to time, the Rules and Regulations necessary for the management and government of such Normal School; to prescribe the terms and conditions on which Students will be received and instructed therein; to select the location of such School, and erect, or procure, and furnish the Buildings therefor; to determine the number and compensation of Teachers, and of all others who may be employed therein; and to do all lawful things which such council may deem expedient to promote the objects and interests of such School;

Make an Annual Report to the Governor.

(7) And to transmit annually, through the Chief Superintendent of Education to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, a true account of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys granted for the establishment and support of the Normal school.

Specific Duties of the Council of Public Instruction.

119. It shall be the duty of such Council, and they are hereby empowered,—

To make Regulations for Common School Teachers and Libraries.

(4.) To make such Regulations from time to time, as it deems expedient for the Organization, Government and Discipline of Common Schools, for the Classification of Schools and Teachers, and for School Libraries throughout Upper Canada.

To Recommend Text and Library Books.

(5.) To examine, and, at its discretion, recommend, or disapprove of, Text-books for the use of Schools, or Books for School Libraries.

To make Regulations for granting Pensions to Superannuated Teachers.

(6.) To prescribe such Regulations, with the approbation of the Governor-in-Council, as it, from time to time, deems expedient, for granting Pensions to Superannuated, or worn out, Teachers of Common Schools; but no annual allowance to any Superannuated, or worn out, Teacher shall exceed the rate of six dollars for each year that such Teacher has taught a Common School in Upper Canada; and no Teacher shall be entitled to share in the said fund unless he has contributed to such fund the sum of Four dollars, or more, per annum, for the period of his teaching School, or of his receiving aid from such Fund, nor unless he furnishes satisfactory proof to the Council of Public Instruction, of inability, from age, or loss of health, in teaching, to pursue that profession any longer.

Special provisions.—Grant payable on the 1st of July in each year.—Common School Fund defined.

123. The sum of money apportioned annually by the Chief Superintendent of Education to each County, Township, City, Town, or Village, in aid of Common Schools therein

respectively, shall be payable on, or before, the first day of July, in each year, to the Treasurer of each County, City, Town and Village, in such way as the Governor-in-Council, from time to time, directs, and such sum, together with at least an equal sum raised annually by local Assessment, shall constitute, and be called, the Common School Fund of such County, Township, City, Town, or Village; and no part of the Salaries of the Chief, or Local Superintendents, nor of any other Persons except Teachers employed, or of any expenses incurred in the execution of this Act, shall be paid out of the said Common School Fund, but such Fund shall wholly, and without diminution, be expended in the payment of Teachers' Salaries, as herein provided.

Conditions of Receiving a Share of the Legislative Grant.

124. No County, City, Town, or Village, shall be entitled to a share of the Legislative School Grant without raising by Assessment a sum at least equal, (clear of all charges for collection), to the share of the said School Grant apportioned to it; and should the Municipal Corporation of any County, City, Town, or Village, raise, in any one year, a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative School Grant, the Chief Superintendent of Education shall deduct a sum equal to the deficiency, from the Apportionment to such County, City, Town, or Village, in the following year.

How School Section Schools may be Supported.

125. All the School expenses of each Section shall be provided for by any, or all, of the three following methods:

1. Voluntary Subscription;
2. Rate-bill for each Pupil attending the School; or
3. Rate upon Property;

But no Rate-bill shall be imposed exceeding Twenty-five cents per month for each Pupil attending the School.

In case of a Resident in one Section sends his children to another Section

126. Any Person residing in one School Section, and sending a child, or children, to the School of a neighbouring School Section, shall, nevertheless, be liable for the payment of all rates assessed for the School purposes of the Section in which he resides, as if he sent his child, or children, to the School of such Section; and such child, or children, shall not be returned as attending any other than the School of the Section, in which the Parents, or Guardians, of such child, or children, reside;

Exception as to Supporters of Separate Schools.

But this clause shall not apply to persons sending children to, or supporting, Separate Schools, or prevent any Person, who may be taxed for Common School purposes on Property situate in a different School Section from that in which he resides, from sending his children to the School of the Section, in which such property may be situate, on as favourable terms as if he resided in such section.

Rates on Lands of Absentees to be returned to the Clerk of the Municipality.

127. If the Collector appointed by the Trustees of any School Section, be unable to collect that portion of any School Rate which has been charged on any parcel of Land liable to assessment, by reason of there being no person resident thereon, or no goods and chattels to distrain, the Trustees shall make a return to the Clerk of the Municipality, before the end of the then current year, of all such parcels of Land and

the uncollected Rates thereon, and the Clerk shall make a Return to the County Treasurer of all such Lands and the arrears of School Rates thereon, and such arrears shall be collected and accounted for by such Treasurer, in the same manner as the arrears of other Taxes; and the Township, Village, Town, or City, in which such School Section is situate, shall make up the deficiency arising from uncollected Rates on Lands liable to assessment, out of the general funds of the Municipality.

Foreign Books not to be used without Leave of the Council of Public Instruction.

128. No person shall use any foreign Books in the English branches of education, in any Model, or Common, School, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction; and no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be applied in aid of any Common School in which any Book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council of Public Instruction, and public notice given of such disapproval.

Pupils not to be required to observe Religious Exercises objected to by their Parents.

129. No person shall require any Pupil in any such School to read, or study in, or from any Religious Book, or to join in any exercise of devotion, or Religion objected to by his, or her, Parents, or Guardians; but, within this limitation, Pupils shall be allowed to receive such Religious Instruction as the Parents and Guardians desire, according to any General Regulations provided for the Government of Common Schools.

VARIOUS PENAL CLAUSES OF THE SCHOOL LAW.

Penalty on Secretary-Treasurer for refusing to account.

130. If any Secretary-treasurer appointed by the School Trustees of any School Section or any person having been such Secretary-treasurer, has in his possession any Books, Papers, Chattels, or Moneys, which came into his possession, as such Secretary-treasurer, and wrongfully withholds, or refuses to deliver up, or to account for, and pay over the same, or any part thereof, to the Person, and in the manner directed by a majority of the School Trustees for the School Section then in office, such withholding or refusal, shall be a misdemeanor.

Mode of proceeding in the case of a Secretary-Treasurer.

131. Upon application to the Judge of the County Court, by a majority of such Trustees, supported by their affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, of such wrongful withholding, or refusal, such Judge shall make an Order that such Secretary-treasurer, or Person having been such, do appear before him at a time and place to be appointed in the Order.

132. Any Bailiff of a Division Court, upon being required by such Judge, shall serve such Order personally on the party complained against, or leave the same with a grown-up person at his Residence.

133. At the time and place so appointed, the Judge, being satisfied that such service has been made, shall, in a summary manner, and whether the party complained of does, or does not, appear, hear the complaint, and, if he is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, such Judge shall order the party complained of to deliver up, account for, and pay over the Books, Papers, Chattels, or Moneys, as aforesaid, by a certain day to be named by the Judge in the Order, together with such reasonable costs incurred in making the application, as the Judge may tax.

134. In the event of a non-compliance with the terms specified in such Order, or any, or either of them, the Judge shall order the said party to be forthwith arrested by the

Sheriff of any County, in which he may be found, and to be committed to the Common Gaol of his County, there to remain without bail until such Judge be satisfied that such party has delivered up, accounted for, or paid over, the Books, Papers, Chattels, or Moneys in question, in the manner directed by the majority of the Trustees as aforesaid.

135. Upon proof of his having so done, such Judge shall make an Order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly.

136. No such proceeding shall impair, or affect any other remedy, which the said Trustees may have against such Secretary-treasurer, or Person having been such, or his Sureties.

Certain parties Personally Responsible in case of lost School Fund.

137. If any part of the Common School Fund be embezzled, or lost, through the dishonesty, or faithlessness, of any party to whom it has been entrusted, and proper security against such loss has not been taken, the Person whose duty it was to have exacted such security shall be personally responsible for the sums so embezzled, or lost, and the same may be recovered from him by the party entitled to receive the same, by action at law in any Court having jurisdiction to the amount, or by information at the suit of the Crown.

Penalty for False Reports and Registers.

138. If any Trustee of a Common School knowingly signs a false Report, or if any Teacher of a Common School keeps a false School Register, or makes a false Return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of School moneys coming to such Common School, such Trustee, or Teacher, shall, for each offence, forfeit to the Common School Fund of the Township, the sum of Twenty dollars, for which any Person whatever may prosecute him before a Justice of the Peace, and for which he may be convicted on the oath of one credible Witness other than the Prosecutor: and if, upon conviction, the penalty is not forthwith paid, the same shall, under the Warrant of such Justice, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender; and such penalty, when so paid, or collected, shall by such Justice be paid over to the Common School Fund; or the said offender may be prosecuted and punished for the misdemeanor.

Penalty for Disturbing a School, or School Meeting.

139. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any School Meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any School established and conducted under its authority, or wilfully interrupts, or disquiets, any Grammar, Common, or other Public, School, by rude, or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise, either within the place where such School is kept, or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order, or exercises, of such School, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible Witness, forfeit and pay, for Common School purposes, to the School Section, City, Town, or Village, within which the offence was committed, such sum not exceeding Twenty dollars, together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justice may think fit; or the offender may be indicted and punished for any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned as a misdemeanor.

How Penalties under this Act shall be recoverable.

140. Unless it is, in this Act, otherwise provided, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recoverable by summary proceeding, may be sued for, recovered, and enforced, with costs, by and before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the School Section, City, Town, or Village, in which such fine, or penalty has been incurred; and,

if any such fine, or penalty, and costs be not forthwith paid, the same shall, by and under the Warrant of the convicting Justice, be enforced, levied, and collected, with costs, by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender, and shall be, by such Justice, paid over to the School Treasurer of the School Section, City, Town, or Village, or other party entitled thereto; and in default of such distress, such Justice shall, by his Warrant, cause the Offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding Thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same, be sooner paid.

Interpretation Clause Applicable to this Act.

141. The word "Teacher" shall include Female, as well as Male, Teachers; the word, "County" shall include unions of Counties, and the word "Townships" shall include unions of Townships made for Municipal purposes.

SHORT TITLE TO THE SCHOOL ACTS.

142. In citing, or otherwise referring to this Act, it shall be sufficient to designate it as "the Upper Canada Common School Act," and in citing, or otherwise referring to this Act, or any other Act, or Acts relative to Common Schools, which may, at the time of such citation, or reference, be in force in Upper Canada, it shall be sufficient to use the expression "the Common School Acts of Upper Canada."

CHAPTER XVI.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 1859.

January 3rd, 1859. There was not a sufficient number of Members present to form a quorum.

January 12th, 1859. Read a Letter from the Honourable Charles Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, dated the 7th of January, 1859, transmitting a Commission, under the Hand and Seal of His Excellency the Governor General appointing the Gentlemen therein named to be Members of the Senate.

Read a Letter from the Honourable Charles Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, dated the 11th of January, 1859, transmitting four Statutes of the Senate of the University, as approved by His Excellency.

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor John McCaul, moved, that Examiners be appointed for the current year. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor submitted the Draft of the Annual Report of the Senate.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Draft of the Annual Report of the Senate, submitted by the Vice Chancellor, be adopted. (Carried).

February 10th, 1859. Read a Letter from the Honourable Charles Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, bearing date the 15th of January, 1859, transmitting Specimens of the new Coinage of Canada, by command of His Excellency.

Read a Letter from Doctor George Lawson of Queen's College, Kingston, dated the 21st of January, 1859, declining the appointment as one of the Examiners in Medicine and Arts in the University of Toronto.

Read a Letter from the Reverend D. Waters, bearing date the 28th of January, 1859, wherein he desires to know what subjects he will be required to take up at the next Examination.

Read a Letter from Mr. S. G. Wood, accompanied by a Certificate from the President of Victoria College, Cobourg, of his having taken the Degree of B. A. in that Institution, wherein he applies for exemption from the Matriculation Examination in Law on the ground of his having taken such a Degree.

The Certificate of the President of Victoria University, bearing the Seal of the Institution was laid before the Senate and duly approved.

Read a Letter from Mr. E. A. Meredith, Assistant Provincial Secretary, bearing date the 2nd of February, 1859, conveying a copy of a Memorial to His Excellency by the Lecturer on Oriental Literature in University College.

Read a Letter from the Honourable Charles Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, bearing date the 4th of February, 1859, with which was transmitted a Commission, appointing the Honourable William Cayley a Member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

Read a Letter from Mr. Adam Crooks, dated the 7th day of February, 1859, suggesting the postponement of the Examination in Law until the 22nd instant, owing to the required attendance of the majority of the Students during the present Term at Osgoode Hall.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks, moved,—That the commencement of the Annual Examinations in Law be postponed to the 22nd instant, and that the Rule, requiring notice of motion to be given, be suspended for that purpose. (Carried).

The Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the application of Mr. S. H. Budd, respecting the option to be allowed to Students in other Universities, entering the University of Toronto in the Third, or Fourth, year was laid before the Senate.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Report of the Committee upon the subjects to be taken up by Students admitted from other Universities be adopted. (Carried).

The Reverend Doctor McCaul, seconded by the Vice Chancellor, moved,—That the Registrar be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter of the Provincial Secretary of the 15th ultimo, and to request that he will convey to His Excellency the Governor General the thanks of the Senate of the University for the Specimens of the new Coinage of Canada transmitted in his Letter. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul moved that Mr. S. G. Wood, B. A., of Victoria University, be admitted a Student in Law, without passing the Matriculation Examination. (Carried).

March 10th, 1859. There being no quorum present, the Meeting was adjourned to Thursday, the 17th instant.

March 17th, 1859. Read a Memorial from the Reverend S. G. McCaughey, Minister of the Scotch Church at Pickering, and Member of the Royal Belfast College, from which Institution he received a General Certificate, by virtue thereof, he received the Degree of M. A. from Victoria University, Cobourg, and desires to be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University. His General Certificate and Degree of M. A. from Victoria University were laid on the Table.

Read a Memorial from Mr. D. W. H. Martin and other Candidates for the approaching examinations in Medicine, praying that such Examinations may be postponed until the time of the Arts Examinations in May next.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul seconded by the Reverend Doctor Willis, moved,—That the case of Mr. W. Peebles be referred for decision to the Vice Chancellor and Doctor Forneri, and that the Vice Chancellor be authorized to add the name to the list, if it should seem proper to do so, after such consultation. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor laid before the Senate the Report of the Examiners in Law and Medicine on the results of the recent Examinations.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Report of the Examiners on the Examinations in Law, and on the Matriculation Examination in Medicine, be approved of, and that the following Scholarships be awarded:—

Law Matriculation, Messieurs M. Lennan, Wethey, Read, Meredith, 2nd year—Mr. Spencer. (Carried).

The Letter of Mr. E. A. Meredith, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, transmitting a copy of a Memorial from Mr. J. M. Hirschfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Literature in University College, and read in the Senate on the 10th of February, ultimo, was again read. The Memorial was also read.

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor moved the consideration of the Memorial of Mr. Hirschfelder.

The Honourable James Patton, seconded by Mr. Ira Lewis, moved,—That the Memorial of Mr. Hirschfelder be referred to the Council of University College, and that the consideration of the Memorial be postponed until an answer shall have been received from that Body. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved that the Reverend D. Waters be allowed to offer himself for examination for the Degree of B. A. in those subjects only which are stated in his application to the Senate. His application was referred to the Mover and Seconder for report. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Registrar be instructed to inform Messieurs Martin and others, in answer to their Memorials, that the Senate cannot alter the period already fixed for the Examinations in Medicine. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Registrar be instructed to inform the Reverend Mr. McCaughey that the Statutes of the University do not authorize them to admit him to an *ad eundem* Degree in the University of Toronto. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Wilson, Mr. Adam Crooks, Doctor Smith and the Honourable James Patton be a Committee to report what alterations, if any, it is desirable to make in the Statutes relative to the Faculty of Law. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Croft, Professor Cherriman, Doctor Wilson, the Reverend Water Stennett and Mr. John Helliwell be a Committee to report what alterations, if any, it is desirable to make in the subjects of Examination in the Faculty of Arts. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the sum of \$3,800 be appropriated from the Museum Fund for the fitting up of the Museum, and that the Building Committee be authorized to enter into contract to that amount and to give orders accordingly on the Bursar. (Carried).

March 30th, 1859. Read a Letter from the Honourable Charles Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, dated the 29th of March, instant, acknowledging the receipt of the Annual Report of the Senate.

Read a Memorial from Mr. William P. Smith, Naturalist, dated the 26th of March instant, praying to be employed to collect Specimens of Natural History for the Museum.

The Vice Chancellor laid before the Senate a comparative Statement of the University Income Fund and of the charges upon it in the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Council of University College be invited to name a Committee of three to confer with a Committee of the Senate upon the best means of limiting the expenditure, and of apportioning the University Income Fund between the two Institutions. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Honourable William Cayley, moved,—That Doctor Michael Willis, Doctor L. W. Smith and the Mover be a Committee to confer with a Committee to University College upon the best mode of apportioning the Income Fund between the two Institutions. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Honourable James Patton, moved,—That the Statute on Degrees in the Faculty of Law be read a first time. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Walter Stennett, moved,—That the salary of the French Master in Upper Canada College be at the rate of Two hundred pounds, (£200,) a year, with his share of the Fees, or £150 a year, with his share of the Fees, and a House, if there be one vacant, at the option of the Master. (Carried).

Doctor Wilson, seconded by the Honourable James Patton, moved,—That the Report of the Committee on the Magnetic Observatory be adopted, and that the recommendation therein contained for the appropriation of the requisite funds for printing the Reports of Observations from the year be carried out, and that the Senate refer the same to the Committee to carry this recommendation into effect. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, the Principal of Upper Canada College introduced the Statute of Free Tuition to the Sons of Masters in Upper Canada College, which was read a first time, on motion of the Principal, seconded by the Honourable James Patton.

April 7th, 1859. Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute of subjects of Examination in the Faculty of Law, which was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks.

The Vice Chancellor read a Petition from Mr. Augustus Roche of Port Hope, in reference to the recent Examinations in Law in the University of Toronto, at which he was an unsuccessful Candidate.

Read a Letter from the Reverend Doctor McCaul, accompanied with a Memorandum of the College Council, relative to the Memorial of Mr. Hirschfelder, which was referred to them for report by the Senate of the University.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith moved, That the Registrar be instructed to inform the Provincial Secretary that the Senate, having had under consideration the Memorial of Mr. Hirschfelder, and having applied to the Council of University College for a statement of the facts connected with the application, beg leave to submit the Memorandum communicated to them by that Body, with whom they are of opinion that the arrangement of the terms with Mr. Hirschfelder may satisfactorily be left. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor laid upon the Table the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of University College upon the apportioning of the University Income Fund between the two Institutions.

The Vice Chancellor laid before the Senate a Memorial to His Excellency, respecting laying out of the reservations in the University Park for Building Lots.

April 14th, 1859. Read a Letter from Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, dated the 13th of April, 1859, in reference to the Income and Expenditure of Upper Canada College.

Read a Memorial from Messieurs Hatton, McIntosh and Edgar, in reference to the postponed changes in the Faculty of Law, and praying that, in the event of their passing the Matriculation Examination in Arts in September next, they may be permitted to offer for the First Year's Examination in Law in the February following.

The Vice Chancellor laid upon the Table the Class Lists, shewing the results of the recent Examinations in Medicine.

The Vice Chancellor laid before the Senate his Report upon the results of the Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Report of the Vice Chancellor upon the Examinations in Medicine be adopted. (Carried).

The Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of University College upon the apportioning of the University Income Fund between the two Institutions and laid upon the Table at the last Meeting of the Senate, was read at this Meeting.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of University College on the apportionment of the Income Fund between the two Institutions be adopted. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor read before the Senate a Draft of a Memorial to His Excellency for authority to the Bursar to advance Ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000) out of Permanent Fund, to be repaid out of the Income Fund. Which was adopted, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

The Vice Chancellor read before the Senate a Draft of a Memorial to His Excellency for authority to lay out Building Lots in the University Park. Which was adopted, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks moved,—That the Statute on subjects of Examination in Law be read a second time. (Carried). The Statute was then read a second time.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks moved,—That the Statute on Degrees in the Faculty of Law be read a second time. (Carried). The Statute was then read a second time.

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a "Statute on Matriculation," which was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute on Examiners and Examinations which was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute on Fees in the University of Toronto, which was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute amending the Statute on Subjects of Examination in the Faculty of Arts, which was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

April 20th, 1859. Read a Letter from Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, bearing date the 18th of April, 1859, transmitting a copy of the Income Account of Upper Canada College for 1858.

Read a Letter from Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, bearing date the 18th of April, 1859, transmitting a condensed copy of the Income Account for 1858 of the University of Toronto.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks, moved,—That the Statute on Fees in the University of Toronto be read a second time. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Statute "Amending the Statute on the Subjects of Examination in the Faculty of Arts" be read a second time. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the Statute amending the Statute on Examiners and Examinations be read a second time. (Carried).

The Petition of Messieurs Hatton, McIntosh and Edgar, read before the Senate at the Meeting held on the 14th April last, was again read.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Walter Stennett, moved,—That the Registrar be instructed to inform Messieurs Hatton, McIntosh and Edgar that their

Memorial has been under the consideration of the Senate, and that the Senate is not of opinion that the Petitioners have any claim to exemption from any new Regulations which it may be advisable to enact. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Michael Willis, moved, (1), That the Statute on Subjects of Examination in the Faculty of Law; (2), That the Statute on Degrees in the Faculty of Law; (3), That the Statute on Fees in the University of Toronto; (4), That the Statute amending the Statute on Subjects of Examinations in the Faculty of Arts; (5), That the Statute amending the Statute on Examiners and Examinations; and (6), That the Statute on Matriculation do pass. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute on Prizes in Civil Engineering and Agriculture, which was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

April 29th, 1859. Doctor Wilson, seconded by Professor Cherriman, moved, That the Reverend Doctor McCaul do take the Chair. (Carried).

The Reverend Doctor McCaul having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the Meeting of the Senate held on the 20th day of April, instant, were read and confirmed.

Read a Letter from Mr. James H. Morris, Registrar of the University of Toronto, bearing date the 29th of April, 1859, tendering his resignation of the Office of Registrar, on the grounds of its duties interfering with those of his profession, and praying to be relieved from his official duties as Registrar at the end of the current Term, which would be on the 30th of June next.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Croft, moved,—That the Statute relative to Prizes in the Department of Civil Engineering and Agriculture be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

Pursuant to a notice given by the Vice Chancellor, who, being absent, the Reverend Doctor McCaul introduced a Statute amending the Statute on Text-Books at the Examinations, which was read a first time, on motion of the Reverend Doctor McCaul, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul, seconded by Professor Cherriman, moved,—That the Resolution relative to Text-books in Law, Medicine and Arts, and in the Department of Agriculture be read a first time. (Carried).

May 5th, 1859. Read a Letter from Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, dated the 4th of May, 1859, applying to be appointed Registrar of the University of Toronto; also read a Letter from Mr. Thomas Moss, dated the 4th of May, 1859, applying for the office of Registrar of the University of Toronto; also read a Letter from Mr. Alister M. Clark, M. A., dated the 4th of May, 1859, applying for the office of Registrar of the University of Toronto.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Willis, moved,—That the Statute amending the Statute on Text-Books at the Examination be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute appointing a Registrar, which was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks.

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute on the Subjects of Examinations in the Department in Civil Engineering, which was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—

That the Resolution respecting alterations in Text-books in the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, and in the Department of Agriculture be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

May 12th, 1859. Read a Letter from Mr. James Thorburn, M. D., of the University of Edinburgh, dated the 25th of March, 1859, applying to be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in this University.

Read a Letter from Mr. J. Letahlin Litton, of Trinity College, Dublin, dated the 3rd of May, 1859, applying to be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in this College.

Read a Letter from Mr. Thomas Hodgins, dated the 12th of May, 1859, applying to be appointed Registrar of the University of Toronto.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Barrett, moved,—That Mr. John Letahlin Litton, M. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. James Thorburn, M. D. of the University of Edinburgh, be admitted to the like Degrees in the University of Toronto. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor read before the Senate the Report of the Committee on Upper Canada College for the past year, also a Report of the Principal of Upper Canada College therein referred to.

Doctor Hodder, seconded by Doctor Croft, moved,—That the Vice Chancellor, Doctor L. W. Smith and Mr. Adam Crooks be appointed the Committee for the supervision of Upper Canada College. (Carried).

A Vote having been taken between Mr. Thomas Moss and Mr. Alister M. Clark for the Registrarship there were ten votes for each.

May 19th, 1859. Read a Letter from Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, dated the 12th of May, 1859, addressed to the Vice Chancellor of the University asking as to the proper meaning to be attached to words "Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus."

The Vice Chancellor read a Draft of his reply to Mr. Bouchette's Letter, which was adopted by the Senate.

The Vice Chancellor seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That Mr. J. O. Ogden be admitted to examination in the University, as if he had passed in all the subjects prescribed for the Third year in the University College. (Carried).

The following names were submitted to the Senate of applicants for the Office of Registrar of the University of Toronto.

Mr. Alister M. Clark, M. A., Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, M. A., and Mr. Thomas Moss, B. A., and the following vote taken thereon.

For Mr. Moss,—The Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul, Mr. Oliver Mowat, Doctor Willis, Mr. Christie, Mr. Thomson, Doctor Barrett, Mr. Crooks, Doctor Croft, Doctor Hodder, Doctor Wilson, Mr. J. B. Cherriman, Doctor Jennings, Doctor Lillie,—14.

For Mr. Kingsmill,—Mr. Stennett, Mr. Kingsmill, Doctor Taylor, Mr. Armour, Doctor Patton,—5.

For Mr. Clark,—Mr. Helliwell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Draper, Mr. Boyd, Doctor L. W. Smith, Doctor Herrick, Mr. McLean,—7.

Mr. Kingsmill having the fewest votes, his name was dropped, and the following vote was taken between Mr. Moss and Mr. Clark.

For Mr. Moss,—The Vice Chancellor, Doctor McCaul, Doctor Willis, Mr. Mowat, Mr. Christie, Mr. Thomson, Doctor Barrett, Mr. Crooks, Doctor Hodder, Doctor Croft, Doctor Wilson, Mr. J. B. Cherriman, Doctor Jennings, Doctor Taylor, Doctor Lillie,—15.

For Mr. Clark,—Mr. Stennett, Mr. Kingsmill, Doctor L. W. Smith, Mr. Helliwell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Armour, Mr. Draper, Mr. Boyd, Mr. McLean, Doctor Patton, Doctor Herrick,—11.

Mr. Moss having a majority over Mr. Clark of four votes, was appointed.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks, moved, That the Statute appointing a Registrar be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice Doctor L. W. Smith introduced a Statute amending the First Section of Statute XXVI "on the Committee of Upper Canada College," which was read a first time, on motion of Doctor L. W. Smith seconded by the Vice Chancellor.

Pursuant to notice the Reverend Doctor McCaul, seconded by Professor J. B. Cherriman, moved, That the Silver Medals shall be given to those Graduates who would have been entitled to receive them, as Candidates for the Degree of B. A. if the Statute at present existing relative thereto had been in force. (Carried).

May 30th, 1859. Read a Memorial from the Committee appointed by the University Association for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for celebrating the Convocation Day of the present year, soliciting the co-operation of the Senate with reference to the Annual Dinner.

The Vice Chancellor laid before the Senate his Report on the result of the recent Examinations.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That the report of the Vice Chancellor upon the Examinations be adopted. (Carried).

Doctor L. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. Thomson, moved,—That the Statute amending the Statute on the Committee of Upper Canada College be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

June 6th, 1859. Read a Letter from Mr. David Buchan, Bursar, dated the 30th of May, 1859, transmitting an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures for the University of Toronto, on account of "Income," from the first quarter of the present year; also a similar Abstract relating to Upper Canada College.

Read a Memorial from Mr. R. Smith, dated the 6th of June, 1858, praying that, notwithstanding his absence from the recent Law Examinations, in consequence of illness, he may be permitted to offer for the Third year's Examinations under the new arrangement.

The Vice Chancellor read a Report, whereby it appeared that the Examiners had recommended that the Thesis of Mr. L. S. Oille, M. B., nad Mr. L. Miller, M. B., for the Degree of M. D., for a First and Second Prize, respectively, and the Thesis of Mr. L. Moss, B. A., for M. A., for a Third Prize. Also, that Mr. I. L. Fraser of the Third year, having matriculated before 1856, is entitled, under the Statutes to a Second Scholarship in Modern Languages.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, moved,—That a Second Class Prize be awarded to Mr. L. S. Oille, M. B., for his Thesis for M. D., and a Third Class Prize to Mr. Miller M.B., and Mr. L. Moss, B. A., for their Thesis for M. D. and M. A. respectively. That an additional Scholarship in Modern Languages be awarded to Mr. I. L. Fraser. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved, That the following be added to the declaration, which, by the Twenty-first Section of the University Amendment Act of 1853, the Examiners are required to make, videlicet:—

"And I will not make known the results of the Examinations until the same has been reported to, and confirmed, by the Senate." (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute amending the Statute on Scholarships. Which Statute was read a first time, on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That Thompson's Outline of the Laws of Thought be substituted for Whately's Logic, and that certain German Books, named, be substituted for Fenelon's Dialogue des Morts. (Carried).

The Vice Chanecllor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That Mr. R. Smith be permitted to come up for the Third Year's Examination in February next,

taking also the work appointed for the Second Year; also that Mr. Pedron Alma be permitted to come up for the Second Year's Examination, taking also the Matriculation Examination under the old Statute. (Carried).

June 8th, 1859. The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Wilson, moved,—That the Registrar be instructed not to exact any Fees from Graduates and others at the present Convocation. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Wilson, moved, That the Statute amending the Statute on Scholarships be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

The Senate adjourned to the Convocation Hall in the new University Buildings when Degrees were conferred, admissions to standing and Matriculation made, and Scholarships and Prizes awarded.

June 23rd, 1859. The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. J. B. Cherriman, moved, That the Statute on Subjects of Civil Engineering be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith, moved,—That the Chancellor and Doctor Wilson be Members of the Committee on Upper Canada College. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Wilson, moved,—That Mr. J. Hubert be allowed his year, although he has not been placed upon the Class List, the Senate believing that his having failed to communicate to the Examiners that he had detected Mr. Campbell in copying from him at the late Examination was rather an error in judgment than an intentional breach of the Rules of the Examination. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, moved,—That the following subjects be added to the Examination in Arts:—

French, Second year. Grammar and Grammatical Construction.

French, Third year. Grammatical Analysis of Racine's *Phedre*, Act V, Scene VI.

French, Fourth Year. Critical Analysis of "*Le Cid*."

German, Third Year. Grammar and Construction of the Languages.

German, Fourth year. Grammatical and Critical Analysis. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Wilson, moved,—That the Senate record in their Minutes the expression of the high sense entertained by them of the zeal and assiduity displayed by Mr. J. H. Morris, M. A., in fulfilling the duties of Registrar of the University during his term of that office. (Carried).

September 23rd, 1859. Communications were read from the Bursar, respecting the Income and Expenditure of Upper Canada College, and the amount of Insurance to be effected on the Observatory Buildings.

A Petition was read from Mr. Richard Snelling, Matriculated Student in the Faculty of Law, requesting to be allowed the privileges of a Matriculated Student in Arts, by virtue of his Matriculation in Law.

It was moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, That the Bursar be requested to effect Insurance upon the University Property, so that the whole amount, including existing Insurances, shall be Thirty-three thousand, three hundred dollars, (\$33,300). (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor moved, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks,—That the Petition of Mr. Richard Snelling be referred to the Council of University College. (Carried).

October 3rd, 1859. A Communication was read from the Reverend Professor Hincks, recommending the formation of a Botanical Garden.

A Communication was also read from Doctor Wilson suggesting the importance of immediately commencing the formation in the Museum of a collection illustrative of Ethnology.

The Report of the Examiners on the Matriculation Examinations in the Faculties of Medicine and Arts, and in the Departments of Civil Engineering and Agriculture, having been read,

It was moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett,—That the Report of the Vice Chancellor upon the results of the Matriculation Examination be adopted. (Carried).

Pursuant to notice, the Vice Chancellor introduced a Statute altering the times for holding Examinations in Law, which Statute was read a first time, on the motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor H. H. Croft.

The applications of Mr. W. H. Withrow and Mr. W. R. Squier, both of Victoria University, to be admitted *ad eundem statum* were read, and their Certificates presented.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, moved,—That Mr W. H. Withrow be admitted to the standing of the Second Year from Victoria University, and that Mr. W. R. Squier be admitted to the standing of the Third Year from the same University. (Carried).

October 6th, 1859. The Chancellor and Vice Chancellor being both absent, it was moved by Mr. J. B. Cherriman, seconded by Doctor Wilson, That Doctor Willis do take the Chair. (Carried).

Doctor W. L. Smith, seconded by Mr. J. B. Cherriman, moved, That the Salary of the Bedell be at the rate of Eighty dollars (\$80), a year. (Carried).

Doctor L. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. J. B. Cherriman, moved, That the Statute respecting the times of holding Examinations in the Faculty of Law be read a second time and passed. (Carried).

December 1st, 1859. An application from Mr. W. R. Squier, Student of the Third year, was read, praying that he may be allowed to exercise certain options at the ensuing Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

A Letter was read from Mr. S. G. Wood, Student of the second year in the Faculty of Law, stating that after using every diligence he has been unable to procure a copy of Bentham's Theory of Legislation.

A Report of the Library Committee was read, recommending the appointment of an Attendant in the Library, and suggesting that his remuneration shall be a Salary at the rate of \$160 per annum. Mr. Brown was recommended for the situation.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul, seconded by Doctor Willis, moved,—That the Report of the Library Committee, which has just been read, be received and adopted. (Carried).

Doctor L. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. Adam Crooks, moved,—That Bentham's Theory of Legislation shall not be required as a subject of Examination from Candidates presenting themselves at the Examination in the Faculty of Law in February, 1860. (Carried).

It was moved by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, seconded by the Honourable William Cayley,—That the petition of Mr. Squier be referred to a Committee, consisting of Doctor Michael Willis, Doctor L. W. Smith and the Mover. (Carried).

December 9th, 1859. A Report of the Committee on Upper Canada College was read.

It was moved by the Reverend Walter Stennett, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Jennings,—That the Report on the German Mastership by the Committee on Upper Canada College be received and adopted. (Carried).

Doctor L. W. Smith, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Jennings, moved,—That the Porter of Upper Canada College be allowed the sum of Fifty dollars for his services in attending upon the Senate during their Meetings in Upper Canada College, up to the end of the present year.

Pursuant to notice Doctor Willis introduced a Statute respecting Prayer at Public Meetings of the Senate.

Doctor Willis, seconded by Doctor Wilson, moved,—That the Statute anent Prayer at Public Meetings of the Senate of University be read a first time. (Carried).

Doctor Willis, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, moved,—That a Committee consisting of Doctor McCaul, Doctor Lillie, Doctor Wilson, Doctor Smith and the Mover be appointed, to which the Statute touching Prayer at Public Meetings of the Senate shall be referred, and which Committee shall bring in a Report, as to the Form of Prayer to be used, and the mode generally in which the object of the Statute may be carried out; the Committee to report previous to the second reading of the Statute. (Carried).

December 22nd, 1859. The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor Michael Barrett, moved,—That Doctor Wilson, Doctor Croft, Doctor Willis and the Reverend Walter Stennett be Members of the Library Committee. (Carried).

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith, moved,—That Doctor Croft and Mr. Thomson be Members of the Committee on the University Grounds. (Carried).

It was moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Honourable William Cayley, That Professor Cherriman and Mr. McMichael be Members of the Committee on the Observatory. (Carried).

The Report of the Committee respecting Prayer at Public Meetings of the Senate was read.

The Vice Chancellor, seconded by the Honourable William Cayley, moved,—That the Report of the Committee on a Form of Prayer be received and adopted. (Carried).

It was moved by Doctor Michael Willis, seconded by Doctor L. W. Smith,—That the Statute on Prayer at Public Meetings of the Senate be now read a second time and passed. (Carried).

CHAPTER XVII.

CONVOCATION IN THE NEW BUILDINGS OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, 1859.

On the 8th of June, 1859, the Convocation of the University of Toronto for that year took place in the large Convocation Hall of the new University Buildings. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and at least one thousand persons were present to witness the proceedings. His Excellency Sir Edmund W. Head, Governor-General, and Lady Head, were present. The Honourable Robert Easton Burns, Chancellor of the University, presided.

After the usual proceedings of conferring the Degrees and admitting the new Matriculants, the Reverend Doctor McCaul, after presenting to the Chancellor Messieurs Kerr and Tassie, the Gold and Silver Medallists in Greek and Latin, and bearing strong testimony to their merits, proceeded to say:—Agreeable as the duty would be on any occasion, of acknowledging the merit of our Students, I feel a peculiar pleasure at present from the consideration that on this day we are commencing a new epoch in our existence; and that epoch marked by our taking possession of our Permanent Home. And I think I may add to those who have seen this Building, and in the presence of the audience which throngs this noble Hall, that that Home is not unworthy of the National Institutions which are here to have their local habitation;—not unworthy of the fair City within whose limits this Structure has been reared; nor yet unworthy of the great

and growing Province for whose benefit these Institutions have been established. Gentlemen, in after years, when you look upon the proud memorials of academic distinctions which you are now to receive, doubtless your thoughts will be called back to the scene which you now witness. You will call to mind that you were among the first to receive Medals within this Hall of Convocation, the first which the University could call its own. I trust that when you call to your recollection these circumstances, you will also bear in mind the practical lesson which the history of this Building is calculated so forcibly to inculcate. I trust you will bear in mind that important lesson through life, that steadiness of purpose and perseverance, however often frustrated, must ultimately, with the blessing of God, be crowned with success. A generation has passed away since these Buildings were first contemplated. During that long period there have been seasons of difficulty and doubt enough to dismay the stoutest heart. But yet, there were those who still hoped on. It was in vain that Plans were formed; Designs approved; Committees appointed; nay, one auspicious commencement of the work made: the result was disappointment. But instead of giving way to blank despair, there were those amongst us for whom Hope undismayed kindled her torch at the funeral pile of consumed resolutions, of destroyed projects, and lit up before them a bright and glorious future. These hopes have been this day realized. And now, after a period of Thirty-two years, the University of Toronto has been furnished with accommodation suitable for the efficient and dignified discharge of the high duties committed to it. So, Gentlemen, I trust it may be so with you, if it should be your lot to have such seasons of difficulty and doubt. It may be that, in your course through life, dark clouds may occasionally overspread your path, and seem, for the time, to shut out any prospect of the accomplishment of your aims; it may be that years may pass away before that fond prayer, inscribed on your Medals,* with which your *Alma Mater* dismisses you to the duties of active life, may be realised; but never, never give up hope! Hope now, hope on, hope ever. Even amidst the deepest gloom, remember that the darkest hour is that which precedes the dawn of Day. When the greatest difficulties are presented before you, meet them with steadiness of purpose, with firm resolution, and that confidence which cannot fail to be derived from the well-earned honours which you have won in academic competition, and, with the blessing of God on your determination and your perseverance, you will overcome them all. I cannot better conclude than in words familiar to you all—

“Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.”

The Honourable Robert E. Burns, Chancellor of the University, after the business of the Convocation was over, arose and said—On behalf of the Convocation now assembled, whose proceedings have just closed the Academic year, I beg to thank you for being present and witnessing the distribution of Honours and Prizes, because we take it, as an evidence on your part, that you not only manifest, but in truth, that you feel, an interest in the progress of this Provincial Seat of Learning. The Charter of the University of King's College was granted in 1827, but the first Convocation assembled under its auspices was not held until the 8th of June, 1843—a period of 16 years—and now upon the same day of the month in 1859, we are assembled to complete the sixteenth year of the existence of its Successor,—the University of Toronto. Sixteen years is but a trifling period of time in the life of such a Body, in comparison with that of kindred Institutions, but we trust and hope that it is only the foundation, and that having been fairly begun, the structure upon it will continue for ages. In that space of time, short as it is, probably as much good has been done in the way of disseminating knowledge in Arts, Literature, and Science, to the youth of this Country, as it was possible to do under so many adventitious difficulties which presented themselves to be contended with. During the latter portion of that period, in the course of very many visits through the Country, I have, from time to time, observed men in various parts of it, now holding both honourable and respectable situations in the business of life—men

*The medals bear on the obverse a winged figure of Victory, with the words, in Greek,—“May she never cease crowning you.”

who have devoted themselves to various professions, the exercise of which, with talents and abilities, are so well calculated to bestow and confer benefits and advantages upon our species—who now look back with honest pride and satisfaction to the days when they took part in these Convocations, and who, in fact, consider themselves, as they are, the pioneers of the wilderness, and this may be truly said to be so in more senses than one. What then, may I ask, may not be looked for when another sixteen years shall have succeeded, and when those who may now be considered as but in their boyhood in the life of this Convocation, shall have exerted their influence upon their own relatives, and upon their friends and acquaintances. It is the influence of talent, and more than that, the influence of example, which creates an interest in almost any subject we set our minds upon, and, therefore, when I said we thanked you for evincing an interest in these proceedings, it was because I might well be supposed to believe that many either had taken an interest in the education of those who had already passed through the University, or in those who are at present in the course; but, above all, I would fain believe it to be an interest in the efficient education of those who contemplate coming here to finish their studies, and complete that education which is to fit them for the different relations of life. It is a well-founded and wide-spread feeling of this kind we desire to see apparent, not merely upon the surface, but deep in the hearts of all; and if that can be produced, then we may safely conclude that the Institution has taken root, and the hope will be that its roots may spread till the whole Land is covered. As time proceeds onward, and such becomes the case, and I am hopeful enough to predict that it will, then when another sixteen years shall have rolled on, those here present to-day will rejoice that they have contributed their mite, and as time still passes onwards, let us hope that these walls will not contain the tithe of those who will then take such an interest as we now desire to see awakened among our countrymen. When we look forward to the future we may contemplate and hope that posterity will say this Seminary of Learning has produced Students who have devoted themselves to the dissemination of the Gospel, whose critical spirit has assisted in illumining dark passages, and given new vigour to the sublime truths of Religion,—Students who have become professors of the Medical Art, whose genius has curiously studied the maladies of our race, and whose skill has administered succor to thousands who perhaps were ready to perish—Students who have become Jurists, and who, either on the Judgment-seat or at the Bar, have applied their profound knowledge to the support of the Civil Institutions of society, the protection of innocence, and the triumph of justice—Students who have become statesmen, whose large and comprehensive minds have maintained and supported the principles of our Constitution, and perpetuated the blessings of liberty—and last, though not least, Students, the elegant and quiet Scholars who have given their days and nights to illustrate the annals of the past, or have imparted a warm and sunny glow to the Literature of the present. This Country is already making rapid strides in the progress of great public works, equal to any the world has ever seen, and I have no reason to doubt that, with fostering care to this Institution on the one hand, and with a willingness and readiness of her people on the other hand, to devote the minds of a proportion of her youth to University Studies, we can, in the course of not a very long time, equal at least a portion of the spirit which accomplishes such magnificent works. The necessary means on the one side are not wanting; they are here, thanks to a generous and not unmindful Government; but what is wanting is the soil upon which to sow the good seed. Another quarter of a century might, with due and proper exertion, accomplish much of what I have pointed at. We are now, I might say, for the first time assembled in the proper House of the Convocation of the University. If we date back to the time of granting the Royal Charter of King's College, our Predecessor in 1827, the birth of the University, as the commencement of our peregrinations, we shall be found to have wandered about, not unlike the Jews of old, not much short of forty years, though I trust not like them during all this period, in a wilderness. I fear, however, that comparatively speaking, taking the commencement to be in 1827, the wilderness of Litera-

ture was tolerably prevalent in this Country; but when the Convocation dawned into existence, then it may be said we began to approach the Promised Land, and as we came nearer home the wilderness of Literature was in the course of being gradually cleared. The way was by no means smooth, and dangers beset us at every turn. The trials which had to be encountered during these sixteen years were very great, and threatening destruction was often impended, causing fears to be entertained that we should never live to see this day. We have now reached rather more than the threshold of the Promised Land, and I may say, that I think we are entering it under able and skilful Commanders, but still, much remains to be accomplished, and that cannot be done without ready and willing soldiers. We need not expect the walls of ignorance, or prejudice, to crumble at our feet, merely because we may think it proper to sound our own praise. Each artizan, as he has been taught his work, must persuade others to apprentice themselves, and he should induce as many as he can to go and do likewise. The number of Students who are leaving the University this year is 18, and the number of Matriculants is 75; so that we have proof of the increase of our strength. In this utilitarian age, I have myself heard many say and declare that there was no use in putting our youth to study the Dead Languages and Polite Literature,—that it was wasting their time needlessly, and that it would be much better that young men should be taught some of the useful, (in their sense of the word,) employments, or pursuits, of the day, and then they would be ready to be sent forth to the world as useful members of society. To such persons, I would say they entirely forget and overlook the fact that it is the thorough education, teaching us the knowledge of the past ages of the world, in Literature, in Science, in Art—in fact, in everything, from the rocks upon the mountains to the bowels of the earth and the depths of the sea, which enables us to appreciate and improve upon what we see around us at present; and, from such knowledge, to hit upon inventions which may prove useful to a future generation. The Literature of Greece and Rome is the common ground upon which all the polite Nations of the World can unite, however varied their climate, their language, their distance from each other, and their interests as conflicting with each other as may be; and it is from this source each Nation adopts the Authors of Poetry, History, and Eloquence, as models from which to study and improve the Literature of its own. The works of Aristotle and Cicero have probably furnished more materials for instruction, upon the topics upon which they treat, than any other Authors either before, or since, their times. Those great men wrote not for their own times, or for their own Country, but for the World—for all posterity. Sallust shows us what he thought of his production when he composed the account of Cataline's Conspiracy and insurrection. He says—

“Mihi rectius esse videtur, ingenii, quam virium opibus, gloriam quærere, et quoniam vita ipsa, qua fruimur, brevis est, memoriam nostri, quam maxime longam efficere, Nam divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis; virtus clara sæternaque habetur.”

The study of Ancient Literature lays the foundation upon which to proceed with the structure, and the structure is completed by the information to be derived from Modern Literature. The Historian of the “Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,” says—

“It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first conceived the idea of a work which has amused and exercised nearly twenty years of my life, and which, however inadequate to my own wishes, I finally deliver to the curiosity and candor of the public.”

Who supposes, coming to the Moderns, any more than among the Ancients, that the great Authors of Italy, France, Germany, or England, wrote solely for their own times, or their own Country? “My name and memory,” (was the affecting and melancholy language of Lord Bacon in his last Will,) “My name and memory I leave to foreign nations, and to mine own countrymen, after some time be passed over.” The same rule prevails in scientific and all other pursuits, as in literature,—there is no royal road

to learning. The foundation must be laid upon which to erect the building. Time does not permit me to do more than cursorily hint at these things,—and, after all, that is all, in truth, which is necessary. If I can succeed so far as to cause the mind to be turned upon the subject, I am convinced that reflection will produce conviction of the truth of the observation. The utility and advantages of University education may be summed up in these words of Lord Bacon:—"Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse, and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business." *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.*

Before we part let me say a few words more, particularly to those who have just left us and those who are now pursuing their studies here, and those who may contemplate doing so. I ask them to look upon these Annual Meetings as so many spurs to urge them on, to vie with each other in the Course of Study which enables them to earn the Honours and distinctions we are able to bestow. They will find not only the present gratification and amusement to themselves, but will derive such permanent knowledge as will enable them to confer advantages upon others, and indeed fit them for all the relations of life afterwards. I have spent all my life, since I left School, in the study and practice of the Legal Profession, and, if I am more familiar with that than any other, I trust I shall be forgiven in drawing upon it to illustrate my meaning in the way of advice. I would apply to all,—not merely those engaged in legal studies, but studies of every kind—what Lord Bacon says in his preface to "Maxims of the Law."

"I hold," he says, "every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men of course do seek and receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto. This is performed, in some degree, by the honest and liberal practice of a profession, when men shall carry a respect not to descend into any course that is corrupt and unworthy thereof, and preserve themselves free from the abuses wherewith the same profession is noted to be infected; but much more is this performed if a man be able to visit and strengthen the roots and foundation of the Science itself, thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also amplifying it in profusion and abundance."

To those young men who remain here pursuing their studies I would particularly recommend the example of Plowden, who tells us in the preface to his "Commentaries" as follows:

"When I first entered," he says, "upon the study of the law, which was in the Twentieth year of my age, and in the Thirtieth year of the reign of the late King Henry the Eighth, of famous memory, I resolved upon two things, which I then purposed earnestly to perform. The first to be present at, and to give diligent attention to, the debates of the questions of law, and particularly to the arguments of those who were men of greatest note and reputation for learning. The second was to commit to writing what I heard, and the judgment thereupon, which seemed to me much better than to rely upon treacherous memory, which often deceives its master. These two resolutions I pursued effectually by a constant attendance at moots and lectures, and at all places in Court and Chancery, to which I might have access, where matters of law were argued and debated."

Youth may ask, as I have heard, "What are all these studies for?" Is it not, I would answer in return, the search after wisdom? Surely it must be so, or it certainly ought to be so. The wisdom which informs each of us individually, and which, when possessed, enables us to instruct the rest of our race. Does any one fancy for a moment that it will ever be acquired to the extent that wisdom can go by the study of all the past ages of the world, or all that the present can afford? The subject is exhaustless, and those who are entering upon the study will find quite as much room for them as there ever was, and quite as many things to be discovered as have already been made known. The son of Sirach, more than two thousand years ago, said: "The first man knew her

not perfectly, no more shall the last find her out. For her thoughts are more than the sea, and her counsels profounder than the great deep." When time shall have rolled on its courses let us hope that some at least of the sons of this Institution may exclaim, as the son of Sirach has done—"I will yet make doctrine to shine as the morning, and will send forth her light afar off. I will yet pour doctrine as prophecy, and leave it to all ages forever. Behold that I have not laboured for myself only, but for all men that seek wisdom."

As the Chancellor finished, the Governor General, (Visitor of the University), rose and said: That after what had passed to-day, after what has been said by the President of the University College, and by the Chancellor of the University, he had but a very few remarks to make. He merely wished, before taking leave of them, to say, it had been the source of the greatest gratification to him to assist at this inauguration, if he might so say, of this Noble Building. They had been shown that days of trouble and anxiety in connection with it had existed in the past; but he would utter the hope that these days might not return,—but that, as the number of their Matriculants increased, the Institution would, long after he had left Toronto, go on increasing in its efficiency and in its means of imparting instruction. He would say again, that this Meeting was the source of the greatest gratification to him. He had seen the beginning of the Building, and he had now the pleasure of being present at its inauguration.

In replying to a Toast at the annual University Dinner, in the evening, His Excellency further remarked, that he had taken great interest in the progress of the University Building, and he rejoiced that he had been present to-day at the First Convocation in its Halls. He had now to thank them for the warm way in which they had drunk his health, although he must say that his exertions on behalf of the University had been much over-rated. His services in connection with the growth of the present Building, and generally of the University, had been greatly exaggerated. In doing what he had done for the University he had done no more than his duty, in watching as well as he could over the progress of an Institution which he thought would be of advantage to the whole Province. But there was one point on which there could be no exaggeration, and that was his estimate of the importance of the Institution to this Country. He did not measure its importance by its present condition, prosperous as that condition was, compared with what it formerly had been. The fact was the importance of the Institution to Canada was far greater than at this moment would be conceived. He looked upon this Country as containing the germ seed of a great people, and he thought there was no man in Canada who did not look forward to the progress of Canada until such time as it assumed a national character of its own, and a place among the peoples of the World. He thought this was a result to be looked to in the future, and he would ask any Gentleman present, or any Gentleman in Canada, whether he would wish an inhabitant of the Country to which he belonged to hold a second place when compared with the Statesmen, the Orators, the Barristers, or the Literary men of any other Country? If he would not, what must be done? You must educate your people on the principles which will enable them to hold their places when they come in contact with men of the same position engaged in the same pursuits of life as themselves. How is this to be done? There is a prejudice especially in new Countries against education, as if it were of little practical value. But this prejudice must be overcome, if you wish to stand on an equal footing with other people in life. This prejudice can only be got rid of by showing the advantages of the best means of education. The formation of mind is not simply a question of what is taught, but how it is taught. In this point of view, Classic Literature always held its place in a liberal education. Amongst all the instruments for training the mind, perhaps none was more effectual than the study of these Languages, which were the great model of modern composition. There was another instrument of the same kind, and that was the study of Mathematics. As applied to Science, it would, without Mathematics, be a mere aggregate of facts. Mathematics cleared up doubts, brightened up ideas, and gave us a glance into illimitable space.

And again in Classical Literature one could not understand a number of *The Spectator* without knowing Classics. No man could be a pure English Scholar,—no man could appreciate the allusions of an English Book, unless he had something beyond a mere English education. But, he was quite ready to admit that English education had been in the Old Country, too much neglected, and considered subordinate to those studies which were supposed to be the foundation of a complete system. On this point he was glad to see the University of Toronto had taken a proper position. There were other Studies connected with University Education, which he was far from saying should not form part of its Curriculum. He was confident instruction had been given with advantage in both branches of Law and Medicine. But, in legal instruction, as connected with a University Education, great care should be had not to make the University portion of the education similar to that which should be acquired in an office. Make the University education the foundation of the study. Teach there the general principles of law which go to determine the boundaries of Jurisprudence and the general character of Law as a Science. Details should be learned elsewhere. As regarded the University Institution itself, he had no doubt that its standard of education would go on growing from day to day, and as the standard rose, so would the interest of the Country in it rise, prejudices would be uprooted, and Matriculants would increase. The people would look with more and more pride to the University of Toronto and the results of its education, and would not grudge all the support that might be given it. It would be an Institution calculated to increase the interests of the,—he would not say the Upper Province, because he would not separate them,—but the whole Province at large.

The toast, "Our Commemoration Day," was responded to by the Reverend Doctor McCaul. The following historical passages occur in his Speech:—In 1797, the United Empire Loyalists [in the Upper Canada Parliament of 1797]* memorialised George III. for a grant of Lands for educational purposes. The result of this application was the appropriation of a tract of 500,000 acres, a portion of which forms the Endowment of the present University and College. In 1819, the late lamented Mr. Justice Jones introduced a clause into a Bill for increasing the representation in the House of Assembly to the effect,—That so soon as a University should be established, the Land on which the University should be erected should be proclaimed a Township, and should be entitled to send a Member to Parliament.† And the qualification of those who would have the liberty to vote for such Member, should be the privilege of having a seat in Convocation. That Bill became law, but its provisions have not yet been carried out. He, Doctor McCaul, expressed the hope, however, without trespassing on politics, that they would ere long see the day when such would be the case in Upper Canada. In 1827, George IV. granted the Royal Charter to King's College, for which they were mainly indebted to the foresight and perseverance of the present Lord Bishop of Toronto. Passing on through the several succeeding years, Doctor McCaul proceeded to compliment the Governor General for the great interest which he had taken in the University, as also the Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Mr. Chancellor Blake, and the present Chancellor Burns. He might say of the present Governor General, in reference to the University, as had been said of Augustus Cæsar by Suetonius in reference to Rome, that he found it of brick and left it of marble. He concluded with the expression of his confidence, that the University would be a blessing and an honour to the Country, and take its place in the same rank with the time honoured Institutions of their Fatherland.

The Chairman at the Annual Dinner, (the Honourable James Patton, LL.D.) then, in suitable terms proposed "The Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of the University."

The Chancellor in responding said he never made a Speech in his life; he attempted once, but failed and broke down. He would always be found ready and willing to do

* For the Proceedings of the Upper Canada House of Assembly of 1797, in this matter, see pages 15 and 17 of the First Volume of this Documentary History.

† For particulars in regard to this matter of University representation in the Legislature see pages 138, 139, 141, 142, 145, 146 and 174 of the same First Volume of this History.

everything in his power to advance the interests of the Institution. With these remarks he would give place to the Vice Chancellor.

The Vice Chancellor (Mr. John Langton). Rank, he said, had its duties as well as its privileges, and it was not, therefore, right of the Chancellor to lay upon him the *onus* of a speech. The Vice Chancellor then referred briefly to the "dark days" of the University, and said that now as he was about to leave them to go to another part of the Province, he was happy to say that the Institution, was in, at least, no worse a position than when he joined it. He thanked them for the honour which had been done him in drinking his health.

The Vice Chairman, (Mr. W. G. Draper) then gave "The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland." To these Institutions we were indebted for the Professors of our own Institutions, who came out here to transmit their knowledge and the results of their researches to future generations.

The Vice Chancellor responded on behalf of the English Universities.

The Reverend Doctor McCaul responded on behalf of the Irish Institutions. He looked back with pride and affection to his *Alma Mater*, Trinity College, Dublin. With pride, as the parent of such men as Burke, Sheridan, Goldsmith, and Moore; with affection, as the Mother from whose bosom he had derived the nutriment which qualified him for his present position.

Professor Daniel Wilson said that as regarded the Scottish Universities, he must say they were very poor Institutions indeed. Trinity College, Dublin, the wealthiest College in Britain, had just been described by one of its most distinguished *Alumni*. Compared with it, Edinburgh University was a very poor Establishment. The Endowments of one of the pettiest Colleges of Cambridge and Oxford exceeded all the Endowments of Edinburgh University. But, without Endowment, without Prizes, without inducements to learning, beyond the attraction which learning itself presented, Edinburgh University had brought out, in three centuries, a hive of noble men that would bear comparison with the *Alumni* of any other Collegiate Institution in the world.

The Vice Chairman (Mr. Draper) then gave "The Public Schools of Canada."

Messieurs W. Wedd, M. A., and G. R. R. Cockburn, M. A., responded. The latter Gentlemen said that whatever University they might endow, if they had not good Grammar Schools, they wanted the means of laying a good foundation of education. And he would say, from what he had seen of the Grammar Schools of Canada that they were more efficient than one who had recently come from the Old Country would be inclined to expect.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHURCHES IN REGARD TO UNIVERSITY MATTERS, 1859.

1. THE METHODIST CHURCH, REPRESENTING VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

May 24th, 1859. The Treasurer's Accounts were presented and adopted, and the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, 1. That the expenses of Mr. J. P. Roblin, in attending the last Board Meeting be paid.

Resolved, 2. That Fifty pounds, (£50), be allowed to the Treasurer for his services during past year.

Resolved, 3. That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Scholarship Fund, and to report the result to the Board. The Committee to consist of the Treasurer, the Ex-Treasurer, the Travelling Agent and Ex-Agent and the Reverend Enoch Wood.

Resolved, 4. That Reverends Messieurs John Douse and Samuel Rose be a Committee to investigate the state of the College Property in Guelph, and to report to the Board.

Resolved, 4. That the Steward be directed to charge the Boarding Hall with Three hundred dollars, (\$300,) interest on money invested in Furniture for the Hall, and also to charge the Hall with Forty dollars, (\$40,) Insurance.

Resolved, 5. That the allowance to the Steward for the past year be Four hundred and fifty dollars, (\$450.)

Resolved, 6. That the Faculty of the College be directed to adopt such Regulations as will secure a sufficient number of Boarders to fill the Hall.

Resolved, 7. That a suitable Agency be employed to collect Scholarships and Subscriptions during the coming year.

Resolved, 8. That the plan proposed by the Reverend Anson Green for raising money during the coming year, and for paying the College Debt be recommended to the Annual Meeting.

Resolved, 9. That all those Scholarships, which cannot be collected, be cancelled immediately, and that the matter be referred to the Committee on Scholarships.

July 5th, 1859. The Committee on the Guelph Property reported in regard to it. The following were appointed a Committee to draft a Memorial to Parliament in behalf of our College claims, videlicet: The Reverends Joseph Stinson, Egerton Ryerson, Enoch Wood, Anson Green, Samuel S. Nelles, and Messieurs Richard Woodsworth, Edward Jackson and Amos Wright.

Mr. Edward Jackson was appointed Co-treasurer of the College, with the Reverend Anson Green.

The Finance Committee was called to meet on the first Tuesday of August. Messieurs Richard Woodsworth and Edward Jackson were added to that Committee.

Resolved, 1. That Mr. William Kerr be appointed Solicitor of the College.

Resolved, 2. That The University Act of 1853 having been read by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, this Board has listened with much interest to the reading of that Act, and being of the opinion that the intentions and spirit of the said Act are not at present carried into effect in the Administration of the Toronto University affairs, earnestly requests the Reverend Doctor Ryerson do prepare for publication a series of Articles on the subject, for the information of the public, and for the vindication of our own educational claims, and that the Editor be respectfully requested to publish the same editorially in the columns of the *Christian Guardian*.

Resolved, 3. That the President of the Conference be requested to communicate with the Chairmen of Districts respecting the Resolutions of the Conference on the College question.

II. EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE, 1859.

The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was held in the City of Hamilton, commencing on the First of June, 1859. On the day of its opening the Reverend Samuel S. Nelles, President of Victoria University, presented his Annual Report, as follows:—

I. REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

1. The operations of the College have been continued during the past year with the usual vigour and success.

2. The number of Undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts is 59; in the Faculty of Medicine 73. The number of occasional and preparatory Students is 153, making a total of 285.

3. In addition to the President of the College, there have been employed during the year three Professors and four Tutors; a staff not larger than that employed ten years since, when the attendance of Students was not more than one half what it is now.

4. Many of the Students are truly pious, and the customary Religious Services have been maintained among them.

5. The Boarding Hall for the past Session has been under the direction of a lay-Steward, whose whole attention has been given to that Department, and thus far the results of this arrangement are satisfactory.

6. The financial condition of the College will be learned from the Statements presented by the Treasurer.

7. The General Agent has continued his labours with unabated diligence, and has co-operated with the President of the College and the Superintendents of Circuits in carrying out the plan adopted by the last Conference for the payment of the College debt.

8. Several circumstances have combined to diminish the success of these efforts, particularly the failure of the harvest and the unexampled scarcity of money, yet, if it be thought that the true method of sustaining the College has not been devised; it will be for the Conference to so modify and improve the plan as to give it greater efficiency.

9. It is proper to mention that most valuable assistance has been rendered by the President of the Conference, who has attended the College Meetings held in the Cities and larger Towns, and who has, by his example and able addresses, indicated the duty of the Church in relation to these great educational interests. It is earnestly desired that the talents and official influence of the President of the Conference may still as much as possible be brought to bear on this noble enterprise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON, June 1st, 1859.

SAMUEL S. NELLES, A. M., President.

II. RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE IN REGARD TO VICTORIA COLLEGE.

NOTE. After a full discussion of the University Question in its Moral and Religious aspects, as well as in its financial relations, the following Resolutions were adopted at the Session of the Conference:

Resolved—*First*: That it is the conviction of a large proportion, if not a large majority of the inhabitants of Canada, that their sons, in pursuing the higher branches of education, (which cannot be acquired in Day Schools, and rarely without the youth going to a distance from the paternal roof and oversight,) should be placed in Institutions, in which their Religious Instructions and Moral oversight, as well as their Literary training, are carefully watched over and duly provided for; a conviction practically evident by the fact that, not only the Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and other Methodists, but the Members of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome, have contributed largely; and exerted themselves to establish Colleges and higher Seminaries of learning for the superior education of their Youth.

Second: That no provision for instruction in secular learning alone can compensate for the absence of provision, or care, for the Religious and Moral Instruction of youth in the most exposed, critical and eventful period of their lives.

Third: That it is of the highest importance to the best interests of Canada that the Legislative provision for Superior Education should be in harmony with the conscientious convictions and circumstances of the Religious Persuasions, who virtually constitute the Christianity of the Country.

Fourth: That the exclusive application of the Legislative provision for Superior Education to the Endowment of a College for the education of the sons of that class of parents alone who wish to educate their sons in a Non-denominational Institution, irrespective of their Religious principles and moral character; to the exclusion of those classes of parents, who wish to educate their sons in Colleges, or Seminaries, where a paternal care is bestowed upon their Moral and Religious interests, at the same time that they are carefully and thoroughly taught in secular learning, is grossly illiberal, partial, unjust and unpatriotic, and merits the severest reprobation of every liberal and right-minded man of every Religious Persuasion and party in the Country.

Fifth: That the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, aided by the liberal co-operation of many other friends of Christian education, have largely, and long, contributed to establish and sustain Victoria College, in which provision is made for the Religious Instruction and oversight of Students, independent of any Legislative aid;—in which there are Fifty-nine Students in the Faculty of Arts, besides more than Two hundred Pupils and Students in Preparatory and Special Classes,—in which no Religious Test is permitted by the Charter in the admission of any Student, or Pupil, and, in which, many hundreds of youths of different Religious Persuasions have been educated, and prepared for professional and other pursuits, many of whom have already, honourably distinguished themselves in the Clerical, Legal and Medical professions, as also in Mercantile and other branches of business.

Sixth: That Victoria College is justly entitled to share in the Legislative provision for Superior Education, according to the number of Students in the Collegiate and Academical courses of instruction.

Seventh: That we affectionately entreat the Members of our Church to use their influence to elect, as far as possible, Public Men who are favourable to the views expressed in the foregoing Resolutions, and are prepared to do equal justice to those who wish to give a superior Religious Education to the youth of the Country, as well as those who desire for their sons a non-religious education alone.

Eighth: That a copy of these Resolutions be laid before the Quarterly Meeting of each Circuit, for the consideration and co-operation of our Official Lay Brethren.

HAMILTON, June, 1859.

JOSEPH STINSON, President.

EPHRAIM B. HARPER, Secretary.

III. HISTORICAL FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

In compliance with several earnest requests made to the Victoria College Board, the following historical facts connected with the University were furnished by one of its Members for the information of those who were actively interested in the well-being and success of the Institution.

(NOTE. Chapters One, Two and Fifteen of the Second Volume of this Documentary History contain fully detailed information in regard to the facts mentioned in the following statement).

1. The College owes its existence to the efforts of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada. As early as the year 1828 the establishment of a Seminary for the education of youth of both sexes was the subject of conversation in the Conference; and, in 1830, a Committee of the Conference was appointed to collect subscriptions and select a Site for the proposed Institution. Upwards of £7,000 were collected, and the Town of Cobourg was chosen as the location. The Buildings were commenced in 1832; and, on the 18th of June, 1836, a Royal Charter, having been obtained by the Reverend Egerton Ryerson in England, the Institution was opened for pupils, under the title of the Upper Canada Academy.

2. In 1841 application was made for University powers, which, having been granted by the Legislature, a formal opening on this higher basis took place on the 21st of June, 1842, the Reverend Doctor Ryerson being chosen as the first President.*

3. In 1854, an arrangement was made by which the Toronto School of Medicine (founded by the Honourable Doctor John Rolph), was affiliated, and adopted as the Medical Faculty of the College.

4. The Institution embraces at the present time both a University College and a Preparatory, or Grammar, School. Our operations as a University are confined to the Faculty of Arts, and the Faculty of Medicine; the latter having seventy-three Students, and the former six Undergraduates, and thirty-six special Students; making a total list of one hundred and sixty-nine in both Faculties. Including the Preparatory Department, the whole attendance has ranged for the few past years from 200 to 250 Students and Pupils.

5. There is no School of Theology connected with the College. Students, who have in view the Christian Ministry, either in the Wesleyan, or other Churches, are occasionally in attendance, but pursue only those general literary and scientific studies which belong to a liberal education. The Evidences of Religion are taught to all Undergraduates, and the same Text-books are used on this subject as in the University of Toronto.

6. No Religious Test, or qualification, is imposed on the Students applying for admission; this being prohibited by the Charter. Students are required to attend Daily Prayers, with reading of the Holy Scriptures; they are also required to attend Divine Service on Sunday at such Churches, as their Parents, or Guardians, may prefer.

7. The Government of the College is placed in the hands of a Board of Twenty-nine Members; twenty-four of these are appointed by the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, twelve being Laymen and twelve Ministers; the other five are certain Officers of the Provincial Government for the time being. The Senate, (authorized to confer Degrees), consists of the Board and the Professors.

8. A Report is required to be made to Parliament annually, giving an account of the Income and Expenditure of the Institution, the number of Instructors and Students, the Course of Study, and the Text-books used. And the College is at all times open to visitation and inspection.

9. The Income of the College is derived from Tuition Fees, Interest on Scholarship money invested, and, over and above the Tuition Fees, an Annual Parliamentary Grant of £750 for the Institution at Cobourg, and £250 for the Medical Department in Toronto.

10. The debt of the College is about Nine thousand pounds, (£9,000). This Debt has arisen to a great extent from repairing and refurnishing the College Buildings, but, it is to be borne in mind, that the Income of the College has never been equal to the expenses of such an Institution. While other Colleges have annually consumed their thousands of pounds of public money, Victoria has received from year to year but Five hundred pounds, (£500,) lately increased to Seven hundred and fifty pounds, (£750.) No College can live without an Endowment, and here lies the chief cause of the present embarrassment of Victoria University. The wonder is that her Debt is not much larger.

IV. APPEAL OF THE CONFERENCE IN ITS PASTORAL ADDRESS OF 1859.

Our Collegiate Institution is still favoured with encouraging prosperity; although for many years, it has been encumbered with a heavy Debt, which has seriously fettered its operations. During the past year a general appeal was made to relieve the Institution from its pecuniary embarrassments, and place it in a position of increased efficiency,

* The Editor of this Documentary History was present on that occasion—he being then in his second year at the Upper Canada Academy. The account of the opening the College is given on page 218 of the Fourth Volume of this History.

and although the commercial pressure so generally felt, prevented that Appeal being, in all the respects, as successful as it would, under other circumstances, have been, yet the disposition manifested, and the liberality with which many contributed according to their ability, give hope that an Institution, founded by the liberality and piety of our Fathers, and which has conferred such important advantages upon our Connexion, shall not be permitted to sink, and discontinue its salutary operations for want of the pecuniary resources necessary to liquidate its Debts and erect suitable Buildings.

A united and general effort at the present time would place the Institution in a position of untrammelled usefulness for the future. As Members of the Conference, we feel deeply on this subject; and appeal to you, by the benefits already conferred,—by the necessity that exists for such an Institution,—and by the sanction of the great Head of the Church, so frequently manifested in the outpourings of the Holy Spirit which have occurred in connection with the Institution,—and by the incalculable loss to the Connexion involved in the possible extinction of our only University in British North America, to unite with us in placing Victoria College on a basis that shall secure its free and efficient operation in the future.

V. CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The very strong Resolutions adopted by the Methodist Conference, (on pages 205, 206) resulted in a somewhat prolonged discussion in the Provincial Newspapers, and otherwise, on the University Question of the day. To the Editorials in these newspapers, the President of Victoria College, the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, and the Reverend William H. Poole, Agent of Victoria College, replied. As the nature of the discussion may be gathered from the following official replies made to them, it is not necessary for me to refer to it here more specifically.

I. FROM THE PRESIDENT OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

1. With your permission I desire to offer a short reply to the Communication published in the *Globe* of the 20th instant, professing to come from "a Member of the University of Toronto." As I shall put my name to what I write, and can hardly be expected to reply to anonymous articles, I trust that your Correspondent will, in the future, imitate my example, and, in open English fashion, let us know who he is.

2. It is urged by this "Member of the University" that "the terms of the Fourth Resolution of this Conference [page 206] are "offensive, and its insinuations untrue." Why then ascribe to the Resolution more than it contains? Nothing is said, nothing "insinuated," in any of these Resolutions against the moral character of the Professors of University College. Why, then, does your Correspondent set up a defence on this point? These Professors may all be very good men; I am glad to know that some of these are highly esteemed for their general excellence, as well as for their learning; and, if it were of any moment, others could bear witness that I have not hesitated to sound their praises even within the walls of our own College. But this is not now the question; we are discussing Measures, not men; and what we contend for is that the Constitution and supreme direction of a College should afford some guarantee, both for the Religious Character of its Officers and the Religious Influence which should pervade its teachings and discipline, and that such guarantee is best secured by placing the College under the care of some section of the Christian Church. Nor are we singular in this belief; it has been, and still is, very generally entertained both in Europe and America. It is quite possible that University College goes as far in Religious matters as her present basis allows, and yet her basis may not be the best, and there may be "a more excellent way" of culture,

as thousands among us continue to believe. Nevertheless, we do not wish to force our views on others; and, since there is a portion of the community who desire to have a College under political, rather than ecclesiastical, control let it be so. It may, perhaps, be a just provision under all the circumstances. But must this be the only College? Must it have a monopoly of higher education by having a monopoly of the means for imparting it? And is this to be established as the permanent academic system of this vast Colony? And is all this to be done in the face of the solemn and continued protest of the oldest and most numerous Religious Bodies of the land, whose conscientious convictions are thus to be trampled upon, and their youth either forced into this one narrow collegiate pen, or driven to seek an education in a foreign country?

3. It is easy to raise the cry of "sectarianism" and "bigotry," but there is no sectarianism, no bigotry, to be compared with this. It is well to clamour for "National Education," but, for a Christian Nation, there is no scheme of collegiate education less national than this. No system of university culture will ever be adapted to the wants of this Province unless it meets, in some way, the honest convictions of those leading Christian Denominations, "who virtually constitute the Christianity of the Land."

4. That the present method does not do so must be very evident. The Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Wesleyan Methodists, are all against it, and proclaim their views most unmistakeably, by maintaining, at much trouble and sacrifice, their several distinct Colleges. The Episcopal Methodists and the Baptists, whatever may be their views as to Parliamentary Grants, still find it necessary to join the Denominational movement by establishing Academies of their own, after all the money lavished on Upper Canada College; and even the Free Church people, who find it on the whole convenient to patronize University College, have made several efforts in a different direction,—one quite recent one, which, by the way, was the very occasion of those remarks of the Reverend Doctor Michael Willis, to which "A Member" attaches so much importance.

5. The fact is, that the University Act of 1853 seems to have been at first intended to meet the difficulty by providing for the affiliation of the Denominational Colleges; but the financial features of the law have marred the whole affair. There is one single clause, however, which does provide that any Surplus Funds shall be available for other Colleges; even this provision, so inadequate and so contemptuous to the other Colleges, is completely neutralized in the administration. Out of £16,000 a year, very good care is taken that there shall be no "Surplus," except for Scholarships, new Buildings, and new Libraries. And yet, we are accused of "bad taste" in calling attention to this state of things. Doubtless tastes differ; but it is easy accounting for the sensitiveness of your learned Correspondent; the rich and well-fed are known to be delicate; hungry palates are not so nice. And Victoria College, educating her "hundreds" of Students of various Religious Persuasions, and, (whatever your Correspondent may fancy,) not a single Divinity Student among them, may well be pardoned if, in return for much insult and injustice, she use a little plain speaking.

6. Your Correspondent complains that we do not urge the claims of Victoria College without contrasting them with University College. As far as practicable, we are quite willing to act on this principle, but when, in presenting our claims, we are told, again and again, "There is University College,—that is sufficient," then, in answer to this language, we feel bound to show why that Institution does not meet our views, or the

* This was clearly not the condition on which the original Royal Grant was made in 1797. The Upper Canada Legislature of that day memorialized the King, asking for a grant of the Royal Domain for "a Grammar School in each District, and also for a College, or University." It is evident that the terms of this request were too narrow, for the reply of the King was expressed in far ampler language as if He and His Advisers saw that one College, (as called for) would never meet the requirements of the future of this Country. The Despatch, therefore, of the Duke of Portland, on behalf of the King, stated, in gracious terms, that His Majesty had been pleased to make the grant asked for in such a manner as shall be judged most effectual:—

"First by the Establishment of Free Grammar Schools in those Districts in which they are called for: and,—
"Secondly, in due course of time by Establishing other Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promotion of Religious and moral learning and the study of the Arts and Sciences"—i.e., Colleges. See pages 16 and 17 of the First Volume of this Documentary History.

views of our people. And, after all, the simple meaning of that "offensive" Resolution is just this, that those, who believe in a secular University ought not to have at their disposal some £16,000 a year, with some £6,000 more for Upper Canada College as a Preparatory School, while Denominational Colleges, carrying on both departments are put off with £750, and told to be quiet and submissive, or they will lose that.

7. But mark another fact in this partial and monopolizing system. There is at present an annual Parliamentary Appropriation of £5,000 for "Superior Education" in Upper Canada. Now, it is not enough that the University of Toronto, including its Grammar School, (of Upper Canada College), should annually absorb the magnificent sum of twenty thousand pounds, (£20,000,) and upwards, but besides all this, Eleven hundred pounds, (£1,100,) and also our portion of the Five thousand pounds, (£5,000,) annual Grant for Colleges must likewise go to feed Upper Canada College, leaving less than Four thousand pounds, (£4,000,) to be divided among all the rest.

8. We ask if this is a wise and equitable distribution of the public money? Is it in proportion to the work done, or the number of Students and pupils attending the other Colleges? Is it a proof of the superior economy of the secular, or Non-denominational, plan? Is there any sound principle, or policy, in it whatever? If so, we should like to know it.

9. There are many other points on which I would like to touch, but this Communication is already too long, and I have said enough to show candid minds that we are not far astray in regarding the present distribution of funds for "higher education" as "illiberal, unjust and unpatriotic."

Cobourg, June 1st, 1859.

S. S. NELLES, President of Victoria College.

II. THE PRESIDENT OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Enclosed I send you a list of the Members of our College Board for the present year, desiring that it may be published in your columns.

It will be seen from the names how groundless is the statement made recently in one of the papers, that the appointments to this Board are exclusively in the hands of the Wesleyan Conference.

The five members of the Provincial Parliament mentioned below, being *ex-officio* Members of the College Board and also of the Senate. Five such Members in a Board of this number may evidently constitute a powerful element in determining its proceedings. And they were undoubtedly made a part of the governing body of the College with the view of giving the Legislature of the Country a more immediate inspection and control in an Institution designed to impart a general, not a Theological education. It may be said that these *ex-officio* Officers do not often attend; perhaps not, but that is not the fault of the Wesleyan Conference. Many Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto do not attend, and the consequence is the centralization of the power and direction in the hands of a few Members in Toronto,—an evil much to be dreaded as anything of a sectarian tendency that has ever marked the management of Victoria College. Enmity itself may be defied to show wherein Victoria College has ever swerved from the liberal and Catholic spirit of its Charter. Can as much be said of the University of Toronto?

Cobourg, June 25th, 1859.

S. S. NELLES, President of Victoria University.

ENCLOSURE: *Board, or Governing Body, of the University of Victoria College.*

The Honourables the President of the Executive Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General for Upper Canada, the Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, the Reverends Joseph Stinson, D. D.,

Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Enoch Wood, D.D., Anson Green, D.D., John Ryerson, Richard Jones, G. R. Sanderson, Samuel Rose, Asahel Hurlburt, John Douse, Samuel S. Nelles. Laymen: The Honourable James Ferrier, Montreal, Mr. John P. Roblin, Picton, Mr. John Counter, Kingston, Wm. W. Dean, B. A., Belleville, John Beatty, M. D., Cobourg, Mr. John H. Dumble, Cobourg, William Kerr, M. A., Cobourg, C. Cameron, B. A., M. D., Port Hope, Mr. Richard Woodsworth, Toronto, Mr. Amos Wright, Richmond Hill, Mr. Edward Jackson, Hamilton, Mr. Murray Anderson, London.

III. THE PRESIDENT OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

1. I have to request the use of your columns for some further remarks on the University Question. My first note of explanation, (published in *The Globe* of the 22nd of June,) will clearly show what has been my object, and by what spirit I have been actuated in this discussion. I am of the same mind still,—neither seeking controversy, nor yet avoiding it: indisposed to assail others, but fully prepared to defend both my own statements and the recent action of the Wesleyan Conference.

2. Let me first, then, recall attention to our general position. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not opposed to the existence of one Provincial University, provided that University be properly constituted and administered. But we are opposed to the narrowing down of that University into one solitary College, and that College one whose basis does not commend itself to the majority of the Christian people of this Province. We are willing that the one secular College should remain and be handsomely endowed to meet the case of those who prefer that kind of Institution. We will, if necessary, consent to give it even the lion's share of the Endowment; but we are not willing that a part should swallow up the whole.

3. Aside from any defect appertaining to the secular theory of education, we do not believe that one single College, monopolizing all, and centralizing all in the City of Toronto, will best meet the higher educational wants of this extensive Country, with its varied population. And we hold that the University Act of 1853 never contemplated such a result, but quite the contrary, as anyone may see by barely reading the Preamble of that Act. Our opponents, therefore, and not we, are the enemies of the Provincial University. We are defending its integrity by rescuing it from the usurpations of a Toronto College. We do not imagine, because the University is called the University of Toronto that, therefore, it was meant to belong to Toronto, nor suppose because there is one College called University College that this College was meant to be the University itself. Our idea is that which pervades the University Act, videlicet, not one University but several Colleges. We accordingly have never refused to affiliate to the University of Toronto, but have taken our place in the Senate and have waited to see what encouragements would be held out toward a more complete and practical affiliation; but, hitherto, we have waited in vain. And, in the meantime, we have very properly continued to exercise our own University powers, not being indebted to the University of Toronto for any share of our support, nor receiving from that University any consideration, whatever, as a fair offset to an abandonment of our independent position.

4. Having said this much to keep before the public mind our real object and position, I proceed to inquire on what grounds, and for what reason, every College of the land, except one, is excluded from all share in the University Funds, and excluded from all Legislative aid whatever, except in the form of a small and precarious Parliamentary Grant? This question we have often asked, but have never yet received a reasonable reply. The common answer is that University College is "secular" and the others "sectarian." Now, where Denominational Colleges have a "Religious Test," and are open only to those of one particular Creed, and assume the character of Theological Schools, in such cases there may be some force in this reply. But not one of these features belongs to Victoria College. I wish, therefore, to call attention to some provisions in our Charter bearing on this point.

1. While we are bound by our Charter to give instruction on Christian Principles, it is required by the same Charter that the College shall be an Institution "for the general education of the youth in the various branches of Literature and Science," and not a mere Divinity School.

2. We are expressly prohibited from imposing any "Religious Test," and we cannot exclude any Student on account of his Religious views.

3. In point of fact, we have not even a Professor of Divinity, nor any Divinity Students, those preparing for the Christian Ministry not being known as such, any more than the Divinity Students of University College. All our Students are in pursuit of general learning.

4. The Governing Body is not exclusively appointed by the Conference. There are Five Members of the Provincial Government who are *ex-officio* Members of the Senate and Board, and, of course, are neither appointed nor removed by the Conference.

Now, these are very important provisions, and very strong guards against exclusiveness. Here are powerful checks against the dangers on either hand, checks certainly as good as any in the Constitution of University College. A great Religious Body, having a fixed standard of faith, and a high Christian character, is Guardian and Sponsor for the Institution, and has every reason to watch over its moral and Religious state; but the government of the Country has also a weighty representation on both the Senate and the Board. There is the firm restriction of the Charter against a narrow sectarianism, as well as against infidelity; and, in addition to all of these, we are required by law to report annually to the Government the entire state of the College, including the use made of its Funds, and a specific list of our Textbooks. If any one supposes that, with all these guards and guarantees, we may still go wrong, either toward bigotry on one hand, or infidelity on the other, we can only reply that no instance of either error has ever been adduced during a history of 25 years; and, if one were adduced, it would be difficult to see how any better Regulations could be provided to meet the case. And, on our theory, that of having several Colleges, instead of one, there would always remain to the public the easy and practical remedy of Parents sending their Sons to the College that might be best conducted, but the one-sided scheme of a solitary College affords no such relief against abuse.

Cobourg, July 11th, 1859.

S. S. NELLES, President of Victoria University.

IV. LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

1. I desire to furnish the public, through your columns with some information as to our plans of operation, in behalf of the College for the present Ecclesiastical year.

2. The President of the Conference has kindly consented to aid as far as possible in presenting the claims of the College at our Public Meetings. The Conference has also appointed the Reverend Thomas A. Ferguson, (late Mathematical Tutor in the College,) to act as Agent in soliciting Subscriptions, collecting Scholarships and otherwise promoting the objects we have in view.

3. The decision of the Conference in regard to the appeal to be made in the various Districts was that the Financial District Meeting should make the necessary arrangements for holding Meetings in the several Circuits, and should appoint such Deputations as they might deem most suitable.

4. The President of the Conference, with the Reverend T. A. Ferguson, the Agent, and the Writer of this Letter, will have pleasure in co-operating with the Deputations of the Districts, as far as may be found practicable.

5. A series of Resolutions were passed by the Conference, [pages 205, 206, herewith], respecting the College Question, and a Memorial to the Legislature is being prepared for

circulation. The President of Conference will communicate to the Superintendents more particular information as to the time and manner of securing the signatures of the people to our Petition to the Legislature. It is expected that the Superintendents of Circuits will await such a Communication, before taking further action as to the Conference Resolutions referred to.

6. This will not, of course, interfere with the arrangements of the Financial District Meetings as to Deputations, Public Meetings, etcetera. A Circular will be prepared, with a view of providing our Brethern with some statistical, and other, information respecting this great matter.

7. The next Session of the College will open on Thursday, the 18th day of August, and all parties, who desire to make use of their Scholarships should lose no time in paying them up in full, if they have not yet done so. Those who may not wish to use their Scholarships should also pay up at once, from regard to the interests of the College.

Cobourg, July 14th, 1859.

S. S. NELLES, President of Victoria University.

V. THE PRESIDENT OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

1. I devote this Letter to the consideration of one objection. It is sometimes said that there is the same necessity for Denominational Common Schools as for Denominational Colleges. I answer the cases are not parallel.

2. Pupils in the Common Schools reside at home, and are under parental care. Students at College are commonly away from home, and, therefore, deprived of domestic supervision. This changes the whole affair. In the former case the Teacher is an addition to the Parent. In the latter he is a substitute for the Parent. In fact, the College Officer becomes the Student's chief guide and example for a period of six, or eight, years, including the preparatory course,—six, or eight, of the most critical years of the lad's life. Here are the most weighty reasons for Religious oversight and Instruction in the College,—reasons over and above those which apply to the Common School. It is, no doubt, desirable that even the Teacher of the Common School should be a Religious man, and, to some extent, give Religious Instruction; but, if there be a defect on this score in the Day School it is still some consolation to Christian parents that they have their children at home in the evening and morning as also on the Sabbath, and that they can thus supply in part the omissions of the Public School System. It is very different in the case of youth at College. There, there is no Father to counsel, no Mother to instil, from lips of love, the Lessons of Sacred Truth. A stranger has taken the place of both Father and Mother, the place also of Pastor and Tutor. Christian Fathers and Mothers will want to know who that stranger is. It will not suffice to tell them that he is appointed by the Governor, and is of "no Religious Persuasion." They will rather desire the best possible security for his moral and Religious principles. This security they will expect to find nowhere so well as in a College, under the auspices and sanction of the Christian Church,—the auspices and sanction of accredited Ministers of the Gospel of Christ. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Wesleyans are inconsistent in keeping up this Denominational College, although they do not ask for separate Common Schools. Where the circumstances of the two cases are so unlike, the appliances also may vary. While children live at home, we look more to the Parents and less to the Schoolmaster; but when boys are sent away from their Parents, then we require a new provision to meet the new want. The Methodists are a practical people, and have too much good sense to push a principle to an extreme from blind attachment to a fine-spun theory, or to an ideal consistency. If we were sectarian in our aims, we should probably ask for Separate Common Schools, and might as easily obtain them as the Roman Catholics; but, while we may perceive and lament something of imperfection in our very excellent Common School System, still, for the sake of its general advantages, we

heartily accept and support it; and we endeavor to supplement its Religious Regulations by efforts in the family and Sunday School. This is the public spirit and liberality of Methodism, and the same public spirit and liberality are shown by us in regard to University Education by our offering to unite as far as practicable in sustaining one central University Senate, but we are not to be denounced and maltreated, because we demand the Religious oversight of the College where our youth are educated. Perhaps we ought to go farther than we do in providing Religious Teaching for the Common Schools; this is a decided conviction in many minds, but is a neglect in this respect any reason for still further neglect?

Because duty is imperfectly discharged in one stage of education, is this the excuse for not discharging duty at another stage? It rather behooves us to co-operate in giving a more complete Christian character to the Common Schools, while, at the same time, we keep Christianity alive in the Colleges.

Cobourg, 25th of July, 1859.

S. S. NELLES, President of Victoria University.

VI. LETTER FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE EDITOR OF "THE LEADER."

The Editor of the Leader Newspaper of Toronto, having, in a series of articles taking exception to the views on the University Question of the day, as expressed by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, in regard to Denominational Colleges, he replied to that Paper in the following Letter. To that Letter he appended the copy of a very comprehensive one, which he had addressed to the Honourable Francis Hincks on the 22nd of July, 1852.

I do not insert that Letter here, as it is printed on pages 146-154 of the Tenth Volume of this Documentary History.

The theory, in regard to a University System advocated from the beginning by Doctor Ryerson, elaborately discussed by him, in his Letter to Mr. Hincks, was that there should be a University, having a larger Central Body, designated a Senate, after the Model of the Senate of the University of London, and to this University should be entrusted the power of determining its Curriculum of Studies and, (after examination), conferring the various Degrees in the several Faculties. To this University should be affiliated all the outlying Colleges, Denominational, or otherwise, in the Province, and that to the cost of these Colleges should be yearly granted a sum of money out of the University Funds, in proportion to the annual number of Undergraduates on their Books. The following is a copy of Doctor Ryerson's Letter to *The Leader*:

1. You have remarked and inserted articles respecting my alleged views and proceedings in regard to the questions of the Provincial University, and of public aid being given to Denominational, as well as to Non-denominational, Colleges.

2. When that subject was under the consideration of the Government in 1852, preparatory to the University Legislation of 1853, I was consulted, and, by request, I stated my views in writing in an unofficial Letter to the Honourable Mr. Hincks, then at the Head of the Administration. In that Letter, I discussed the subject as a branch of our general System of Public Instruction, and, in connection with the System of Common and Grammar Schools.

3. Though I did not write, or suggest, one Section of the University Act of 1853,* I have ever understood the Preamble and scope and design of that Act to be in harmony

* For a copy of the University Act of 1853, see pages 117-129 of the Tenth Volume of this Documentary History.

with the views expressed in my Letter to Mr. Hincks, as far as it related to the recognition and aid of Denominational Colleges. When I found that my views of the intentions and provisions of the University Act were not at all entertained, but strongly opposed by the chief Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, I ceased taking any active part in these proceedings, and very seldom attended its Meetings.

4. Will you allow space in your widely circulated Paper for my Letter to Mr. Hincks of the 22nd of July, 1852, as expressing my views on this most important subject, in harmony with our whole System of Public Instruction? The views which I expressed seven years since were the result of many years of examination and reflection, and were, of course, formed without any reference to recent occurrences on the University Question, on to the existing Newspapers of the day. It will be seen that views, which are considered by some as inconsistent with our Common School System, were urged by me as essential to its full development and efficiency. I will only add that I have seen no reason to change my views on this subject, although the application of those relating to Faculties of Law and Medicine may not be practicable, and I firmly believe that, had the views which I ventured to submit in 1852 been carried into effect, and the University Endowment maintained intact, for the payment of Professors, and in aid of Students, (leaving each party, as in the case of Grammar and Common Schools,—except a reasonable sum for one Non-Denominational College,—to erect their own Buildings,) the standard of University Education would have been maintained much higher than that to which it has been latterly reduced, and Colleges, nearly, if not partly free, and affiliated to the Provincial University, would have been established in various parts of the Country and numerously attended.

5. At all events, my Letter to Mr. Hincks will show that the views lately expressed in the Resolutions recently adopted by the Wesleyan Conference, (which has uniformly supported our School System,) so far from being “a new discovery,” or “a blow at the integrity” of our Common School System” were conceived and evolved by me at the very time I devised and propounded that System,—views the practical application of which I regarded as essential to the unity, nationality, and completeness of a System of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Without discussing the question in its present aspect, I cannot but avow my conviction, strengthened by every year’s experience and observation, that a National University which prescribes an appropriate and elevated Curriculum, or Collegiate education, and embraces, upon equal terms, the Colleges of all Religious Persuasions, according to their works,—developing individual and Denominational effort in connection with the liberality of the State, is the true way to create and increase manifold the resources of liberal education, and to make the System of Academical and Collegiate Education really National,—is placing the pyramid on its base: while a professed Provincial University, which encircles in its sympathies and aid but one College, to the exclusion of all others, and to the ignoring and discouragement of all exercise of the voluntary principle in behalf of Liberal Education, is, in my opinion, as false in name, as it is void of patriotism, is circumscribing the facilities and advantages of liberal education, is a denial of just right to the great majority of the people of Upper Canada, is, in a word, inverting the pyramid.

TORONTO, August 3rd, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

VII. LETTER FROM THE BURSAR OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY TO DOCTOR RYERSON.

NOTE. The Bursar of the University of Toronto, (Mr. David Buchan,) having taken exception to certain statements in Doctor Ryerson’s Letter to Mr. Hincks, in *The Leader*, in which he criticised the Management by the Board of Endowment, wrote to him a Letter on the subject, from which I make the following extracts, bearing specifically on the points at issue,—omitting what is purely personal.

1. have the honour to direct your attention to a portion of your Letter of 22nd July, 1852, addressed to the Honourable Francis Hincks, and published in *The Leader* of Saturday last. I allude to the paragraph marked Number One of Section VIII of your suggestions as to the outline of your plan for the future management of the University of Toronto and its Endowments.

2. In that paragraph you proposed to take the management of the Endowments out of the hands of the Board of Endowment, and transfer it to the Crown Lands Department, giving as one reason, that the expenses connected with the Office of the Board of Endowment were very much in excess of the amount of work done, and the responsibility resting upon its Head. You also said that the more you thought of the whole system of management of the Endowment of the University, the more it appeared to you objectionable. Although you had previously characterized it as honest and judicious.

You are aware that I was, at the date of your Letter to Mr. Hincks, Chairman of the Board of Endowment. Please inform me wherein I had ever so failed in the proper performance of my duties, as to render it, in your opinion, expedient to remove me from my position as the Crown Officer and Head of the Endowment Office.

Awaiting your reply, in the hope that, by your explanations, you may be able to remove the unpleasant feelings which have been created in my mind by your "suggestions."

Toronto, 9th of August, 1859.

DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar.

VIII. DOCTOR RYERSON'S REPLY TO THE BURSAR OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

To this Letter of the Bursar's, Doctor Ryerson replied as follows:—

1. Your Letter of the 9th instant was duly received, and I desire to reply to your inquiries as follows:—My Letter to Mr. Hincks in 1852 had reference chiefly to the principles on which I conceived a University System for Upper Canada should be based.

2. Respecting the University Endowment, I referred to two points,—(1), the "Investment and Management of the University Endowment," and, (2), the "Principles of its Expenditure." On the former I remarked upon two features of the subject,—the system established for managing the Endowment, and the actual Management itself. Alluding to the latter, I said

"I have no doubt that the management of the present University Endowment is honest and judicious."

In this I referred, of course, to the manner in which you had discharged the duties of your Office, and my impressions were founded upon the Communications and references you used to make to the Senate of the University before the system was changed by the University Act of 1853.

3. By your Communications and references to the Senate, I was most favourably impressed in regard to the judgment, economy and zeal, with which you were endeavoring to manage the Endowment, while I was very unfavourably impressed with the objectionable character of the system which rendered such Communications and references to the Senate necessary; and I considered it supremely absurd that a number of Professors and others should be gravely deliberating in Senate, from time to time, about Land matters, great and small, of which they know next to nothing, and, with which, they ought to have nothing to do. The system appeared to me, if possible, still more objectionable and absurd, when I saw a Body,—a majority of the attending Members of which were Salaried Officers of the University Funds, disposing of those Funds in behalf of some of themselves, for claims which had been repeatedly examined and rejected by the Government! Then, as a sort of subordinate Body,—a kind of intervening "consulting committee," between the Bursar and the Senate,—was a number of persons, constituting an "Endowment Board,"—the Members of which were paid Five dollars

each for attendance at each of the Meetings, which, I believe, were generally held after the day's duty was over in the afternoons. When I looked at this system for managing the Endowments, and expending the proceeds of it, I could not but regard it "as highly objectionable," while I viewed your own management in the business as "honest and judicious," and so expressed myself in the strongest language in conversation at the time with Members of Government on the subject. So far from thinking of your removal from office I said to Members of the Government, when the University Bill was before Parliament in 1853, that your Salary ought to be at least Five hundred pounds, (£500,) instead of Four hundred pounds, (£400,) as provided for in the Bill; but I was given to understand that Government proposed the Four hundred pounds, (£400,) in order to avoid opposition to the Bill in the House.

4. When I referred to Salaries in my Letter to Mr. Hincks, I had, in my own mind, special reference to what was the subject of frequent conversations at the time, that you had in your Office a Clerk, whose services you could readily dispense with, but who had actually a higher salary than yourself. My opinion, in view of the whole system as then established and managed, was, that the University Endowment would not be continued five years, unless the system was greatly modified; and I believe such would have been the case, had not the necessary modifications been made by the University Act of 1853. I believe the liberal intentions and provisions of that Act have, as yet, been very far from being accomplished.

5. When I suggested the discharge of your own duties, in connection with the Crown Lands Department, instead of your Office being a department of the Senate of the University, I suggested what you see can be done at any moment by a simple Order-in-Council, under the present University Act. But that, to which I attach importance, was the severance of the trusteeship of the Endowment from the Senate of the University, and investing it in the Crown, and the separation of the University proper from University College, and for these the New University Act of 1853 fully provided.

6. In regard to the system of managing the Endowment, so far as your Office is concerned since the Act of 1853 came into force, I have known nothing about it; but I have always understood, as I had expected, that it was managed with your well-known judgment and energy; and I certainly have no desire to interfere with it.

7. My Letter to Mr. Hincks shows that I did not contemplate the cashiering of even the Professors of Medicine and Law,—the separation of whose Faculties from University College, I advocated, but what I proposed was to place one Faculty under the management of the Law Society and the other under a Provincial Medical Board; and, in a Draft of Bill which I prepared some two months after I wrote my Letter to Mr. Hincks, I proposed continuing the then Professors of Medicine and Law under the authority of the Medical Board and Law Society until they should respectively make such further arrangements as they might think expedient. With the sum that I proposed to give to the Provincial Medical Board, together with the Fees of Students, the Medical Professors would have been in quite as good a position as they ever were, and a truly Provincial School of Medicine would have been established. I believe Mr. Hincks was individually of my opinion on this point, but yielded his own opinion to that of others.*

8. I regret that you should, for a moment have supposed that I entertained any, the least, unfriendly feeling towards you, when the very reverse has been uniformly the case. I have, therefore, thought it my duty to give this full and frank explanation of my feelings and views.

TORONTO, 12th of August, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

IX. LETTER OF THE BURSAR OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY TO DOCTOR RYERSON.

To this Letter of explanation from Doctor Ryerson Mr. Buchan replied as follows:

1. I have to thank you for the promptness and frankness of your reply, and to

* See page 153 of the Tenth Volume of this Documentary History.

express my satisfaction at the completeness with which you exempt me personally from the censures so freely bestowed on the management in general of the University Endowment, at the time your Letter to Mr. Hincks was written. I cannot, however, help congratulating myself that I had then also the full confidence and approbation of Mr. Hincks and other Members of his Administration in my conduct of the trust committed to me; for had they been less acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and with my earnest endeavours to perform my duties aright, your "suggestions" might, from the manner in which you expressed yourself, have done me great harm.

2. While I at once accept your explanation and assurance as they relate to myself,—I cannot appropriate to myself all the credit of the "honest and judicious" administration of the Endowment, as you are pleased to do. The Office, of which I was the Head, was not then my Office, but the Office of the Board,—the Clerks were the Servants of the Board,—my duty was to carry out, or see to the carrying out, of the Orders of the Board; and, therefore, to the Board as a Body, and not merely to me, as the Chairman of the Board, is the credit due; and the Senate did nothing more than its duty, when, in the Memorial to the Government, regarding the University Bill on which the present Act of 1853 is founded, they expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the proceedings of the Board, and recognized it as having rendered great service to the University. The Memorial to which I have referred was discussed and adopted at two Meetings of the Senate, on both of which occasions you were present.

3. Then, as to the Expenses of the Management, I presume there is no Public Office, in which there might not be some saving effected, if the Head of the Office had, like a Merchant, control and authority in the engagement and dismissal of the Assistants. But, with all the disadvantage of a contrary state of things, the whole expense of the Office in the year 1852,—including the remuneration paid to all the Members of the Board,—was covered by something less than five and a half per cent. on the Sales of Land alone;—and the making of those sales formed but a very moderate proportion of the work done in the Office. Nearly Forty thousand pounds, (£40,000,) of cash was collected, mostly in small sums, and paid out, or invested;—about three thousand Letters were written, and as many were received; the Books had to be kept; Accounts made out; Deeds and Contracts prepared; Transfers of Land, or Leases, had to be attended to; besides a variety of other matters. We were all kept busy that year, I know. My own Salary did not nearly compensate me for my personal labour, irrespective of the supervision of others. . . .

4. I perfectly agree with you in the opinion that the control vested in and exercised by the Senate was curious and absurd. The Act of 1853 is right, in so far as it puts an end to that system. But the Board of Endowment ought to have been continued, in a modified form, and the sole charge of the Property really vested in it. I cannot help thinking that, if you had been as well acquainted with the internal working of the Board, as you were with the absurdities of the control over it exercised by the Senate, you would have joined me in my efforts to have the Board kept up in some way. . . . In your Letter to me, you state, (what I was quite aware of,) that your chief object in writing to Mr. Hincks was to convey to him your ideas as to the principles on which a University System for Upper Canada ought to be based. . . .

5. In regard to the present controversy,—into which I do not desire at present to enter, I think it is wrong either to assert, or insinuate, as it appears to me the Reverend Mr. Nelles has done, that University College is favoured to the extent of Sixteen thousand pounds, (£16,000,) a year. By referring to my Annual Account for 1858, it will be seen that University College drew something under Seven thousand five hundred pounds, (£7,500,) and that, in consequence of the great outlay on the University Building and the Library and Museum, I estimate the University income for 1860 at only Thirteen thousand pounds, (£13,000,) in place of Seventeen thousand pounds, (£17,000), as I did

Statement of Expenditure on Behalf of Upper Canada College, 1855, 1859.

Year.	Pupils.	Salaries	Proportion of Charge for Bursar's Office deducted above.	Buildings.	Total.	University Expenditure as above \$320,401.	Remarks.
1855	255	\$19,691	\$1,619	\$ 8,597	\$30,162		
1856	f	22,513	1,768	1,964	26,445		
1857	253	22,821	1,790	15,844	43,188		
1858	f	29,953	1,888	{ 2,480c 606 2,320d 1,134e }	3,5991		
1859	f	28,607	1,800g	.....	30,407		
Totals ..		\$123,585	\$9,065	\$33,035	\$166,193		Grand total expended on the University, University and U.C. colleges, in five years, \$795,594, or \$45,594 more than three quarters of a million of dollars.

a. Building Cottages for Assistants at the Observatory, and balance for incidentals, over and above the Annual Grant of \$4,800.

b. Building Residence for the Director of the Observatory.

c. and d. Building Bursar's Office.

e. Building Porter's Lodge.

f. Not reported.

g. Not given. Estimated.

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON BEHALF OF THE CONFERENCE MEMORIALISTS ON THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION, 1858, 1859.

In accordance with the request of the Methodist Conference, Meetings were held in various parts of the Province to discuss the University Question, and to pass Resolutions on the subject. Omitting the remarks of the various Speakers, I insert only copies of the Resolutions which were passed at these Meetings, as follows:—

Montreal. Moved by the Reverend William H. Poole, Agent of the College, seconded by Mr. J. A. Mathewson, and supported by the Reverend Doctor Green, Treasurer of the College;

1. *Resolved*,—That, in the establishment of the University of Victoria College, our Fathers pursued a patriotic and Christian course, well worthy of our emulation; and that the past history and present condition of that Institution are such as to encourage us to renewed and more active exertions in its behalf.

Moved by Reverend S. S. Nelles, A. M., Principal of the College, seconded by Mr. D. Torrance, and supported by Mr. R. Latham,

2. *Resolved*,—That the intellectual and moral wants of the Country demand that our higher Seminaries of learning be pervaded by the spirit of our Holy Religion, and that Denominational Colleges are admirably adapted to secure this end.

Moved by Reverend Doctor Stinson, President of the Conference, seconded by Mr. R. Campbell,

3. *Resolved*,—That, while we review with devout gratitude to the Great Head of the Church the benefits, especially of a spiritual character, which have been conferred upon the inhabitants of our Country by the agency of the Wesleyan Ministry, yet we cannot survey the present aspect of the field, or contemplate its future enlargement, without feeling the importance, not only of receiving augmented numbers of divinely called Labourers into the Master's Vineyard, but also the necessity of furnishing greater facilities for securing to those a suitable Academic and Theological education.

Griffintown. A successful Meeting was also held at this place, where similar Resolutions were also passed.

Kingston: Moved by Mr. William Anglin, of Kingston, seconded by Mr. Stephen Lapham of Ernestown,

First, *Resolved*,—That, in the judgment of this Meeting, all secular education whether elementary, or superior, should be based on Religious Principle, and that any System, or Institution of Public Instruction, which excludes the Religious training and oversight of its Pupils, is radically defective, and cannot but exert a deleterious influence on the minds of those whom it is intended to benefit.

Moved by Mr. Robert Aylsworth, of Odessa, seconded by Mr. Mitchell Neville, of Switzerville.

Second, *Resolved*,—That this Meeting approves of the liberal provision made by the Legislation for Superior Education; but would express its decided conviction that the present disposition of the Funds of the University of Toronto fails to meet the wishes and educational wants of the people of this Province.

Moved by Mr. John Shaw of Kingston, seconded by Doctor Beamish, of Waterloo.

Third, *Resolved*,—That while we do not desire to see the University of Toronto deprived of a fair and just support, we do urge our claim to a share of the University Endowment to be divided on some equitable principle; and we, therefore, pledge ourselves to urge upon the Legislature by Petition, and if needs be, by the exercise of our franchise, the principles set forth in the Conference Resolutions; and we believe that this claim will be supported by other Denominations, as it is also by the letter and spirit of the University Act of 1853.

Moved by Mr. Sydney Warner of Wilton, seconded by Mr. Thomas Casey, of Adolphustown,

Fourth, *Resolved*—That it is not the wish of the Wesleyan Methodist Church to secure Legislative Aid for the support of a Theological School, or to contend for any peculiar advantages, as a Religious Community, but simply to obtain a suitable provision for the general education of our youth on Christian Principles, and we shall heartily rejoice in any measure which will accord to other Denominational Institutions the justice which we ask for our own.

Moved by Doctor Lavell, of Kingston, seconded by Mr. Charles D. Franklin, of Pittsburg,

Fifth, *Resolved*—That we cherish with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction the harmony existing between the Ministry and Laity in this District, and we believe throughout the entire Church in this Province, and we indignantly repel the ungenerous imputations and efforts which are being put forth in certain quarters to weaken our confidence in each other on this Question,—being fully satisfied that our interests in this, and all matters affecting us as a Church, are identical.

Moved by Mr. Miles Caton, seconded by Mr. Thomas Young of Pittsburg,

Sixth, *Resolved*—That we respectfully suggest that District Conventions be held, similar to the present, throughout the Province, and, if necessary, steps be taken to provide for a Provincial Convention.

Moved by Mr. C. S. McKim, of Centreville, seconded by Mr. Stephen Warner of Ernestown,

Seventh, *Resolved*—That the Lay Members of this Convention resolve themselves into a District Committee to guard and promote the interests set forth in the above Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS MOVED AT THE OTTAWA DISTRICT CONVENTION.

1. Moved by Mr. Calvin Goodwin, seconded by Mr. T. Aikin,

That the Members of this Convention regard education as a thing of vast importance, and of indispensable necessity; and record their opinion that the more thorough and complete it is, the greater must be the sources of happiness and usefulness enjoyed by its possession.

2. Mover by Mr. J. Baskerville, seconded by Mr. D. Eddy,

That education, to be complete must embrace the development of man's moral, as well as his intellectual, nature.

3. Moved by Mr. W. Schryer, seconded by Mr. R. Jones,

That any Religious Community must be culpably neglectful of its duties which fails to provide for the use, within its pale, of a liberal academic education, conducted on Christian principles, and accompanied by suitable moral and Religious safeguards.

4. Moved by Mr. Johnson Brown, seconded by Mr. W. Scott,

That our Fathers and Brethern acted on an enlightened reference to the principle of the foregoing Resolution, when they projected the Upper Canada Academy, the Institution now called Victoria College.

5. Moved by Mr. Robert Kenny, seconded by Mr. Hiram Houghton,

That Victoria College being chartered by Royal authority; being without sectarian tests, or tendencies; and the principle of State assistance to such Institutions being conceded, by a small Annual Grant from the Government; it becomes the duty of the Legislature to so far modify the existing Endowment for higher education, as to afford to Victoria College and similar Institutions a proper premium on their voluntary efforts, and the means of prosecuting their work with efficiency; not because they stand connected with Methodists, or any other class of Religionists, as such, but because their patrons constitute a large portion of the Ratepayers of the Province, whose wants and preferences are to be met; and because they are engaged in promoting so large a part of the higher education of the Country.

6. Moved by Mr. Alderman Rochester, seconded by Mr. Ira Morgan,

That, although this Convention disclaims all desire to denude Toronto University, (with its appendages,) of its fair share of the amount set apart for the support of Higher Education, yet we agree to petition the Legislature for a distribution of such a part of the large appropriation now absorbed by that Institution, as the necessities of the chartered Colleges of the Country give them a right to expect.

7. Moved by Mr. Robert Kenny, seconded by Mr. D. Kerr,

(The Resolution passed on the unity of the Clergy and Laity on this Question, was similar to that passed at Kingston).

8. Moved by the Reverend Doctor Stinson, seconded by Mr. Robert Kenny,

That Mr. President Nelles be respectfully requested to publish his speech in pamphlet form, for the information of the Members of our Church and other friends of Victoria College.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE ST. CATHARINES MEETING.

Moved by Mr. John Cross, St. Catharines, seconded by Mr. John Connor, of Niagara,

1. *Resolved*,—That, in order to meet the wants and wishes of the people of Canada our system of University Education should recognize and sustain the existing Denominational Colleges, so far as those Colleges are free from sectarian tests and open to Government inspection; inasmuch as such Denominational Institutions surround higher education with the necessary moral and Religious influences, while they also serve to keep alive a helpful competition, and, by stimulating Denominational effort, tend vastly to increase the educational resources and facilities of our Country.

Moved by Mr. Samuel Clark, of Welland, seconded by Mr. S. S. Junkin of St. Catharines.

2. *Resolved*—That whereas an attempt is now being made to merge the University of Toronto into a single College, and to build up an educational monopoly by Scholarship bounties; by the expenditure of the University Endowment on Buildings unnecessarily expensive; and by other immunities and privileges enjoyed alone by the Students and Professors of University College, this Meeting cannot but express its strong disapprobation of such an illiberal and unpatriotic policy, and regards it as at once a wanton violation of the letter and spirit of the University Act of 1853, and as unjust to other Academic Institutions equally entitled to a fair share of the University Funds.

Moved by Mr. J. Keefer, of Thorold, seconded by Mr. Moses Cook, of Grantham,

3. *Resolved*—That while we do not desire to see University College of Toronto deprived of a just and suitable proportion of the Funds appropriated for educational purposes, we would strongly urge our claim to a fair share of the University Endowment, to be divided upon some equitable principle; and we, therefore, pledge ourselves to urge upon the Legislature by petition, and if necessary by the free exercise of our franchise, the principles embodied in the Wesleyan Conference Resolutions, passed at its last Session in the City of Hamilton.

Moved by Mr. J. P. Bridgeman, of Grimsby, seconded by Mr. T. D. Campbell, of Louth,

4. (A Resolution was agreed to similar to that passed at the Kingston Meeting, to the effect that no grant was asked for Theological education, etcetera).

Moved by Mr. Martin Snively, of St. Catharines, seconded by Mr. J. Connor, of Niagara,

5. (A Resolution was adopted on the Unity of the Clergy and Laity on this University Question, similar to that passed at Kingston).

Moved by Mr. James Seymour, of St. Catharines, seconded by Mr. John Frost, also of St. Catharines,

6. *Resolved*—That having learned, with deep regret, the embarrassed condition of Victoria College, and the inadequency of the Receipts to meet the Expenditure; and having learned with inexpressible pleasure the continued and increasing prosperity of that noble Institution of Learning, and having the fullest confidence in the character and management of its Board and Faculty, we pledge ourselves to use every lawful method in our power, to place Victoria College in a position of financial prosperity.

A Memorial to the Legislature, prepared by order, and in behalf of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Canada, was then read to the Meeting, which concludes with the following prayer:—

"We, therefore, pray Your Honourable House to cause an investigation to be instituted as to the manner in which the University Act of 1853 has been administered, and the Funds of University College have been expended; the advantage and benefits to the Country of several competing Colleges over the deadening and wasteful monopoly of one College; and cause an Act to be passed, by which all the Colleges now established, or which may be established, in Upper Canada, may be placed upon equal footing, and on equal terms in regard to public aid, either as so many co-ordinate University Colleges, or, (which we think the best system), as so many Colleges of one University."

It was, therefore, moved by Mr. S. S. Junkin, seconded by Mr. Samuel Clark, and unanimously,

7th, *Resolved*—That this Meeting cordially approves of, and adopts, the said Memorial of the Conference.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE TORONTO MEETING.

At the Toronto Meeting similar Resolutions to those passed at the Montreal Meeting were adopted. (See page 220.)

APPEAL TO THE MINISTERS AND OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

1. You are doubtless aware, that the present position and future prospects of Victoria College, are such as require the immediate and serious attention of all the friends of that Institution.

2. It may be asked, on what grounds do you claim a larger amount of assistance from the University Fund than the amount which we already receive? A brief reference to the amended University Act of 1853, and to the manner in which that Act is at present administered, will enable you to form a tolerably correct opinion on this subject, and will, we trust, incite you to adopt, with promptitude and energy, such measures as will secure our just demand. The title of the Act of 1853, to which we refer is, "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the University of Toronto, by separating its functions, as a University, from those assigned to it as a College, and by making better provision for the management of the Property thereof, and that of Upper Canada College."

3. In this amended Law,—a Law sanctioned by the Legislature of the Country,—settled in accordance with the voice of a majority of the people, to whom the University Property belongs, and for whose benefit it ought to be expended, we are informed:—

(1) That the University of King's College, with the College and Royal Grammar School, which were instituted by His late Majesty, King George IV, failed to accomplish the purposes contemplated by their establishment. Forasmuch as no College, or educational Institution, became affiliated to said University, and many Parents and Guardians were deterred by the expense and other causes, from sending youth under their charge to a large City, distant in many cases from their homes. That from these, and other causes, many youth prosecuted their studies in Institutions in various parts of the Province; and that it is just and right to afford to the Students of those Institutions facilities for obtaining those scholastic Honours and rewards which their diligence and proficiency deserve, and thereby encourage them in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning.

(2) That it was expedient to establish a University in this Province more liberal in its spirit, and more generally beneficial in its influence, and that, in its main principles and operations, it should resemble the noble and prosperous University of London, England.

(3) That those Colleges, which already exist in various parts of the Province, which are incorporated by Royal Charter, or by an Act of Parliament of this Province, shall claim for their Students a right to those literary Honours, in which their proficiency may entitle them, and which the said University has the power to confer.

(4) That all such Incorporated Colleges have a just claim, not only to a share of the literary Honours which the University has the power to confer, but also to a just proportion of the pecuniary assistance, which the legislation of the Country has set apart for University and College purposes.

4. Such, we believe, is a fair interpretation of the laws which are designed to govern the University of Toronto.

Our College is a legally Incorporated Institution; the Professors of our College are as well qualified to educate the youth under their care as are the Professors of any other College, and the number of young men, who have been educated in our College, is much larger than the number educated at University College. We do not profess to be the only Christian Church in the land; we have no sympathy with such unfounded and arrogant pretensions as those which some are inclined to put forth: but we do maintain that we are a Christian Church, having some claims upon the Educational Funds of the Province, which belongs to all classes of the community, for whose benefit they were intended. Ours is a Church comprising more than Four hundred regular Ministers: more than a thousand Local Preachers: and above 50,000 Communicants, and four times that number of Attendants on our Public Religious Ordinances.

5. Our People are second to none in their interests in the Country, or in their share of the expenses of the Country, or in their labours and sacrifices in the promotion

of its physical, intellectual, and moral advancement. We respect the rights of others, we understand our own, and we intend to use all lawful means to secure and enjoy them. This is not, as some have represented, a sectarian Question: it is not a party political Question; for, while we intend our College to be Denominational, (because we think we have the best right to look after our own children), we require from the Scholars no Religious Test, we teach them no party politics; our great object is to give to all who may become Students in that Institution, such a literary and moral training as may, by the Divine Blessing, make them good Citizens, and good Christians. We, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly request you to give to this subject the calm and serious attention, which its intrinsic importance demands, and to put forth, unitedly and firmly, such efforts in procuring without delay, such an amount of private and public pecuniary support, as will relieve our College from its present embarrassment and enable us in future to conduct its affairs with freedom, vigour, and success.

TORONTO, September 28th, 1859. JOSEPH STINSON, President of the Conference.

THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE, 1859.

Later in the year 1859, and before the Meeting of the Legislature in 1860, the Conference Special Committee, (composed of about thirty Members,) requested the Reverend Doctor Ryerson to draft a Memorial to the Legislature on the pending University Question. This he did; and that Committee, having fully considered it in detail, adopted it on behalf of the Conference, as follows:—

TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA:
*The Memorial prepared by Order and in Behalf of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada,** RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

1. That the Legislature in passing the Provincial University Act of 1853, clearly proposed and avowed a threefold object.†

First, the creation of a University for examining Candidates, and conferring Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine.

Secondly, the establishment of an elevated Curriculum of University Education, conformable to that of the London University in England.

Thirdly, the association with the Provincial University of the several Colleges already established, and which might be established, in Upper Canada, with the Provincial University, the same as various Colleges of different Denominations in Great Britain and Ireland are affiliated to the London University,—placed, as they are, upon equal footing in regard to, and aid from, the State, and on equal footing in regard to the composition of the Senate, and the appointment of Examiners.

2. In the promotion of these objects the Conference and Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church cordially concurred; and, at the first Meeting, after the passing of the University Act of 1853, the Senatorial Board of Victoria College adopted the Programme of Collegiate Studies established by the Senate of the London University, and referred to in the Canadian Statute. But it soon appeared that the Senate of the Toronto University, instead of giving effect to the liberal intentions of the Legislature, determined to identify the University with one College, in contradistinction, and to the exclusion of all others, to establish a monopoly of senatorial power and public revenue for one College alone; so much so, that a majority of the legal quorum of the Senate now consists of the Professors of one College, one of whom is invariably one of the two

*It was decided by the Conference Special Committee that the several propositions in this Memorial should be proved and illustrated in a series of papers which would follow it, which see herewith.

†A copy of the University Act of 1853 is printed on pages 117-129 of the Tenth Volume of this Documentary History.

Examiners of their own Students, Candidates for Degrees, Honours, and Scholarships. The Curriculum of the University Studies, instead of being elevated and conformed to that of the London University, has been revised and changed three times since 1853, and reduced by Options, and otherwise, below what it was formerly, and below what it is in the British Universities, and below what it is in the best Colleges of the United States. The effect of this narrow and anti-liberal course, is, to build up one College at the expense of all the others, to reduce the standard of a University Degree in both Arts and Medicine below what it was before the passing of the University Act in 1853.

3. Instead of confining the expenditure of Funds to what the law prescribed,—namely, the “current expenses,” and such “permanent improvements, or additions, to the Buildings,” as might be necessary for the purposes of the University and University College,—new Buildings have been erected at an expenditure of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the current expenses of the College have been increased far beyond what they were in former times of complaint and investigations on this subject.

4. Your Memorialists, therefore, submit, that, in no respect, have the liberal and enlightened intentions of the Legislature, in passing the University Act of 1853, been fulfilled,—a splendid but unjust monopoly for the City and College of Toronto having been created, instead of a liberal and elevated system, equally fair to all the Colleges of the Country.

5. A Provincial University should be what its name imports, and what was clearly intended by the Legislature,—a Body equally unconnected with, and equally impartial to every College in the Country; and every College should be placed on equal footing in regard to public aid according to its works, irrespective of place, sect, or party. It is unjust to propose, as it is unreasonable to expect, the affiliation of several Colleges in one University, except on equal terms. There have been ample Funds to enable the Senate to submit to the Government a comprehensive and patriotic recommendation and to give effect to the liberal intentions of the Legislature in the accomplishment of these objects, but the Senate has preferred to become the sole patron of one College, to the exclusion of all others, and to absorb and expend the large and increasing Funds of the University, instead of allowing any Surplus to accumulate for the general promotion of Academical Education, as contemplated and specially directed by the Statute of 1853. Not only has the Annual Income of the University Endowment been reduced some thousands of pounds per annum by vast expenditures for the erection of Buildings not contemplated by the Act of 1853, but a portion of those Expenditures is for the erection of Lecture-Rooms, etcetera, for the Faculties of which the Act expressly forbids the establishment!

6. But whilst your Memorialists complain that the very intentions of this Act have thus been disregarded and defeated, we avow our desire to be the same now as it was more than ten years ago, in favour of the establishment of a Provincial University, unconnected with any one College, or Religious Persuasion, but sustaining a relation of equal fairness and impartiality to the several Religious Persuasions and Colleges, with power to prescribe the Curriculum, to examine Candidates, and confer Degrees, in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine.

7. We also desire that the University College at Toronto should be efficiently maintained; and, for that purpose, we should not object that the minimum of its Income from the University Endowment should be even twice that of any other College; but it is incompatible with the very idea of a National University, intended to embrace the several Colleges of a Nation, to lavish all the Endowment and patronage of the State upon one College to the exclusion of all others. At the present time, and for years past, the noble University Endowment is virtually expended by parties directly, or indirectly, connected with but one College, and the Scholarships and Prizes, the Honours and Degrees conferred, are virtually the rewards and praises bestowed by Professors upon their own Students, and not the doings and decisions of a Body wholly unconnected with

the College. Degrees and distinctions thus conferred, however much they cost the Country, cannot possess any higher literary value, as they are of no more legal value, than those conferred by the *Senatus Academicus* of the other Chartered Colleges.*

8. It is, therefore, submitted that, if it is desired to have one Provincial University, the corresponding arrangement should be made to place each of the Colleges on an equal footing, according to their works, in regard to everything emanating from the State. And if it is refused to place these Colleges on an equal footing as Colleges of one University, it is but just and reasonable that they should be placed upon an equal footing in regard to aid from the State, according to their works as separate University Colleges.

9. It is well known that it is the natural tendency, as all experience shows, that any College independent of all inspection, control, or competition in wealth,—all its Officers securely paid by the State, independent of exertion, or success,—will, in a short time, as a general rule, degenerate into inactivity, indifference, and extravagance. In Collegiate Institutions, as well as in the Higher and Elementary Schools, and in other public and private affairs of life, competition is an important element of efficiency and success. The best system of Collegiate, as of Elementary, Education, is that in which voluntary effort is developed by means of public aid. It is clearly both the interest and duty of the State to prompt and encourage individual effort in regard to Collegiate, as in regard to Elementary, Education, and not to discourage it by the creation of a monopoly invidious and unjust on the one side, and, on the other, deadening to all individual effort and enterprise, and oppressive to the State.

10. We submit, therefore, that justice and the best interests of liberal education require the several Colleges of the Country to be placed upon an equal footing according to their works. We ask nothing for Victoria College which we do not ask for every Collegiate Institution in Upper Canada upon the same terms.

11. We desire also that it may be distinctly understood that we ask no aid towards the support of any Theological School, or Theological Chair, in Victoria College. There is no such Chair in Victoria College; and, whenever one shall be established, provision will be made for its support, independent of any Grant from the State. We claim support for Victoria College according to its works as a Literary Institution,—as teaching those branches which are embraced in the Curriculum of a liberal education, irrespective of Denominational Theology.

12. We also disclaim any sympathy with the motives and objects which have been attributed by the advocates of the Toronto College monopoly, in relation to our National School System. The fact that a Member of our own Body has been permitted, by the annual approbation of the Conference, to devote himself to the establishment and extension of our School System, is ample proof of our approval of that System: in addition to which, we have, from time to time, expressed our cordial support of it by formal Resolutions, and by the testimony and example of our more than four hundred Ministers throughout the Province.† No Religious community in Upper Canada has, therefore, given so direct and effective support to the National School System as has the Wesleyan community. But we have ever maintained, and we submit, that the same interests of general education for all classes which require the maintenance of the Elementary School System require a reform in our University System, in order to place it upon a foundation equally comprehensive and impartial, and not to be the patron and mouthpiece of one College alone; and, the same considerations of fitness, economy, and patriotism, which justify the State in co-operating with each School Municipality to

*The Royal Grant of Lands made in 1797, in response to the request of the Upper Canada Legislature was, as expressed in the Despatch of the Duke of Portland on the subject was :—

First—For "the Establishment of Free Grammar Schools"

Secondly—In due course, for the "establishing of other Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promotion of Religious and Moral learning, and the study of the Arts and Sciences." See page 17 of the First Volume of this Documentary History.

The Legislature had asked for a Grant of Lands "for Grammar Schools and College, and a University," but the Grant, in response to the request of the Legislature, was much more general and comprehensive, and, in the terms of the Duke of Portland's Despatch of 1797, the University Act of 1853 was founded.

†See a Resolution of the Conference on this subject on page 269 of this volume.

support a Day School, require it to co-operate with each Religious Persuasion, according to its own educational works, to support a College. The experience of all Protestant Countries shows that it is, and has been, as much the province of a Religious Persuasion to establish a College, as it is for a School Municipality to establish a Day School; and the same experience shows that, while pastoral and parental care can be exercised for the Religious Instruction of children residing at home and attending a Day School, that care cannot be exercised over youth residing away from home and pursuing their higher education except in a College where the pastoral and parental care can be daily combined. We hold that the highest interests of the Country, as of the individual, are its Religious and moral interests; and we believe there can be no heavier blow dealt out against those Religious and moral interests, than for the youth of a Country, destined to receive the best literary education, to be placed, during the most eventful years of that educational course, without the pale of daily parental and pastoral instruction and oversight. The results of such a system must, sooner, or later, sap the Religious and moral foundations of society. For such is the tendency of our nature, that with all the appliances of Religious Instruction and ceaseless care by the Parent and Pastor, they are not always successful in counteracting evil propensities and temptations; and, therefore, from a system which involves the withdrawal, or absence, of all such influences for years, at a period when youthful passions are strongest and youthful temptations most powerful, we cannot but entertain painful apprehensions. Many a Parent would deem it his duty to leave his Son without the advantages of a liberal education, rather than thus expose him to the danger of moral shipwreck in its acquirement.

13. This danger does not so much apply to that very considerable class of persons whose home is in Toronto; or to those grown up young men whose character and principles are formed, and who, for the most part, are pursuing their studies by means acquired by their own industry and economy; or to the Students of Theological Institutions established in Toronto, and to which the University College answers the convenient purpose of a free Grammar School, in certain secular branches. But such cases form the exceptions, and not the general rule. And if one College at Toronto is liberally endowed for certain classes, who have themselves contributed, or done, nothing, to promote liberal education, we submit that, in all fairness, apart from moral patriotic considerations, the State ought to aid with corresponding liberality those other classes who, for years, have contributed largely to erect and sustain Collegiate Institutions, and who, while they endeavour to confer upon youth as widely as possible the advantages of a sound liberal education, seek to incorporate with it those moral influences, associations, and habits which give to education its highest value, which form the true basis and cement of civil institutions and national civilization, as well as of individual character and happiness.

14. We, therefore, pray Your Honourable House, to cause an investigation to be instituted into the manner in which the University Act of 1853 has been administered and the Funds of the University and Upper Canada College have been expended, the immense advantage and benefits to the Country of several competing Colleges over the deadening and wasteful monopoly of one College; and cause an Act to be passed, by which all the Colleges now established, or which may be established in Upper Canada, may be placed upon an equal footing in regard to public aid, either as so many co-ordinate University Colleges, or, (which we think the best system), as so many Colleges of one University.

Signed by order, and in behalf, of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Canada,

JOSEPH STINSON, President.

EPHRAIM B. HARPER, Secretary.

TORONTO, November 30th, 1859.

A SERIES OF "PROOFS" OF THE STATEMENTS IN THE FOREGOING CONFERENCE MEMORIAL BY THE REVEREND DOCTOR RYERSON.

In adopting this somewhat elaborate Memorial to the Legislature, it was quite understood that objections to many of the Statements which it contains would be made by the parties concerned. It was, therefore, decided to appoint a Special Committee to draw up a series of Papers containing "Proofs," seriatim of these Statements, and to publish them, from time to time, before the Meeting of the Legislature.

The duty of drawing up these Papers of "Proofs" was entrusted to Doctor Ryerson, who, as most familiar with the subject, was considered the most competent Member of the Committee to undertake the duty. This he did. The result was that Eight papers of "Proofs" were prepared and published. They were afterwards republished, with the Memorial, in a pamphlet, under the title of an "Appeal of the Wesleyan Conference in Favour of the Diffusion of Liberal Education throughout Upper Canada." The pamphlet extended to 70 pages.

In going carefully over the Series of Papers of "Proofs," I find that there is embodied in them many most interesting historical, and other, facts and illustrations, which have not appeared in any other form. There was also several matters introduced into the Papers, which may be considered as extraneous. These I have omitted, as not essential to the full consideration of the Question at issue. I have been also careful to exclude all "personalities."

SERIES OF PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE STATEMENTS IN THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL, NUMBER ONE.

1. We now proceed to illustrate and prove by facts the statements of the Wesleyan Conference Memorial to the Legislature on the University and College questions.

2. The Monopolists have represented, that one University and one College are the same thing, and that to oppose the monopoly of one College was to oppose a Provincial University! To such an extent has this groundless and absurd pretension been carried, that, at a recent Toronto College Convocation, the principal Speaker announced it emphatically, and, as he said, "advisedly," as a fundamental principle and fact, that the University and College were, and must be, "one Institution!" This is the very reverse, as we shall show, of what the Parliament has declared in the University Act of 1853; the reverse of the University and College system in England; and the counterpart of what has been termed the "one horse College" system of the new States of America, where the Universities are as numerous as Colleges, being, in each case, "one and the same Institution;"—the very system which the Legislature, by the University Act of 1853, intended to discourage, rather than establish, with the aggravated evils and downright injustice of a "one horse college" monopoly.

3. In refutation of the pretentious fallacy that one University and one College must be the same "Institution," we simply remark, that in England there is one London University, but there are thirty-six Colleges in that University,—all standing upon equal footing—some of them Church of England, others Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, Roman Catholic, etcetera. In Oxford, there is one University; but there are twenty-four Colleges—the University having no connexion with any one College more than with another—the University Professors alone receiving any part of their Salaries from the State, but unconnected with any one College, and their Lectures opened to the voluntary attendance of Students and Graduates from all the Colleges; the University appointing the Examiners, and conferring the Degrees, and no Professor, or Tutor, as an inviolable principle, ever examining his own Students, or Pupils. In Cambridge, there is also one University, but there are seventeen Colleges; and the respective relations, duties, and position of the University and Colleges, are substantially the same as those of Oxford.

4. Now, how opposite is all this to the "one horse College" system which has been inaugurated at Toronto at a vast expense to the public. Here we are told that the University and the College must be "one Institution." Here the Tutorial Professor has been invariably the Principal, and sometimes sole Examiner of his own Students. In Oxford, there is thoroughness in the Examinations. Scholarships, and Prizes are conferred as the reward of distinguished attainments and merits, and not as a means of attracting and multiplying Students by public gratuities. Doctor Jeune, one of the Oxford Examiners, said lately in a speech at Gloucester, that "The Examiners plucked high and low," and observed—"The object is not to supply an ornamental and showy education, but to impart real, substantial, solid learning." In Toronto College . . . there were nearly as many Students receiving £30 a-year each under the name of Scholars, as there were self-supporting Students in the Faculty of Arts in the College. What would be thought at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, or of any College in Europe, if one-half of the Students were practically salaried at the public expense, or that more than one half of them were Prize Men and Scholarship incumbents?

5. Let it not be imagined that we suppose the talents, or attainments, of the Students are inferior to those of other Colleges, or the Professors less able and learned. But when it is claimed that that College is alone worthy of a State Endowment . . . it becomes the duty of every honest man to show the emptiness, as well as selfishness, of that pretension. We hope to show that other Colleges are, to say the least, as efficient and thorough and as deserving of the public support as the Toronto College; that the Toronto system has been diffused and diluted, instead of being raised, as intended by the Legislature, while the system in the English Universities has been improved and elevated; that, as the mind, during the four years of collegiate study, can only master a certain number of subjects, and a certain amount of knowledge, the system which trains critically and thoroughly in a few essential subjects, disciplines and invigorates the mental powers and gives decision of character; while the system which gives a smattering of a score of miscellaneous subjects, dissipates and enfeebles, instead of invigorating, the mental powers, and is calculated to produce supercilious conceit instead of manly energy of character.

6. The first Statement of the Wesleyan Methodist Memorial, which we propose to illustrate is, that which refers to the Conference having favoured the establishment of a Provincial University, instead of being opposed to it. On this subject, as well as on every other subject of Christian and educational enterprise, the Wesleyan Conference has been long in advance of its assailants. Before some of them had ever seen Canada, and long before they thought, or knew anything, of a Canadian University, or College, the Wesleyan Body had acted and spoken. More than sixteen years ago, the Senatorial Board of Victoria College, (whose proceedings were confirmed by the Conference,) investigated and recorded its views on this subject at great length, and in minute detail. In 1843, the late Mr. Baldwin brought forward, on behalf of the Government, the first Bill for the establishment of a Provincial University. On the subject of that Bill according to the records, "A Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Victoria College held in the College, on the 24th and 25th of October, 1843." At that Meeting no less than eighteen Resolutions, approving of the general principles and objects of the Bill were passed, in which explanations were made for the information of the Government, and suggestions were offered for the amendment of some clauses of the Bill. The first of these Resolutions was as follows:

"1. This Board has observed with the greatest satisfaction and thankfulness the just and generous efforts of the Government to render the benefits of an University Education accessible to all classes of the inhabitants of this Province to the greatest possible extent, without reference to forms of Religious Faith; securing the equitable right and privileges of all, without offence to the peculiar opinions of any, and recognizing the Inspired Volume as the basis of the whole system."*

At a Meeting of the Board of Victoria College, held in May, 1853, after the passing of the present University Act, the following proceedings took place, as recorded in the Minutes of the Board:

"The Board having had under consideration the Course of Study in the Faculty of Arts, and having examined the Course which has been adopted by the London University, and having observed how very simple it is to that which has been adopted and pursued in Victoria College, and having considered also that that Course has been recognized and recommended by the Provincial Legislature:

"Resolved,—That the Course of Education in the Faculty of Arts, prescribed by the London University be adopted as the standard of attainments for Matriculation and the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Victoria College, with the addition, for the latter, of Mental Philosophy: the Author to be selected by the Professor in that Department; but Reid is recommended."

*The proceedings of the Victoria College Board on this first University Bill of the Honourable Robert Baldwin are printed *in extenso* in the Seventh Chapter of the Fifth Volume of this Documentary History.

It is thus clear that the Authorities of Victoria College have long favoured the establishment of a Provincial University, and have shown every disposition to give effect to the views of the Legislature on that subject; that the recent Memorial of the Conference reiterates views which it recorded nearly twenty years ago in favour of a Provincial University, including the several Collegiate Institutions of Upper Canada. If that object has not been accomplished, it has not been the fault of the Wesleyan Body, but has been owing to a knot of monopolists in Toronto, who have been defeating the liberal intentions of the Legislature, and misapplying the Funds of the University.

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL, NUMBER TWO.

1. Having illustrated by facts the first Statement in the Memorial of the Conference, that that Body has favoured, and, we may add, long favoured, the establishment of a Provincial University, including the several Collegiate Institutions of the Country, as contemplated by the University Act of 1853, we now proceed to justify the first complaint in the Memorial—namely, that,—

“The Senate of the Toronto University, instead of giving effect to the liberal intentions of the Legislature, has determined to identify the University with one College, in contradistinction, and to the exclusion of all others, to establish a monopoly of senatorial power and public revenue for one College alone; so much so, that a majority of the legal quorum of the Senate now consists of the Professors of one College, one of whom is invariably one of the two Examiners of their own Students—Candidates for Degrees, Honours, and Scholarships.”

2. As the Preamble of an Act of Parliament declares its object, or objects, as well as its necessity, we prove the general scope and objects of the University Act of 1853 from its Preamble, which is as follows:—

“Whereas the enactments hereinafter repealed have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them, inasmuch as no College, or Educational Institution, hath under them become affiliated to the University to which they relate, and many parents and others are deterred by the expense, and other causes, from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large City, distant, in many cases, from their homes; and whereas from these, and other causes, many do and will prosecute and complete their studies in other Institutions in various parts of this Province to whom it is just and right to afford facilities for obtaining those scholastic honours and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby to encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning; and whereas, experience hath proved the principles embodied in Her Majesty's Royal Charter to the University of London in England to be well adapted for the attainment of the objects aforesaid, and for removing the difficulties and objections hereinbefore referred to: Be it enacted,” etcetera.

3. Now nothing is more clear from this Preamble, than that the Legislature contemplated the following objects:—

(1) The establishment of a University at Toronto upon the same principles as those of the London University in England, which is no more connected with the University College in London than with the Congregational College at Birmingham, and which now includes thirty-six Colleges, but has no connexion whatever with any one of them—they all standing upon an equal footing in regard to the State, and being so many competing Colleges in one University, and receiving its honours, etcetera, according to its works.

(2) A second object clearly intended by our Legislature was decentralising the acquisition of Collegiate Education, by affording facilities and rewards for its pursuit in various parts of the Province, instead of centralising it in Toronto; an object which, of course, could not be accomplished without Colleges in different parts of the Province, and without those Colleges being placed upon an equal footing, in regard to the State, as in the case of the London University.

4. Nothing could, therefore, be more fair to all parties and more national in spirit and comprehensive, than the objects of the University Act of 1853, as set forth in the Preamble. But every one of these objects has been contravened by the course of proceeding adopted by the Senate of the University of Toronto. They determined to patronize one College alone; and one College alone is affiliated with the University, the same as before the passing of the Act. They are determined that not a sixpence of the University Funds should be expended to encourage Collegiate Education out of Toronto, and, therefore, they have spent all those Funds in Toronto. Had the Senate of the London University determined to patronize University College in London alone, because it was a Non-denominational and secular College, and, by large appropriations and every kind of aid to that College, as also by Professors alone as to the Course of Studies, and Examinations, and then getting them appointed Senators, so as to con-

stitute a majority of its legal quorum of the Senate, does any one believe its existence would have been tolerated until this day, much less that it would have thirty-six voluntarily affiliated Colleges? But the majority of the Senate of the London University felt that they were appointed for all England, and not for one Town; that they had no more to do with one College than with another; that they were to know no College, or party, in their proceedings, but equally regard all parties according to their works, and the welfare of the whole Country. Such, undoubtedly, the Legislature intended should be the spirit in which the University Act of 1853 should be carried out; but how opposite to this, how exclusive, how local, how sectional has been the spirit in which that Act has been administered,—and how completely have the objects proposed by the Legislature been defeated!

5. To show how completely separate from any College, or even teaching, the Legislature intended the Toronto University to be, we quote the Third clause of the University Act of 1853, as follows:

"III. There shall be no professorship, or other teachership, in the said University of Toronto, but its functions shall be limited to the examining of Candidates for Degrees in the several Faculties, or for Scholarships, Prizes, or Certificates of Honour in different branches of knowledge, and the granting of such Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates after Examination, in the manner hereinafter mentioned."

6. It is perfectly clear from this Clause, in connection with the Preamble of the Act above quoted, that the Legislature intended the Toronto University to be a Body independent of the various Colleges, and impartial towards them all; and that to the University, Students from all the Collegiate Institutions of the Country might come for Examination, Degrees, etcetera. The first appointment of Senators was made in the spirit of the Act of 1853, including the Head of each College, and other persons, fairly selected. But there were some, residents of Toronto, who made no secret of their hostility to the Act; and it was soon made void for the purposes avowed in its Preamble. Senators not resident in Toronto were not allowed any travelling expenses while attending the Senate, and Meetings of it were held weekly, and sometimes oftener for months. The acting Senate thus became a local body, with local feelings and interests. But even with this advantage, all the purposes of the Toronto University could not be accomplished until it was managed to get three of its Professors, in addition to the President, appointed to the Senate—thus giving the Toronto University four Members in a Body of which five are a legal quorum. Since then the Toronto College has been virtually the University, and its local and enormous expenditures for its own purposes exhibit the result. While, therefore, according to the letter of the law, the University is to have no professorship, or other teachership, four Professors of one College have the practical management of the University and its funds, modifying the Course of Study directing the Examinations, conferring Degrees, Scholarships, etcetera, at pleasure. The system, therefore, is the very antipodes of that which the Legislature intended to inaugurate by the University Act of 1853.

The title of the Act itself declares its great object to be to separate the functions of the University of Toronto from those of the University College at Toronto. But the whole proceeding under that, has been to blend the two into "one Institution," by identity of control and expenditure of Funds, although under the distinct names of Senate and Council. And in order to make "assurance doubly sure," for the supremacy and sole endowment of the Toronto University, the large additions which have been latterly made to the Senate have all been from Students of that College, with one single exception!

Is it likely, is it possible, under such circumstances, that any other College should become connected with the University, and thus place itself at the feet of Toronto College? If the Authorities of other Colleges stood aloof until they should see whether the intentions of the Legislature would be carried into effect, and whether the contemplated Toronto University would be like London University, a National Institute, devising and recommending measures for the co-operation, as far as possible, of all the Colleges of the Country upon equal terms, and thus combine all parties and influences in wholesome competition, in the great work of superior education, advanced to a proper and noble elevation; or whether the doings under the new Act would only be a second edition of the doings under the former Act; the sequel has proved the necessity and wisdom of their caution. But whether other Colleges affiliated forthwith, or not, or whether they should ever affiliate, the provisions of the Law were not the less explicit, nor were the necessity and the wisdom less obvious and important, that the University should remain distinct from University College, instead of becoming its echo and instrument. Had no College in England affiliated with the London University, it would not have been the less unconnected with the University College in London; nor the less independent and impartial in its programmes and rewards. Not so with the Toronto University, although so intended by the Canadian Legislature. Our Legislature, in

passing the University Act of 1853, looked at the general interests of Academical Education in various parts, and among all classes in Canada disposed to help themselves; the administrators of the Act in Toronto have had a heart but for one place and one party, and have directed their efforts and expended the national Funds accordingly. This will be more apparent when we examine in our next Paper the Expenditure of the University Funds, in connexion with the provisions of the University Act of 1853.

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL, NUMBER THREE.

1. The next complaint in the Memorial of the Wesleyan Conference which we propose to justify, is expressed in the following words:—

“Instead of confirming the Expenditure of the Funds to what the Law prescribed,—namely, the ‘current expenses’ and such ‘permanent improvements and additions to the Buildings’ as might be necessary for the purposes of the University and University College, new Buildings have been erected at an expenditure of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the current expenses of the College have been increased far beyond what they were in former times of complaint and investigation on this subject.”

2. The questions suggested by this part of our inquiry are, what Expenditures did the University Act of 1853 authorize? what did it direct to be done with the Funds not required for these authorized expenditures? what Expenditures have been made by the parties controlling the Funds? and what have been the increased current expenses of University College?

3. The first question is, What expenditures did the University Act of 1853 authorize? The fifty-third and fifty-fourth Sections authorized the payment of one year's salary to certain Medical Professors, the expenses of the Bursar's Office and the management of the Property. Respecting these there is no question. The inquiry is, what expenditure did the Act authorize in connexion with the University and University College? We shall refer to them. The fifty-first and fifty-second Sections provide that out of the University Income Fund, after paying the charges of management, that the Governor-in-Council could appropriate yearly a sum for the current expenditure of the University, including the care of the Property, etcetera, both of the University and Upper Canada Colleges.

(NOTE. The other Sections quoted are practically of the same character. They are omitted here, but are printed on page 129 of the Tenth Volume of this Documentary History, which see.)

7. Such are the Sections of the Act relating to the expenditure of the University Funds. The forty-sixth Section of the Act having re-invested in the Crown “all the Property and effects, Real and Personal, of what nature, or kind, soever,” belonging to the University and Upper Canada College; the fifty-sixth Section (above quoted) authorizes the Crown to assign “such portions of the Property” as may be necessary for the premises of the University, University College, and Royal Grammar School. The other Sections quoted relate to the expenditure of the Funds for the support of the University and College; and every candid man, professional, or non-professional, may be appealed to, as to whether the plain import and intentions of the Sections do not include simply “current expenses” of the College and University, and “additions” and improvements to the Buildings then in existence? We appeal to any honourable man, of any persuasion, or party, whether any authority can be fairly extracted from these Sections for the erection of new Buildings on any entirely new Site, at an expense, with their appendages, of at least Four hundred thousand dollars? And we ask whether such a proceeding can be construed as making “additions and improvements to the Buildings” already erected on the University Property? Is there a man in Canada, or anywhere else, that would mean by “additions and improvement” to his Buildings the entire abandonment of them, and the selection of a new Site and the erection of new Buildings of fifty times the cost of those already erected, and which were still almost new? Yet these Sections are the sole authority for this enormous outlay of the University Funds in the erection of the most magnificent and expensive Buildings of the kind in America.—but so much for show, that they contain accommodations for only sixty resident Students! Then there is not one word in the Act that authorizes, or implies, the founding of a Library, or Museum; but Twenty thousand pounds have already been appropriated for them! We speak not here of the wisdom of such appropriations, but of the authority for making them.

8. In the Sections of the Act referred to, the words “Current expenses” occur again and again. No man can mistake their meaning. And the fifty-fourth Section of the Act. (also quoted above,) clearly intended and required that the Income of each year, remaining after defraying such “current expenses,” and those of necessary “additions and improvements of the Building,” (which could only rarely occur,) should “constitute

a Fund to be appropriated by Parliament for Academical Education in Upper Canada." In the Draft of Bill, as brought into the Legislature, there were two Sections, in the place of the present Fifty-fourth Section of the Act. Those Sections provided for making a minimum Grant to each of the other Colleges in Upper Canada; clearly showing that it was the deliberate and declared policy of the Government of 1853, with the distinguished Earl of Elgin at its head, to aid the other Colleges, out of the University Endowment, as well as to provide for the "current expenses" of Toronto College. But when it was apprehended that the Income of that Endowment was not then sufficient for those purposes, the proposed Sections were superseded by the Fifty-fourth Section of the Act above quoted.

9. In all fairness and honesty, then, the parties having the management of the Fund should have seen that the Annual Expenditure of its Income was economically and faithfully confined to the purposes specified in the Act, and that the Surplus Income was set apart and reported for appropriation by Parliament, as provided by the Fifty-fourth Section. But nothing of the kind has been done. Not only have unprecedented expenditures of every kind been made, but when notwithstanding, from the very great increase of the Fund, a Surplus occurred at the end of 1856, amounting to £6,922 19s. 9d., instead of setting it apart as expressly required by the Fifty-fourth Section of the Act, to "constitute a Fund to be appropriated by Parliament for Academical Education in Upper Canada," £1,500 of that Surplus was loaned, (virtually given,) to Upper Canada College, and the balance carried to the account of 1857; and then and there it disappears from view; but how we are left to conjecture. A convenient influence seems to have been employed to prevent the Financial Accounts of the University from being printed in 1858.—the only Public Account, as far as we know, which have not been printed for public information, as in former years. Publicity is the only effectual check on the Expenditures; and how a fit of economy seized certain parties so as not to print these Accounts at a time when the largest and most extraordinary expenditures had been and were being made which had ever occurred during the whole history of the University, is itself worthy of enquiry. But this much is certain, there were at the end of 1856 nearly Seven thousand pounds, which the Fifty-fourth Section of the University Act places, not at the disposal of the Senate of the University, but at the disposal of the Parliament alone. The Income Fund of the University for 1857 was reported at £15,000; but to what extent that has been since diminished by the enormous absorption of the capital of the fund for new Buildings, etcetera, we have no means of ascertaining.

10. At present let us look at the "current expenses" of University College only, and we will see how greatly they also have been increased since the passing of the University Act of 1853, while the standard of University Education has been actually lowered, and the labours of the Professors very considerably reduced, though their Salaries have been largely increased; they having more than one third of the year for Vacation, and labouring more than two months less each year than the Professors of Harvard College in the United States. We shall confine our references to the Faculty of Arts, as the Act of 1853 does not allow any Faculty of Law, or Medicine, in University College.

11. In former times the Professors examined Students as a part of their duty, and their compensation for which was included in their Salary. Under the new economy, each Professor receives £20 a year as Examiner, in addition to his largely increased Salary. In 1856, one Degree was conferred in Medicine, and the compensation to his five Medical Examiners was £100. The number of other Graduates was six; and the amount of compensation to Examiners was, as given above from the Parliamentary Returns, £540. At least an equal sum was paid for the same purpose in 1857, and also in 1858. Eleven of the Examiners were Professors in the University College—receiving each £20 per annum for the examination of their own Students, in addition to their Salaries.

12. The partnership business between the Toronto University and Toronto University College, works very conveniently for the various parties concerned. There is a College Fund, and a University Fund. . . . The Professors, as Members of the College Council one day, and of the Senate of the University next day, having two Funds at their disposal, and without any of the responsibility that devolves upon Heads of Public Departments, are most agreeably situated. And it is not surprising that they should, therefore, insist that the University and the College "are, and must be one Institution." These two Institutions and this double system fused into one, are as much at variance with the letter and spirit of the University Act of 1853, as they are opposed to sound economy and to the best interests of the Province. Its inventors have been known to exult at the manner in which they have been able to forestall the supporters of other Colleges, and leave no Surplus "to be appropriated by Parliament for Academical Education in Upper Canada."

13. We maintain it to be a violation of one of the most important maxims of good government and political economy, for a Senate, or Council, or Board, having the con-

trol of public moneys, to be composed of persons who have a direct, or indirect, interest in the application of those moneys. A man is not allowed to sit in a jury on a case in which he has a personal interest; and it is as unBritish as it is unwise, that a permanent Corporation, having the control of vast sums of public money, should be composed of men who, (however competent and able in other respects,) have directly, or indirectly, large personal interests in its expenditure. This has been a most serious evil complained of and sought to be remedied in the management of the University Funds from the beginning; and never was that evil more rife than since the passing of the University Act in 1853. . . .

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL, NUMBER FOUR.

We desire to devote this Paper chiefly to correct some gross misrepresentations which two professedly Religious journals have made against the Wesleyan Conference on this subject. We allude to the *Toronto Christian Messenger* and the *Montreal Witness*. The *Christian Messenger* and the *Montreal Witness* have both withheld from their readers the Memorial of the Conference; but they both profess to quote the prayer of that Memorial, and then make their comments and appeals upon it accordingly. The *Messenger* professes to state the prayer and objects of the Conference Memorial, and the *Witness* copies the *Messenger's* article, adding a heading of his own in the following words: "The essential unfairness of the Methodist Conference plan of College Reform;" and then ask if their "Methodist friends" are willing, as Protestants, to carry on an agitation to endow two Roman Catholic and one Puseyite College, in order to get their own College endowed?

(NOTE. It is not necessary to quote further from the Writer's criticism on these newspapers, as it is aside from the discussion, and is also somewhat personal in its character.)

The plan proposed by the Conference is to place aid to Colleges upon the same footing as aid to Common Schools,—each Institution aided, not by the patronage, or at the pleasure, of any political man, or party, but upon defined principles of law, according to the average attendance of pupils in prescribed branches of education; so that the Religious Denominations would be encouraged to become co-workers with the State and with each other in educating the Country, and be no more dependent on party, or Government, than are the Trustees and supporters of any Common School. With the London University are affiliated not merely Institutions popularly designated Colleges, but such as are also designated Academies, Seminaries, Institutes, and even Schools,—each of which is as legally and fully recognized as is the University, or King's College, in London. By the Methodist plan, while it is the London University System, is as much increased by the development of individual, Municipal and Denominational effort, and the corresponding diffusion of superior education, as is the Legislative Common School Grant increased by local effort and the diffusion of Common School Education. . . . The Methodist plan, while it is the London University System, (and not that of New York State), in having one competent and impartial authority to fix and maintain a national standard of superior education, is also the New York State system in the diffusion of Superior, as well of Elementary, Education, and in encouraging all Denominations and parties to train up as many youth as possible of all classes to that standard. Such a system is worthy of being called national, is based on national interests, and is fraught with national blessings; while the one College monopoly system is a burlesque upon the term national, is based on local and sectional interests, and is a perversion and abuse of national liberality.

Although there was ground to apprehend that the Senate of the University was not proceeding in the spirit of the University Act of 1853, the Conference could not act upon suspicions and rumours. But at the very first Annual Meeting of the Conference, after it had been clearly ascertained that the Provincial University was being converted into a one-College monopoly, its funds dissipated and reduced in an unprecedented manner, its Surplus Fund employed against the express provisions of the Act, thus extinguishing the last ray of hope and justice and nationality from the present University management, then, and not till then, did the Conference determine to bring the whole question before the Country and the Legislature. Yet there was another reason for the Conference taking an initiatory part in this proceeding. Its Ministers and Congregations are more numerous than those of any other Religious Persuasion in the Country, and its Canadian history is that of a pioneer. It was the first to carry to the new settlers of Upper Canada the ministrations of Religion, even before they had a regular Constitution of Government. It was the first to establish Missions among the Canadian heathen; the first to erect by voluntary effort a Seminary of Learning in the Country, and then to establish and open that Seminary as a University College. The Conference was also the first to advocate the cause of "equal rights and privileges among

all classes of inhabitants." More than thirty years ago, and for years, until they achieved success, were the Methodists the only organized Body, whose Ministers and Members boldly, in the papers, by Meetings and Conventions, advocated the rights of the Members of each Religious Persuasion to hold ground in which to bury their dead, and on which to build their Churches, and to be married, as well as to be baptized and buried, by their own Ministers. The same may be said in regard to the Clergy Reserve Question during many years. Though in the settlement of that Question, the principles of equal rights upon equal terms, originated and advocated by the Conference, were, in a great measure, secured, the object of the Conference advocacy to apply the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to educational purposes was not realized. Had it been, Upper Canada would at this hour stand at the head of all Countries in the World, in the amplitude of its Public Endowments for the Education of its youth, with scarcely a tax, or a fee, from the Primary School up to the University. It is, therefore, fitting that the Conference should take an initiary part in a movement to rectify wrong, to arrest extravagance, to destroy monopoly, and to secure equal rights and advantages upon equal terms for all classes in regard to Superior Education. The Conference now, as in former years, acts irrespective of political men, or parties; . . . its appeals are to the conscience, justice and patriotism of every honest man of every sect, or party, as its sole object is the attainment of the equal rights and the promotion of the best educational interests of all classes in the Country. And, in future years, the Conference will be acknowledged as great a benefactor to the Country for having originated the present movement for freedom and equal justice in Academical Education, as even its enemies now admit it to have been in battling alone for years in favour of freedom and equal justice among all Denominations to hold grounds for Churches, and Parsonages, and Graveyards, and to have the solemnization of Matrimony performed by their own Ministers.

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL, NUMBER FIVE.

1. *Upper Canada College.* When this Institution was established in 1829, there was no University, or University College, in Upper Canada; and it was designed to impart the highest education the Country could afford. In this capacity, and under its earlier management, it did good service; but for some twenty years its whole work has been that of a Grammar School. It teaches no higher, or other subjects, than those included in the Programmes for Grammar and Common Schools; and, while other Grammar Schools are not permitted to teach the Elementary subjects of Common School instruction, and thus swell the number of their Pupils at the expense of the Common Schools, Upper Canada College possesses the peculiar privilege of doing the work of the Common School, as well as of the Grammar School. The irregularities and pernicious moral influences associated with it, together with its enormous expenditures, were long matters of serious and loud complaint. Those Pupils who escaped evil influences during their attendance at the College, and who have subsequently distinguished themselves in useful professions and employments, owe to home influences the elements of character to which they are most indebted for their success. If Toronto defrayed the expenses of this Supplementary Institution, there could be no objection to it; but when it is done at the expense of the Country at large, and especially of the Common Schools of the Country, the case is very different.

Then look at results. First, as to the contribution of Students to the University. We have the names of the Schools in which Students have been educated who have, in 1858 and 1859, attained Scholarships at the Matriculation Examinations. In 1858, the pupils of Upper Canada College obtained one of these Scholarships out of eight. The other seven Scholarships were, with one exception, obtained by Pupils of other Grammar Schools. In 1859, of nine Scholarships in the Faculty of Arts, of the first year, the pupils of the Upper Canada College, according to the Official Report, obtained only one; the other eight having been obtained by Pupils from other Grammar Schools. At a recent Convocation the President of University College, stated that.—

"Of the first class Honours distributed at Matriculation, eight were obtained by Pupils of Upper Canada College, seven by those of the Galt Grammar School, three by the pupils of the Barrie Grammar School; two by those of the London Grammar School, and two were self-taught."

Further, look at the public expenditure in support of this College. We cannot enter into details; but, by returns laid before Parliament down to December, 1857, the sum of £129,633 15s. 2d. had been expended in behalf of Upper Canada College, besides £4,581 2s. 2d. invested in Buildings.

(NOTE. It is not necessary to go further into details as to the expenditures of these Institutions, as enough has been stated to show what has been the nature and object of those Expenditures).

II. The Expenditures connected with the Toronto University and University College in Toronto. The Senate admitted the distinction between the two Institutions, when, in its Report for 1856, it said—"the University of Toronto and University College are distinct Institutions, and have separate functions." Also in the University Returns for 1857, laid before Parliament in 1858, under the head of "University College, Toronto," we have the following statement to the same effect. "Another Provincial Statute, whereby important modifications were effected, and the designation was changed from 'King's College' to that of 'University of Toronto' came into operation on January 1st, 1850. Under this Statute the Establishment was conducted until April, 1853, when the University was divided into two Institutions, one retaining the title of the University of Toronto, and the other styled University College, Toronto. The first of these Institutions is formed on the model of the University of London, its functions being limited to prescribing subjects of Examination for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, or Certificates of Honour, examining Candidates therein, and conferring Degrees."

Here it is clearly admitted that the University and University College are two distinct Institutions, and that it was the very object of the Act of 1853, (in contradistinction of the Act of 1849,) to make them two distinct Institutions, with separate functions.

From the admissions in the above extracts of the Senate's own Reports, as well as from the Preamble and Sections of the Act of 1853, our University was to be founded on the model of the London University, and with its functions, which are simply and solely those of an authoritative examining Board. The Act expressly guards against our University having any professorship, or teachership, of any kind whatever.

The question then is, what need of a Building, Museum, etcetera, for an Examining Board? All the accommodation it requires is a place for its own Meetings, and Rooms for the examination of Students twice a-year. The County Boards of Public Instruction meet at least twice a year, and any one of them examines more Candidates, and gives more Certificates than does the Senate of the University. The London University does the same; and so does the Queen's University in Ireland. But has the British Parliament permitted a sixpence to be expended for the erection of a London University, or a Queen's University? Several Colleges of Queen's University have been erected in Ireland; and many Colleges are affiliated to the London University. But the Queen's University, though it prescribes the Course of Studies for the Colleges connected with it, as well as examines their Students for Degrees and Certificates, occupies only two, or three, Rooms in Dublin Castle, (the Government House,) for its Meetings and the Examination of Students, as they come up for examination for Certificates and Degrees twice a year. And the London University occupies, with its Registrar and Clerk, two, or three, Rooms in Somerset House, in the Strand—a Building devoted to various Offices of individuals and Societies.

If then, no expensive Building—indeed, no separate Building whatever—was necessary for the Senate and duties of the Queen's University in Ireland, or of London University in England, where is the need of it for the Senate and duties of the Toronto University in Canada?

We appeal to no vulgar feelings on this subject. We appeal to the example of the older and richer Mother Country. We appeal to the example of that very London University which is the legally prescribed model of the Toronto University, as we have referred to the provisions of the University Act, which expressly limits Expenditures to "current expenses" and "the repairs and improvements" of the present Buildings.

It remains to say a few words on the Arts Scholarship System—designed, as it has been exclusively proved, a means of increasing the Students at University College. A Statute passed by the Senate in 1854, provides, "That sixty Scholarships, of the value of Thirty pounds each, be established for the encouragement and assistance of Undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts; ten in the Faculty of Medicine; and five in each of the Departments of Civil Engineering and Agriculture, in addition to ten in the Faculty of Law, which have been already established by Statute passed by the Senate." At the time of passing this Statute, there were, according to the official Report, twenty-eight Students in the Faculty of Arts in University College, and in the following year, thirty-six. Yet that year the scholarships in the Faculty of Arts were increased to seventy—keeping up the proportion of two scholarships for every Student in the College. Yet the thing was so overdone, and so beyond what could be decently disposed of, that we believe the number of Scholarships in Arts has been made fifty,—or about one scholarship per Matriculated Student.

Now, in the London University, with its numerous affiliated Colleges, and which was to be the model for the Toronto University, the Senate has established in the Faculty of Arts, one Scholarship for each year in Classics, and one in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Matriculation, at £30 each, and tenable for two years; and one at £50 in Classics, and one in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy on taking the Degree of

Toronto University College by two months; so that there are eight months, [or more than a Toronto Academic Year], longer work by the Professors and Students in Harvard University, than in the Toronto University, while the standard of Matriculation is much higher in the former than in the latter, and the Toronto emasculating system of Options and Exemptions, is but sparingly allowed in Harvard, and not at all by the London University.*

In 1854, the whole Course of Study was revised by the Senate under the Act of 1853. The result was laid before Parliament in 1855.

Up to this time, therefore, although the tendency of proceedings was downward, the former Toronto University standard of Matriculation was substantially maintained, in connection with the four year's Undergraduate Course.

In the Report for 1856, laid before Parliament in 1857, it is said, "No alteration in the Course of Studies since last Report." But, in 1857, we have a new Course of Studies inferior to any which had preceded it in its standard of Matriculation, and throughout, in consequence of Options and Exemptions. In the subjects for Matriculation, those for Mathematics, History, and Geography were the same as those of 1852; but in Classics there was omitted from the same examination of former years, *Homer*, Book I.; *Lucian*, *Charon and Vita*; *Cæsar*, *De Bello Gall.*, Book V. and VI.; *Virgil*, *Æneid*, Book VI.; *Ovid*, *Fasti*, Book I.;—two Greek and three Latin Authors,—about one year's work below the standard established before the passing of the University Act in 1853. In the University College for 1859, we observe another modification in the Course of Studies, and the Sixth book of *Virgil's Æneid* added to the one Book of *Xenophon* and *Sallust's Cataline*; but still nearly a year lower than that of 1852, or of 1855.

Let us now examine the requisites for admission, or the standard of Matriculation in the best American Colleges, and see how far we fall below them. We might select *Columbia College*, and *Yale* and *Harvard*; but we will confine ourselves to the latter. The following are the subjects of examination for Matriculation in Harvard University, as given in the Catalogue of 1859-60:—

"**LATIN.**—The whole of *Virgil*; the whole of *Cæsar's Commentaries*; *Cicero's Select Orations*; *Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar*, including *Prosody*; and in writing Latin.

"**GREEK.**—*Felton's Greek Reader*, or the whole of the *Anabasis of Xenophon*, and the first three Books of the *Iliad*, (omitting the Catalogue of Ships in the second Book.) *Sophocles' Greek Grammar*, including *Prosody*; and in writing Greek with the accents.

"**MATHEMATICS.**—*Davis' Chase's* or *Eaton's Arithmetic*; *Euler's Algebra*, to the extraction of the Square Root; and 'an introduction to Geometry and the Science of Form, prepared from the most approved Prussian Text Books.'

"**HISTORY.**—*Mitchell's Ancient and Modern Geography*; *Worcester's Elements of History*.

"The examination in Latin and Greek Grammars, in Latin and Greek Composition, and in Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, is in Writing; an hour being allowed to each exercise."

Such is the standard of Matriculation in Harvard University of Massachusetts, where everything in education is known to be unpretentious, thorough, and practical; a standard more than a year's work in advance of that of the Toronto University.

It is, therefore, clear that the reverse of the objects of the University Act of 1853 has resulted from the proceeding under it, in regard to elevating the standard of University Education, at least so far as the commencement of it is concerned.

It is proper to enquire here, why the standard of admission to the University of Toronto has been so greatly reduced below its former self, and even below that of the Fourth Form of a Grammar School? One reason at least appears to be, that the University College has been made the convenient instrument of promoting the objects of three Theological Schools in Toronto, the Students of which come up with the beginnings of a Grammar School Education, and pursue it in University College, while they are attending Theological Lectures under their own Professors. These "occasional Students," or "Students," (as they are technically called,) are much more numerous than the regular Students and Undergraduates in the College; and, in their behalf, the College is thus made to do the work which the Grammar School Programmes show may, and ought to, be done by the Grammar Schools. And yet the very parties who are thus using the teachings, and getting the educational standard, lowered of University College for Denominational purposes, most lustily exclaim against Denominational Colleges! They employ a Provincial Endowment and a Provincial Non-denominational College to supply the Grammar School wants of their own Denominational, and even Theological, Schools.

* Here follows a review and statement of the subjects of Study in the Toronto University in 1852, which were in 1854, entirely revised by the Senate of the University. See pages 153-155 of the Eleventh Volume of this Documentary History.

B.A., and tenable for three years. Also one Scholarship in Jurisprudence on taking the Degree of LL.B., and one in each department of the Faculty of Medicine. The contrast, therefore, between the London University in respect to Scholarships is as marked as it is in respect to expenditures for Buildings.

In concluding this Paper we remark—

1. That, although we have referred to the Senate, we have reason to believe that few Members except Mr. John Langton, the salaried Vice Chancellor, and those connected with the University and Upper Canada Colleges, know much, or anything, of most of the Expenditures which we have quoted from the official Returns.

2. That the system which has led to this enormous expenditure and loss of educational funds is radically bad in itself, and, therefore, cannot be mended, but must be changed.

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL, NUMBER SIX.

We now proceed to justify that part of the Memorial of the Wesleyan Conference which says:—

"The Curriculum of the University Studies, instead of being elevated and conformed to that of the London University, has been revised and changed three times since 1853, and reduced by Options and otherwise, below what it was formerly, and below what it is in the English Universities, and below what it is in the best Colleges in the United States."

Any one who will compare the Curriculum of University Studies in the Faculty of Arts, prescribed by the Senate in 1854, 1857, and 1858, will find each differing from the other; and Curricula in the Faculties of Law and Medicine have undergone like variations. But we confine our remarks chiefly to the Faculty of Arts, as that is the only Faculty allowed by law in University College.

The argument for a Provincial University, and against various separate University Colleges, is, that the former will maintain an elevated standard of University Education, and by its Examinations, independent of all Colleges, give value to University Degrees, while various separate University Colleges will let down the standard of University Education and confer Degrees on partial Examinations, and without regard to merits, or attainments, and, therefore, without value. The University Act of 1853 was expressly intended to accomplish the above avowed objects of a Provincial University.

Now, if it can be shown that the Course of Studies in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Toronto is not even equal to what it was in 1852, and that it has been actually reduced instead of being elevated, since the passing of the University Act of 1853, then will the great objects of that Act be proved to have been defeated, the argument for a Provincial University, in contradistinction to several separate University Colleges, be proved to have been thus far falsified, and the vast expenditures in connection with one College be proved to have been an unjust and useless waste of public money. In proof of what is here intimated, and in justification of the complaint of the Wesleyan Conference, we will examine, *First*, The standard of Matriculation in the University now and before, as well as after, the passing of the Act of 1853; *Secondly*, the nature and effects of the Options and Exemptions in reducing the Course of Studies and the standard of qualifications for Degrees, contrary to the example of the London University and the best American Colleges; *Thirdly*, the system of appointing Examiners and the modes of Examinations, contrary to those of the London and other English Universities, as also of the best American Colleges.

1. *First*. The standard of Matriculation in the Toronto University now and before, as well as after, the passing of the University Act of 1853.

But here we must anticipate and answer an objection. It may be said that the Undergraduate Course was formerly three years, but that it is now four years, and if the standard of Matriculation is lower than it was formerly, the period of study is longer. To this objection we return a four-fold answer: 1. Although the Undergraduate Course has been extended from three to four years, the Terms, during each of those years, have been reduced from three to two; and the two Terms occupy less time than did the three Terms: so that, although the period of the Course has been lengthened, the time of labour during that period has been very little increased. 2. Though the Course of Studies has been prolonged, the amount of labour during that Course has been reduced, rather than increased, and so that, a Degree of B.A. in the University can be obtained with less labour now than it could be in former years. 3. The four year's Course existed in 1855, (as the Returns for that year, laid before Parliament in 1856, show), and the reduction in the standard of Matriculation was not made until 1857: 4. The Undergraduate Course in the best American Colleges is four years; and in Harvard, as well as other Colleges, the labour during each year exceeds that of

they involve both mental discipline and subjects which sympathise with the relations of social life. With these Studies are associated those of the kind with which men have to do, and in which they are making progress from day to day—Greek, Latin, History, and Literature, of Mental and Moral Science—the laws of the human mind and the principles of human conduct.

Being the objects of Collegiate Studies, the enquiry now is, how far the University College has maintained that standard of Studies throughout its history, which it formerly maintained, and which is regarded so essential by the practice of Universities in Europe and America? During the first year's course of Studies there are no Options, or Exemptions, except in regard to Hebrew, (French and German are not included in the first year's Course); but, under the head of the second year's Course of Studies, we find the following in the College Calendar for 1859-1860:

"Undergraduates are not required to take French, German and Hebrew, but any one of them at their option."

"Candidates for Honours in any department, who have also, in the first year, obtained University first-class Honours, either in Greek, or Latin, or Mathematics, or in any Modern Languages and Natural Sciences, are not required to take any branch in which they have passed the University Examination in the first year; but such Candidates, having been only examined in pure Mathematics in the first year, must take applied Mathematics this year."

Here it will be seen, that, if a Student obtains, during the first year, "first-class Honours" in any of the various subjects enumerated, (no difficult matter,) and becomes a Candidate for Honours in the second year, he is exempted from pursuing every subject which he has passed an examination during the first year! Then, under the head of the third year's Course of Studies we have the following 'Options and Exemptions:

"Undergraduates are not required to take both Greek and Latin, and French and German, but either of them at their option. They may also omit Hebrew, Chaldee and Italian."

"Candidates for Honours in any department, who have obtained University first-class Honours in the second year, are not required to take, in other departments, more than two branches, in which they have been previously examined; and these branches may be selected by such Candidates at their option"

It will be here noted, that, if a Student has obtained first-class Honours the second year, and is a Candidate for Honours the third year, he may omit all but two branches in which he is a Candidate for Honours; that is, out of seven branches of the prescribed Course, (besides the Modern and Oriental Languages), the Candidate for Honours may select three; and this year embraces the most important part of the course in Mental Philosophy, History and Ethnology, Natural History, Chemistry, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Latin and Greek; and any Undergraduate may omit both Latin and Greek, if he prefers French and German!

Finally, under the head of the fourth year's Course of Studies, we have the following list of Exemptions and Options:

"Undergraduates may take, at their option, either Greek and Latin, or French and German, and also either Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, or Organic Chemistry, or Geology and Physical Geography; or Meteorology. They may also omit Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syric and Arabic."

"Candidates for Honours in any department, who have also obtained University first-class Honours in the third year, are not required to take any other department than that in which they are Candidates for Honours."

"Such Candidates for Honours in Modern Languages are not required to take, in addition to English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, but any three of them."

"Such Candidates for Honours in Natural Sciences, are not required to take Chemistry, Natural History, and Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography, but any two of them at their option."

5. Thus, any Undergraduate may omit Latin and Greek, and also Mathematics; and any Student who has obtained First-class Honours in the third year, and is a Candidate for Honours in the fourth year, may omit all the departments of study except one; and for the study of that one a Thirty pounds Scholarship is offered!

6. Such a number and variety of Options and Exemptions in a Collegiate Course of Studies we have never before witnessed. It is perfectly clear, that, in such a system of almost endless Options and Exemptions, a Degree of B. A. can have no definite signification, especially as applied to a man of Honours. He may not have studied a word of Greek, or Latin, or solved a Problem in Algebra, or demonstrated a Proposition of Geometry, after the first year of his Course of Studies, and yet be B.A. with Honours! The more carefully one analyses the nature, working, and effects of these numerous Options and Exemptions, the more strongly must he feel that the Course is a collection

and then oppose, as they say "on principle," public aid to Denominational Colleges! Were ever action and profession more opposed to each other? It was long a subject of complaint and agitation that the University of King's College at Toronto was subservient to the interests of the Church of England; but was the Church of England as such driven out of it in order to convert King's College into a supplementary School for the Theological Institutes of the Presbyterian and the Congregationalist Churches? Was that the object of the People and Legislature of Upper Canada in changing King's College into Toronto University, and then separating Toronto University from University College? In the days of alleged Church-of-England management, this much must be confessed, that the standard of admission to the University, and the standard of the whole University Course was kept up, so as to place every Canadian Graduate upon a level with Graduates of the English, or best American, Universities. The standard of University admission and teaching was never, until recently, made tributary to Theological Schools for Students who, according to the system and standard of Ministerial Education in Scotland, would be in the Grammar School, rather than in the Divinity Hall. The necessities of Canada may require a different arrangement, but it ought not to be at the sole expense of the public. The candid, and just, and liberal Members of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches must see the inconsistency and absurdity of parties loudly opposing public aid to Denominational Colleges, while they themselves, quietly make a publicly endowed College the Grammar School of their own Theological Institutions for the education of their own Clergy. And we submit to any impartial and intelligent man, whether it is not infinitely better for the highest educational, as well as Religious, interests of the Country, that there should be Denominational, as well as Non-denominational Colleges, competing and maintaining a high standard of education prescribed by Provincial authority, than a one University College let down to do Grammar School work, in order to advance the objects of Denominational Theological Institutes?

We are prepared to meet the Toronto Theological School advocates of a one College monopoly in regard to any aspect of the subject.

In the meantime, every Father in Canada, (however defective may be his own education,) who incurs the expense of giving his Son a University Education, every young man who devotes his time and strength to acquire such an education, and every man who truly wishes for the elevation of Canada, must desire that a Canadian University Education, at its commencement, in its progress, and at its completion, should be inferior to none in Great Britain, or America. This is what our Country requires, and has a right to expect.

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL, NUMBER SEVEN.

Having shown that the standard of Matriculation, of the Toronto University College has been greatly lowered since the passing of the University Act in 1853, and is now a full year lower than in the best Colleges in the United States, we proceed to consider the nature and effects of the system of Options, or Exemptions, in still further reducing the standard of these Studies throughout their Course. The great objects of Collegiate Studies intellectually considered, apart from Religion and morals, are to develop the faculties of Language and Reason, and to form that intellectual discipline, without which there is no intellectual progress throughout life. An undisciplined mind is often most potent in its first efforts: a disciplined mind increases in power, as it grows in years until the decay of nature. Language is the expression of Reason; Reason moulds and directs the exercise of Language. To develop the Faculty of Language, requires the study and exercise of Language: and to develop the Faculty of Reason requires the investigation and practice of vigorous reasoning proceeding from self-evident, or certain, truths, whether appertaining to numbers, forms, or quantities. To cultivate the essential and wonderful Faculty of Language, the study of the Classic Languages of ancient Greece and Rome is commended by the example of all Europe and America for centuries, as is the Geometry of the ancients for the best examples and exercise of perfect reasoning. By the study of the former, the Student acquires the key of universal Grammar, a familiarity with the most beautiful thoughts most beautifully expressed, an acquaintance with Books which have connected generations and Nations with each other, which have been recognized and studied for twenty centuries as models of eloquence and poetry, which have influenced the thoughts and language of many modern Nations, and have furnished the finest examples and illustrations found in the productions of our greatest modern Poets, Orators, Scholars, and Historians. By the study of the latter, the mind is trained to habits of accurate thought and reasoning, on which the intellectual progress and interests of life so much depend. Therefore, in the best Colleges and Universities, the first and largest place has been given to the study of Classics and Mathematics.—to the former more than to the

latter, as they involve both mental discipline and subjects which sympathise with the emotions and relations of social life. With these Studies are associated those of the Sciences with which men have to do, and in which they are making progress from day to day, of Civil Polity, History, and Literature, of Mental and Moral Science—the laws of the human mind and the principles of human conduct.

2. These being the objects of Collegiate Studies, the enquiry now is, how far the Toronto University College has maintained that standard of Studies throughout its Course which it formerly maintained, and which is regarded so essential by the practice of the best Universities in Europe and America? During the first year's course of Studies there are no Options, or Exemptions, except in regard to Hebrew, (French and German are not included in the first year's Course); but, under the head of the second year's Course of Studies, we find the following in the College Calendar for 1859-1860:

"Undergraduates are not required to take French, German and Hebrew, but any one of them at their option.

"Candidates for Honours in any department, who have also, in the first year, obtained University first-class Honours, either in Greek, or Latin, or Mathematics, or in both Modern Languages and Natural Sciences, are not required to take any branch in which they have passed the University Examination in the first year; but such Candidates, having been only examined in pure Mathematics in the first year, must also take applied Mathematics this year."

3. Here it will be seen, that, if a Student obtains, during the first year, "first-class Honours" in any of the various subjects enumerated, (no difficult matter,) and becomes a Candidate for Honours in the second year, he is exempted from pursuing every subject in which he has passed an examination during the first year! Then, under the head of the third year's Course of Studies we have the following 'Options and Exemptions:

"Undergraduates are not required to take both Greek and Latin, and French and German, but either of them at their option. They may also omit Hebrew, Chaldee and Italian.

"Candidates for Honours in any department, who have obtained University first-class Honours in the second year, are not required to take, in other departments, more than two branches, in which they have been previously examined; and these branches may be selected by such Candidates at their option"

4. It will be here noted, that, if a Student has obtained first-class Honours the second year, and is a Candidate for Honours the third year, he may omit all but two branches in which he is a Candidate for Honours; that is, out of seven branches of the prescribed Course, (besides the Modern and Oriental Languages), the Candidate for Honours may select three; and this year embraces the most important part of the Course in Mental Philosophy, History and Ethnology, Natural History, Chemistry, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Latin and Greek; and any Undergraduate may omit both Latin and Greek, if he prefers French and German!

Finally, under the head of the fourth year's Course of Studies, we have the following list of Exemptions and Options:

"Undergraduates may take, at their option, either Greek and Latin, or French and German, and also either Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, or Organic Chemistry, or Geology and Physical Geography; or Meteorology. They may also omit Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syric and Arabic.

"Candidates for Honours in any department, who have also obtained University first-class Honours in the third year, are not required to take any other department than that in which they are Candidates for Honours.

"Such Candidates for Honours in Modern Languages are not required to take, in addition to English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, but any three of them.

"Such Candidates for Honours in Natural Sciences, are not required to take Chemistry, Natural History, and Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography, but any two of them at their option."

5. Thus, any Undergraduate may omit Latin and Greek, and also Mathematics; and any Student who has obtained First-class Honours in the third year, and is a Candidate for Honours in the fourth year, may omit all the departments of study except one; and for the study of that one a Thirty pounds Scholarship is offered!

6. Such a number and variety of Options and Exemptions in a Collegiate Course of Studies we have never before witnessed. It is perfectly clear, that, in such a system of almost endless Options and Exemptions, a Degree of B. A. can have no definite signification, especially as applied to a man of Honours. He may not have studied a word of Greek, or Latin, or solved a Problem in Algebra, or demonstrated a Proposition of Geometry, after the first year of his Course of Studies, and yet be B.A. with Honours! The more carefully one analyses the nature, working, and effects of these numerous Options and Exemptions, the more strongly must he feel that the Course is a collection

of miscellaneous Lectures and Exercises, rather than a systematic and symmetrical development and disciplinary training of the mind; that the wide field created for whim and fancy, and rendered attractive by numerous Scholarships, leaves little room, or hope, (so far as the influence of the system is concerned,) for the formation of those elements of character on which usefulness, greatness, happiness, and success most depend. It is not surprising that, under the operations of such a system of taste and caprice, the able Professor of Mathematics in University College should feel sensitive on being compelled to reduce rather than elevate his Examination Papers from year to year.

7. If we turn from this fancy field of Honours and Scholarships to the less enchanting one of pass-work, we see that, while the Honour man can leave his Classics at the end of the first year, every Undergraduate can abandon them at the end of the second year. These Classical studies of the University are about one-third less than they were in 1855, and as nearly, as may be, one-half less than they were in 1852; and more than one-half less than those of Harvard University.

(NOTE. Here follows a full list of the subjects in the Classical Course of Toronto University.)

8. Thus the required Classical Course for the Undergraduates of the first and second years in University College is lower in comparison of what it was in 1852; and, at the end of these two years, the Student may end his Classical Studies in the College if he pleases, and yet become B. A., and, in due time, A. M. In Victoria College the Classical Course of the first two years exceeds that of the University, as does that of the second two years; and no Student can there take his Degree without having passed the Classical Course prescribed during the whole four years. In Trinity College also there is no option whatever in the Pass Course from Matriculation to the taking the Degree of B. A.

(NOTE. Here follows an extended list of the Classical Studies in Harvard University.)

9. The first two years' Course of Classical studies required of every Student in Harvard, is followed by a still more comprehensive one for the third year, including Modern Greek once a week, and Latin Exercises and Extemporalia. And in Harvard there is no Option for any student in Classics until the fourth year. An Option is allowed in Mathematics during the third year; but no Option in Classics until during the fourth year. All that is permitted as to Optional, or "Elective, Studies," is expressed in the following words:

"All the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore [first and second] years are required, except that French, when taken by the Sophomores, is taken as an extra. In the Junior, [third,] year, Mathematics, Chemistry, German, French and Spanish are Elective Studies, and in the Senior [fourth] year, Latin, Greek, and Italian are added to these Electives; all the rest are required. In the last two years of the College Course, each Student must take one of the Elective studies assigned to his Class; he is also allowed to take another as an extra. The Elective Study when chosen, becomes a required study for that year to those who choose it, and credit is given for it in the scale of rank, as in the case of required studies; but no credit is given for extra studies."

10. It is thus seen that two years must be devoted by every Student to Mathematics, and three years to Classics.

11. In Yale College there are three Terms each year; and there Options in Classics are permitted in only two Terms during the four years, in order to take the higher Mathematics.

12. All that we have said, in respect to the Course of Classical Studies, applies equally to the course of Mathematical studies in Toronto, Yale, and Harvard Colleges. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the prescribed Course of Studies is much more symmetrical, solid, and complete in the latter than in the former. It is known that Classical and Mathematical studies are pursued much further in the English, than in the American Universities; and, therefore, a comparison with the latter would exhibit, in a still stronger light, the contrast with them of the Toronto system. . . .

13. But the solid men of New England and of Old England know the worthlessness and injury to sound learning of such an omnibus system; that whatever may be its pretension and show, and, however, it may meet the exigencies of many Clerical Students in the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," it is not the method of laying the firm foundation of true Science and Literature in a Country,—not the method of raising up a race of cultivated, energetic, strong-minded, large-hearted men adapted to their Country and their age,—not the method of erecting a defined and elevated standard of Liberal Education worthy of a National Institution, such as to place the intellect, the Science, the Literature of Canada upon an honourable, if not equal, footing with that of the most advanced Countries of Europe, or America.

14. We have seen how unenviable is our position in regard to the commencement and Course of the University College Curriculum; and there are still three other points of comparison to notice between the Toronto and Harvard Colleges: First, the comparative length of the Academic year; secondly, the number of Hours weekly, devoted to instruction; thirdly, the number of Lectures, or amount of professional, or tutorial, assistance given to Under-graduates in the pursuit of their studies.

15. In Harvard, the Terms and Vacations for 1859-60 amount to just thirteen weeks; and the working, or Academic, Year to thirty-nine weeks. In Yale, the Vacation and Holidays amount to twelve weeks, and the Academic, or working, Year to forty weeks.

16. The Vacations and Holidays in Toronto University College amount to twenty-two weeks—nine weeks more than those of Harvard, and ten weeks more than those of Yale; and the Academic, or working, Year to thirty weeks—nine weeks less than those of Harvard, and ten weeks less than that of Yale. Besides, we notice in the Calendar, that the Lectures in University College end on the 4th of April,—six weeks before the end of the Term. If that be for terminal and University examinations, more weeks are devoted to them than days are in Harvard and Yale.

17. Next we note the number of Hours each week devoted to Lectures in Toronto and Harvard Colleges. In Toronto, the Lectures occupy five days in the week, from four to six Hours each day on all subjects, French, German, etcetera. In Harvard, seven Hours are devoted on each of the five days in the week, [from 8 to 1, 4 to 6,] and two Hours on Saturday to Classics, Mathematics, and Ethics, making at least twelve Hours more lecture work each week at Harvard than at Toronto College. Lectures in Classics and Mathematics there begin during one-half of the Academic year at nine, and the other half of the year at eight in the morning. In Toronto they never begin before ten. At Harvard habits of early rising and industry are cultivated, which influence the Graduates through life.

18. Lastly, the number of Lectures, or the amount of professional, or tutorial, assistance given to the Undergraduates in their Studies at Toronto and Harvard Colleges presents a contrast still more painful. In Toronto College, the Undergraduates are divided into two classes,—Pass-men and Honour-men. In the first year, three Hours are given each week in Classics to the Pass-men, and two Hours to the Honour-men; it is the same in Mathematics. In the second year, two Hours are given weekly in Classics to the Pass-men, and two to the Honour-men; in Mathematics, one Hour per week to Pass-men, and three Hours to Honour-men. In the fourth year, two Hours per week in both Classics and Mathematics are given to Pass-men, and two hours to Honour-men. The same proportion obtains in the Lectures to Pass-men and Honour-men in other branches. Thus, in Toronto College, the Pass-men, or ordinary Undergraduates, receive one-half less time and assistance from the Professors, on account of the Honour-men, who also are exempted from much Pass-work, and have one-half the time of the Professors, to enable them to obtain the £30 Scholarships. In Oxford, the Candidates for Mathematical Honours are not exempt from the Pass-work Examinations in Classics; and *vice versa*. It is so in Harvard and Yale; it is so in both the Matriculation and final Examinations of the London University. In the English and American Colleges the Candidates for Honours provide their own Tutors, as they need them, in the prosecution of their Honour-work. But in Toronto all this is done at the expense of the Pass-men. The Toronto system is essentially unjust, partial, and selfish, mars the harmony and symmetry of a Collegiate Course, and tends to build up one set of men at the expense, and to the injury, of others.

19. While, therefore, the academic year in Harvard College is one-fourth longer than it is in Toronto College, and the time given to Lectures each week is two-sevenths more, the time and assistance given by Professors to each Undergraduate is at least twice as much there as here. Four years at Harvard are, therefore, equal at least to six years at the Toronto College. Such a difference need not, ought not, to exist.

20. We need say but a few words on the system of appointing Examiners and conducting the Examinations in the Toronto University. The Examiners selected by an Institution which the Act of 1853 creating it, declared should be separate from any other, and should be national, should, like the Judges of the land, be impartial, should be without "fear favour, or affection" in regard to any School, or party. The words of the Oxford University Regulation are—"No person can examine a Candidate of the same College, or Hall, with himself." This is a settled principle in the English Universities. In many American Colleges, as also in Victoria College, the Authorities select and invite, as far as possible, practical, competent Gentlemen wholly unconnected with the College, to act as Committees of Examiners, and report accordingly. In Harvard College the Professors have nothing to do with the Examinations. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and thirty other distinguished persons appointed by the Legislature, are a Board of Overseers; and they appoint special Committees to conduct

all the College Examinations; one Committee for each subject of Examination. Each of these Committees is composed of from twelve to twenty Gentlemen, most distinguished for their knowledge of the subject on which they are appointed to examine. They are not paid, as a public spirit and love of Country are cultivated among the educated men in the New England States, and they all feel that they owe something to their Country for the education they have received. They meet, select certain of their own number to prepare Examination Papers and conduct the Examinations.

The College Calendar says—"Each class is examined annually, and in writing, in the several studies of the year, before Committees appointed by the Overseers, and the results of these Examinations have an important bearing upon the rank of the Student, and, in some cases, on his continuance in the College."

21. How the reverse of all this are the proceedings and Examinations in the University and College at Toronto! Never since the establishment of the College has an Examination of Students in Classics been conducted, except by the Classical Professor alone or, by him, assisted by one of his own Pupils, his own shadow. In no instance, we believe, has a Graduate of another College,—much less an Oxford, or even Cambridge, Classic—been selected as Classical Examiner in Toronto University College. The sole authority for the Classical attainments of all the Students who have ever graduated at Toronto University College, are the commendations of their own Professor. This system of Examinations, like the optional and partial Courses of Study in the College, would not be tolerated in either Old England, or New England.

22. Is this then the system to be established in Upper Canada, on which alone State Endowments, Scholarships, and patronage are to be bestowed? And is this the result of all the legislation, expenditure, deliberations and proceedings for the establishment of a Canadian National University? But whatever may be thought of the general question, we think there can be but one opinion as to the necessity of a thorough investigation and reform of the system as it now exists—such as has been prayed for by the Wesleyan Conference.

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE MEMORIAL, NUMBER EIGHT.

In this Paper we conclude the discussion of the University and College Questions. We have not attempted the full discussion of these Questions, but have so far discussed the facts connected with them as to justify the complaints of the Wesleyan Conference and its prayer for Parliamentary inquiry and action. Among other things we think we have clearly proved the following facts:

1. That, by passing the University Act in 1853, the Legislature intended to establish a Provincial University as a deliberative and Examining Body, exclusively, like the London University.
2. That the Legislature recognized and approved of, the establishment of Colleges in different parts of Upper Canada, and that youth should be encouraged to pursue their studies in them.
3. That the University Endowment, after providing what was necessary for the "current expenses" of the University and College at Toronto and necessary repairs and improvements to the Buildings, was to form a distinct Fund to be applied, under the direction of Parliament, for the promotion of Academical Education generally in the Country.
4. That the erection of new and expensive Buildings, and the exclusive building up of one College at Toronto, is entirely contrary to the declared objects and whole scope of the University Act of 1853.
5. That the Expenditures in regard to both the Upper Canada and University Colleges, as well as the University, are large and lavish beyond all precedent, even during the former years of complaint respecting such Expenditures.
6. That the Senate of the University, by its composition and proceedings, is divested of all character of nationality, and can only be viewed, as it has only acted, as the exclusive Patron and partizan of one College, and not as the impartial Representative and guardian of all the liberal educational interests of the whole Province.
7. That the proceedings of the Senate have lowered the standard of liberal education, instead of elevating it, as contemplated by the Legislature in passing the University Act of 1853.
8. That the Course of Studies, with unnumbered variations, in University College, the system of Scholarships and Examinations, (apart from the reduction of labour on the part of both Professors and Undergraduates,) are at variance with the examples of both the English, and best American Universities.

Now, what a difference of opinion there may be as to the question of a Provincial University consisting of only one, or of various Colleges, there can be but one opinion as to the above established facts; and in every view the evils thus proved, (and all has not been told), should be corrected.

We have now to offer some reasons for the University and College System advocated by the Wesleyan Conference and to answer some objections to it. Let it then be recollected, first, that the Wesleyan Conference desires a Provincial University, such as is defined and declared to be intended by the University Act of 1853; and secondly, that the several Colleges, which are, or may be connected with it, should be placed upon an equal footing, and on equal terms in regard to public aid. Our monopolist opponents maintain that public aid should be given to only one College of the University, and be withheld from all the others—the reverse of the declared objects of the University Act of 1853.

In support of our view of this great Question, we submit, in brief, the following Eight Reasons:

1. It is the most liberal. To all those who desire a Non-denominational College at Toronto, we say, retain it as you desire, and let its minimum Endowment not only be equal to, but even twice, that of any other College such as we, or others prefer, although its number of Undergraduates may be less. But, while we agree to the State-endowment of your Non-denominational College, we demand public aid for our Denominational College, in proportion to the Collegiate, (not Denominational,) work it does,—the Collegiate work as prescribed by a National Non-denominational University. There are many more Undergraduates attending the Denominational Colleges in Upper Canada than those attending the Non-denominational College. Therefore, more than one half of the inhabitants of Upper Canada prefer the former to the latter. Now, we propose to meet the views of both classes of inhabitants, while our opponents insist upon meeting the views of only one class.

2. Our view is also most just, as well as most liberal. The advocates of Denominational Colleges are individually subscribers for their erection and support. Clergy and Laity act in common; the one has no advantage, or interest, different from the other. In all other respects their interests and labours are one. They procure their own College Premises and erect their own College Buildings, and contribute also to support their own College. The advocates of a Non-denominational College do nothing, of all this. Their system is one of individual selfishness. They do nothing, they give nothing. Yet, they object that any public aid should be given to those who so largely give and help themselves. Which system, and which class of persons, is the just, and which the unjust?

3. The system we advocate is the best and the only one adapted to develop voluntary effort. Ours is an age and a Country of voluntary effort; and those systems of social progress are most prosperous and useful that are based upon it. Such is our Common School System. The people must meet and organize and provide their own School House, and employ their Teacher. Why should not those who acquire Collegiate Education for their Sons be required to perform the same conditions, as those who can only give their Sons a Common School Education? We advocate the same conditions in both cases. The establishment and management of Higher Seminaries of Learning are the peculiar province, (and require the combined efforts,) of a Religious Denomination. We maintain that the Religious community, when it erects its Collegiate, or Seminary, Buildings and engages its Professors, should have its voluntary efforts supplemented and encouraged by public aid. Our opponents say, "No, we will do nothing ourselves for Academical Education; we demand the State to do everything for us; and we forbid the State doing anything for you, how much soever you may do for yourselves." The advocates for public aid to Denominational Seminaries put their own shoulders to the wheel, before they ask help from the State Hercules. Who are the true voluntaries, then, and who the sham voluntaries, on this question?

4. Our system is also the most economical. The Expenditures which have been made in connection with the Upper Canada and University Colleges, which we have briefly treated in these Papers, illustrate the nature of the economy of our opponents. Economy, as a general rule, is an essential element of voluntarism in the support of its Institutions. Where public appropriation is combined with voluntary effort, and is made dependent upon it, the latter is greatly increased in exertion by the inducements of the former, and the former is applied with increased economy by the influence of the latter. But Institutions like the Upper Canada and University Colleges, from which voluntarism is altogether excluded, and where every man is interested in getting all the money he can, and pays nothing, will ever be, as they have always been, a bottomless pit of expenditures and expensiveness. Even the State Colleges of Harvard and Yale largely depend upon their own efforts and success for their support and the Salaries of their Professors and Tutors, as do the English and Irish Colleges. But, in Toronto everything

is done and paid for by the State; the individual gives nothing, receives all; full Salaries are paid by the State, and also a periodical increase of them. Which then is the most economical, the system which combines voluntary effort with public appropriation, or that which does nothing itself, and receives everything from the State? And who are the true economists in a system of Academical Education, those who ask public aid in proportion to and as a supplement to, their own doings, or those who, receive and spend the state patrimony by tens of thousands, but contribute not a penny themselves?

5. Our System likewise is most promotive of individual and wide-spread interest in behalf of Academical Education. Persons think of and value that to which they contribute. Since the people have learned to contribute, and to impose upon themselves contributions to the Common Schools, they have valued them more, improved them more, and sent more children to them, than they ever did before. In the neighboring State of New York, contributions to establish Seminaries and Colleges are general, and every man there, above poverty, is most anxious and ambitious to give both his Sons and Daughters a superior education; and the State develops and encourages this individual and wide-spread interest in higher education by promoting and supplementing its efforts. Hundreds of youths have already been sent to Victoria College, who would have been kept at home in comparative ignorance, but for the interest thus excited in the minds of their Parents and friends; nor could the College have been sustained but for the supplementary co-operation of the State. Thus, is the voluntary system, with all its advantages, brought into full play by the conditional and proportional co-operation of the State, and the latter makes up the deficiencies of the former.

6. And while our System is most promotive of individual interest in Academical Education, it adds proportionately to its facilities. The Legislature, in the Preamble of the University Act of 1853, says that,—

"Many Parents and others are deterred by the expense and other causes, from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large City, distant, in many cases, from their homes," and that "from these and other causes, many do and will prosecute and complete their studies in other Institutions in various parts of this Province, to whom it is just and right to afford facilities for obtaining those scholastic honours and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby to encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning."

This is the spirit and working of the System which we advocate. It recognizes and promotes the establishment of Seminaries of Education in different parts of the Province, and thus increases the facilities of sound learning. In 1845, two years after the introduction of Mr. Baldwin's first Bill to make King's College a Provincial University, and on the printing of Mr. Draper's Bill for the same purpose, a well written pamphlet of sixty-seven pages, entitled: "The University Question Considered," was understood, and, as evinced by ample internal evidence, to have been written by the Reverend Doctor McCaul, the present President of University College, under the signature of "A Graduate."* In this Pamphlet the Author advocated King's College being retained and restored as a Church of England Institution, and the endowment by Parliament of other Colleges, and eloquently argued against the establishment of a centralized system of University Education, and against the establishment of a Non-denominational University at Toronto as infidel in principle, godless in character, impracticable in management, expensive in operations, and more than doubtful in results. Speaking of a System which would require all persons to come to Toronto, in order to avail themselves of the benefits of University Education, the Author says,—

"There can be no doubt, that there are many Parents who would not only complain of this as a heavy tax, but would regard with aversion any plan, whereby their children would be removed from their care, and left without their supervision amidst the temptations of a large Town. Nor can it be questioned, that many would thus be wholly excluded, by the narrowness of their circumstances, from affording their Sons the advantages of the University,—whilst some would prefer foregoing them to running the risk necessary for their enjoyment."

This is almost the very language of the Preamble of the University Act of 1853, as also of the Memorial of the Wesleyan Conference; and we may well, therefore, say of our System, in the words of Doctor McCaul's Pamphlet,—

"It would distribute through the Province the advantages which a University brings to the place in which it is situated, and to the whole Country in its vicinity, instead of securing a monopoly of these to any one district. It would render the blessings of University Education more easily accessible to a greater number of the community."

7. We have already shown how the present Toronto University System has reduced the standard and injured the symmetry and soundness of University College education. On the contrary, in two respects will the System for which we argue tend to elevate the standard of University Education. A University Commission, or Body, not identified

*For Extracts from this Pamphlet, see page 220 of the Fifth Volume of this Documentary History.

with any one College, but equally independent and impartial in regard to all, would be the most likely to establish and maintain a high, sound, and practical standard of University Studies and Examinations—the Examinations and Scholarships, like those of the London University, being confined to Matriculation and Graduation,—leaving the Scholarships and Examinations of the intervening years, (established at Toronto to build up University College,) to the several Colleges themselves; and the Candidates for University Scholarships and Honours not being exempted, as they are not in London, or in the English Universities from examination in all Pass subjects, should receive Scholarships and Honours only for doing the regular work in the superior manner, or for doing extra work in extra subjects. Then, in the next place, let Candidates come from the several Colleges for Matriculation, or Degrees, before others than their own Tutors,—before an impartial Committee, thus making the reputation, and appropriations of such Colleges in part depend on the success of the Students at these Examinations. Who does not see that such a System tends far more to elevate the standard of University Education: than the present System, so partial and disjointed in itself, and so un-British in the Examination of its Students by their own professional Tutors. In several of our best Grammar Schools, there is a strong competition, and Boys are prepared in an admirable manner to compete for Matriculation Scholarships and Honours. Place Colleges in the same position of equality and competition, in regard to Collegiate Education, and higher and large results will inevitably follow. But a Provincial University should also encourage by rewards and distinctions, studies and proficiency in the several branches of Science and the useful arts, as well as in the usual subjects of a University Education.

8. Finally, our System is the most favourable to the moral and Religious interest of Students, and, therefore, of the Country. We believe there is scarcely a Parent in Canada who would not far rather send his Son to a Denominational College not of his own Religious Persuasion, where that Son would be under truly Religious care and instruction, than to send such a Son to a Non-denominational College where “no man cares for his soul;” and he is left in the midst of temptation without the shield of parental oversight, or the counsels of pastoral instruction, and whence he perhaps returns home after years of absence, with a more cultivated mind, but with a vitiated heart and ruined principles. In the words of the Conference Memorial,—

“Experience shows that, while pastoral and parental care can be exercised for the Religious Instruction of children residing at home and attending a Day School, that care cannot be exercised over youth residing away from home and pursuing their higher education except in a College, where the pastoral and parental care can be daily combined.”

We have now to reply to several objections; and, while replying to these, we shall offer additional reasons for Denominational Colleges, and in behalf of Victoria College in particular.

It is objected that our System is “sectarian,”—that is, Denominational. This is the staple cry, and almost the sole argument against our System. Yet it does not merit the name of argument, and involves such glaring absurdities that we have been surprised how any Christian man could employ it without self-condemnation and shame. It implies that Denominationalism is a calamity to be lamented, and that Denominational instruction is an evil to be deprecated. Yet our Country is filled with this very evil, if evil it be; and it is promoted by the instruction of more than a thousand Ministers, and is voluntarily embraced and supported as a privilege and a blessing by nearly the entire population! If the people themselves are Denominational, why should not their Colleges be Denominational? If Denominational Instruction is good on Sundays, why is it not good during the week? If a Parent wishes his Son to be in intimate connection with his own Denomination at home, and under its most careful instructions, why should he not desire the same for him abroad? and that daily, morning and evening, and at all times, with a Mother’s love, and a Father’s earnestness, and a chief Shepherd’s vigilance and tenderness? The instinctive impulse of parental piety and Religious consistency furnishes the best reply to this absurd objection. The objection to Denominational Day Schools is, that the requisite accommodations and Teachers cannot be provided for them without an expense impossible to be borne, and that the Religious Instruction necessary for all children in a Day School can be provided for otherwise than in the School, as the children are with their parents mornings and evenings, and on Sundays. We have shown that the Denominational Colleges are the most economical and effectual means of providing superior education for all the youth of the Country—as well as for their best moral and Religious interests. The Religious Denominations constitute the Christianity of the Country, and its best interests depend upon the fidelity and care with which the Ministers and Parents of the different Denominations religiously instruct their own youth. Must not these Colleges, then, be most desirable, in which the duties and influences of the Parent and the Pastor can be combined in

the highest degree, in behalf of youth during several of the most critical and eventful years of their life, when they are absent from home, and during their most important courses of educational instruction?

It should be borne in mind that no aid is asked, or received, to support, or teach sectarianism, but for supporting those who, although they hold and act upon the doctrines of some Sect, are teaching Languages, Mathematics, etcetera, in which there is neither Religious, nor political sectarianism; nor then until after the Religious Persuasion, whose College is thus aided in supporting its Professors, has largely contributed to the same object, and assumes all the responsibility and labour of carrying it into effect. If any advantage accrues to the agency in this work, it is indirect and remote, and is what is experienced by any City, Town, or Body, in whose vicinity a public Institution may be situated. The real question for the consideration of the Statesman and Philanthropist is, in what way can each pound of the University Endowment be made instrumental in educating the largest number of youth in the higher branches, with the best preventions against impairing, or endangering, their morals?

2. It is also objected that the system we advocate endows Roman Catholic Seminaries. The objectors who urge this objection omit two things. They omit to say that the principle they advocate involves the equity, and no doubt, in a short time, the necessity of employing Roman Catholic Professors, as well as Protestant, in their College, which is avowedly founded upon the principle of equal justice to all parties. The objectors likewise omit to say that, under the present System,—and notwithstanding all that certain parties have said, or pretended to say, it has increased the last ten years, and will doubtless continue to increase,—the Roman Catholics already receive Grants to three Colleges in Upper Canada. Now we ask the objectors themselves whether it is not better to place such Institutions upon the same footing with the others,—upon the ground of work,—and not upon that of Church interference; and of work, too, in many subjects common to both Protestants and Roman Catholics?

3. The only other objection requiring notice is, that the System we advocate encourages the multiplication of Colleges, and that these Colleges will be small and attended by few Students. In reply, we remark that, as the Building for each College, or Seminary, is erected by the parties establishing it, and not by the Government, they best know their own wants and means, that although the number of such Institutions may make a difference in the amount of public aid apportioned to each,—like the number of Schools in a Municipality,—it can make no difference in the aggregate Endowment, or Grant, for Academical Education. In favour of a number of Colleges, and of even University Colleges, instead of one, the Reverend Doctor McCaul, the eloquent Author of the Pamphlet of 1845, above quoted, adduces numerous examples. He shows that in Prussia there are six Universities; in Austria, ten; in the Kingdom of Sardinia, four; in Belgium, four; in Holland, three; and significantly adds:

"France, indeed, furnishes a precedent for having but one University, but it must be remembered that the principle of "the Royal University" in that Kingdom is not centralization but dispersion, for there are about twenty-six Colleges under it, scattered over the Country."

Then, in answer to the argument for consolidation, from the example of the London University, the Author of the Pamphlet says,—

Its characteristic is dispersion, not centralization, for it recognizes for Degrees in Arts and Law the Certificates of not less than twenty-one, (now thirty-eight), Colleges, or Institutions, scattered over England, Wales, and Ireland: whilst those who receive Degrees in Medicine, embrace Students of more than sixty Establishments in different parts of the world."

In connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, there are upwards of forty Colleges. The authority of example and the testimony of experience are, therefore, in favour of a number of Colleges and against centralization in one.

Then, as to the number of Students in a College, that cannot affect its efficiency, unless they are too numerous. Large classes in either a School, or Colleges, are a disadvantage, rather than an advantage, to the Pupils themselves. On this point the Author of the University Pamphlet quoted above, (and he writes from experience,) justly remarks that,—

"The Professors must, for some years, be content to discharge chiefly the duties of Tutors; and under these circumstances, the smallness of their classes is rather an advantage, inasmuch as it enables them fully to test the preparation and ascertain the deficiencies of each of the Students on every occasion of attendance."

There are wealthy Colleges at Oxford that will not receive over fifty Students; and there are Colleges both in England and Ireland in which there are not half that number. But no party would incur the expense and responsibility of establishing a College, or Seminary, without a moral certainty of a sufficient number of Students to employ the strength of any Tutor, or Professor. Then,

5. Lastly, as to the number of Professors required in a College, the Author of the Pamphlet is a good authority, and remarks as follows:

"The other Universities, [besides that of King's College], should be endowed so as to enable them to have sufficient Schools of Arts and Divinity, and also to have good preparatory Seminaries attached to them. The Head, with four Professors, would be fully equal, for some years, to the discharge of the University duties. This indeed, is a stronger staff than King's College, [now University College], at present possesses in those Faculties."

Of course, a Divinity School, or Divinity Professors, form no part of our plan. As the parties establishing Colleges, provide the Buildings themselves, the public aid can, and ought, only to apply to the Salaries of the four, or five, Professors. That such a number is ample in the Faculty of Arts is not only clear from the example and authority adduced, but from the fact that, in a College with a four years' course, there are but four classes of Students, each Professor could meet even daily each of his four classes.

But suppose, instead of a Provincial University, the system of various University Colleges be preferred,—as the present President of Toronto University College formerly contended—we ask, are not the other University Colleges in Upper Canada entitled to public aid, as well as University College of Toronto? We leave those connected with other Colleges to speak for themselves; but, in respect to Victoria College, we may say, that it was the first Academy of learning erected in Upper Canada by voluntary effort; that its doors have ever been open to the Pupils of all Religious Denominations with most scrupulous care of their morals and their rights, as desired by their Parents; that since 1834, it has educated some thousands of youth of various Religious Denominations, who are now engaged in almost every profession and employment in the Country; that its Students, with very few exceptions, like its teachings, have been characterized by sound knowledge, good sense, energy of character, love of Country and Religion, and an ardent zeal and effort to promote education and benevolent institutions; that it provides a thorough course of Collegiate Education, second to none in Upper Canada, evincive of which two of its Students have been admitted *ad eundem* from its third year's course into the fourth year's course of the Toronto University College, proceeded to and took their degree of B. A. in the University of Toronto the same month that they would have taken it had they remained in the University of Victoria College, and also a Medical Gentleman who received the whole of his literary education at Victoria College, and the whole of his Medical Education in the School of the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Victoria College, has been twice selected by the Toronto University over all the other Medical Gentlemen in Upper Canada, as sole Examiner for the University in Anatomy and Physiology; that Victoria College has, according to the Catalogue of 1859, sixty Students in the Faculty of Arts, 73 Students in the Faculty of Medicine, and 155 special Students and Pupils in the preparatory Grammar and English School. In every relation, therefore, whether as a University College, or as the College of a University, and in every aspect, whether for the number of its Pupils, or Students, or the thoroughness and practical character of its Collegiate Instructions, whether from the elevation of its moral character and influence, or the length and value of its services, it has the strongest claim upon the liberality of the Legislature as it has upon the gratitude and confidence of the Country. The denial of its just claims, and the proscriptions of them, as well as of kindred rights, by the perversion of the University Act of 1853, and the misapplication of the Country's noblest liberality in the University Endowment, has imposed upon us the painful task of the present investigations. We now submit whether we have not had ample grounds for making our complaints, and whether we have not presented ample reasons for asserting our rights,—rights against monopoly and proscription. We also submit whether we have not, in maintaining what is dear to ourselves as Parents, as Christians, and as Citizens, we have but maintained that which must accord with the views and interests of our fellow subjects, which is calculated to correct evils and promote economy in the expenditure of the most sacred of our Public Funds, which will provide the best education for the largest number of Canadian youth upon the truest Christian principles, and open up a future to our Country, for which posterity may remember us with respect and gratitude!

II. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OF SCOTLAND), REPRESENTING THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

I. EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OF SCOTLAND.)

May 25, 1859. The Reverends Robert Neill, Robert Burnet, and Doctor James Williamson having retired from the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, according to the provisions of the Royal Charter, it was moved by Mr. Mann, seconded by Mr. Green-shields that they be re-elected. Moved, in amendment by the Reverend Doctor Snod-

grass, seconded by the Reverend Mr. Mackid, that the Synod elect Mr. Neill, Mr. Burnet, and Mr. George Bell. Moved in amendment by the Reverend Mr. McMorine, seconded by the Reverend Doctor Cook, That the Synod elect the Reverends Robert Burnet, Duncan Morrison, and Doctor Williamson. The second amendment was carried by a vote of 31 to 18. The First amendment was then put and carried by a vote of 34 to 17. The Moderator declared accordingly, and the Clerk was instructed to intimate to the Board the names of the parties elected.

May 27th, 1859. The Annual Report of the Trustees of Queen's College being called for, was read. Moved by the Reverend Mr. Mackid, seconded by Mr. Greenshields, and passed unanimously, That the Synod have heard with gratification the First Annual Report of the Trustees of Queen's College, which has been transmitted to this Body. They rejoice in the evidence it affords of the growing efficiency of the Institution, and they sympathise with the Trustees in their exertions to maintain and extend its usefulness; and, inasmuch, as the appeal to Congregations has not realized the expectations of the Church and the Trustees, as to the raising of the cost of the purchase of Queen's College Buildings, the Synod afresh recommend the effort to the liberality of the Congregations and Members of the Church in this Province.

May 31st, 1859. The Synod having heard an Overture on the Bursary Scheme, it was moved by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Greenshields, That the Synod adopt the overture, and appoint the Reverend Doctor Machar, (Convenor), Mr. John Paton, The Reverends Professors Williamson and Weir, and Mr. Andrew Drummond, a Committee on the Bursary Scheme, to watch over the same, and report to the next meeting of Synod.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, 1859.

May 5th, 1859. The Trustees of Queen's College embrace the opportunity, afforded by the publication of their Annual Statements and Accounts, to lay before the Synod of the Church a brief Report on the position and prospects of the University of Queen's College. As each succeeding year adds to the Members of a Congregation, and to the vast extent of Country, over which they are as yet but thinly scattered, the friends of this branch of the Parent Church of Scotland cannot but regard with deepening interest the advancement and welfare of Queen's College. To the Church of Scotland, and especially to the fostering care of her Colonial Committee, the Presbyterians of Canada are indebted for many pious and able Ministers, but it is no disparagement of the assistance and sympathy, so freely accorded, to say, that, for the future, our main dependence must be placed on the Institution, over whose interests the Trustees have been appointed to watch.

2. The Trustees feel that lengthened arguments in behalf of Queen's College are superfluous, when addressed to a Court, which has often urged their claims upon the attention of its adherents, and which numbers among its Members an increasing number of Ministers who have gone forth from the College Halls to fill places of usefulness in the Church.

3. The objects of this Statement will be better attained by stating the present position of the College, and by endeavoring to show that, both as a School of Scientific Learning, and, as a Theological Institution, its sphere of usefulness has been enlarged.

4. It is with sincere pleasure that the Trustees are able this year to report a large increase to the number of Students. At the close of the Session the state of the Roll was as follows:—

In the Faculty of Theology there were	11 Students.
In the Faculty of Arts there were	53 Students.
In the Faculty of Medicine there were	79 Students.

Total 143 Students.—

being the greatest number ever matriculated in any one year at Queen's College. In addition to the Students enrolled in the Divinity Hall, thirty-four now in the Arts

Faculty, have announced their intention to prosecute their studies with a view to the Ministry. The Church can thus look forward to the services of forty-five Ministers from the number of Students,—whose names are at present on the Roll.

5. It is gratifying to find that the Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are successfully encouraging Young Men within their bounds to study at Queen's College, as will be seen from the list appended to this statement. Twelve Students have been thus received from these Provinces.

6. The office of Principal continues to be held by the Reverend Doctor Cook, whose services, in that capacity, the Trustees would gladly retain, were it possible to carry out such an arrangement. Deeply impressed with the importance of this Office to the College, and to the Church, the Trustees are using every endeavor to procure from Scotland a suitable Principal, and are now in correspondence with the Colonial Committee, and with parties at home, whose co-operation and advice have been solicited. The anxiety of the Trustees, in regard to this matter will doubtless meet with the sympathy of the Synod, as it is not placing too high an estimate upon the importance of the Office to say that, whoever receives the appointment may influence, through his teaching and example, no small portion of our Church during many years to come.

7. The Trustees cannot allow an opportunity such as this Statement affords, to pass without bearing testimony to the ability and success of the Professors of Queen's College. Labouring under difficulties inseparable from carrying on the work in a Country, where the means of higher Education are beyond the reach of many Students, each of these Gentlemen has brought his Class in to a high state of order and efficiency. The recent Examinations, at the close of the Session, were such as to reflect high credit upon all who are charged with the laborious duties of the Professional Chair.

8. Since the last Meeting of Synod, Doctor George Lawson of Edinburgh has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University,—and the Trustees feel assured that his services will prove very beneficial to the Students of Queen's College, and will tend to give the Institution a higher standing than before among the Schools of Scientific learning in the Province.

9. The Treasurer's Accounts, appended to this Statement, afford full information in regard to the Finances of the College. The Revenue continues to be derived from the interest on Funds safely invested in Bank Stock and other Securities, together with Annual Grants from the Legislature, the Temporalities Board, and the Colonial Committee. It is a matter of regret that the Collections, in aid of the fund for purchasing the present eligible Site and Building have fallen so far short of the amount anticipated. At a cost of Six thousand pounds, (£6,000), the Property was acquired, but not more than one-half of that Sum has been collected.

10. Owing to rapid increase in the number of Students, the accommodation afforded by the old College Building has been found quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the University. Several larger Class Rooms were greatly needed,—those formerly in use being overcrowded, and, even unhealthy. After much deliberation, and confidently relying upon the liberality of the Church, the Trustees decided to expend a portion of their funded Capital in the erection of a large Building, in rear of the College, a portion of which was used for the first time at the recent Examinations. In addition to commodious Class Rooms, a large Hall for Divine Service and for assembling the entire body of Students at Examinations, etcetera, has thus been provided, together with a suitable Apartment for the Museum in course of formation. The Medical Department, it is understood, is to pay a proportionate rent for the Rooms appropriated to its use, but the large Expenditure will still make a serious inroad upon the limited Income of the College, and the Trustees, therefore, again respectfully appeal to the Synod, and to the Church for further aid to their Building Fund.

11. The Library of the College has received but few additions during the past year, the sum available for purchasing new Books being very limited. Donations of suitable Books will be gladly received by the Trustees, and acknowledged through *The Presbyterian*.

12. In the older Universities at home, it has been found necessary to afford aid to deserving young men while prosecuting their studies; and, in a new Country, such as Canada, the need of such assistance is even more urgent than in Scotland. Notwithstanding former appeals to the liberality of the Church, the Bursary Fund of Queen's College is still quite inadequate to meet the necessities of many Students, and this deficiency has been a source of deep anxiety to the Professors and Trustees. Several Congregations have responded most liberally to the appeal, made with the sanction of the Synod, and, in some instances, Bursaries have been endowed, or promised. From a large portion of the Church, however, no response has been received, and the Trustees again venture to crave the approval of the Synod to a further effort for the supplementing of this most deserving scheme. During the Summer, one, or more, of the Professors will, it is hoped, be able to visit Congregations of the Church, with a view to laying before them the claims of the Bursary Fund.

13. The closing exercises of the College Session took place on the 28th of April, in the new Hall of the University, when Degrees were conferred on Graduates in Arts and in Medicine. Were proof needed of the usefulness of Queen's College, and of the high order of instruction communicated within her Walls, such an occasion as this was well fitted to encourage the friends of the University, and no one could witness the promising body of young men, then assembled, without solemn emotions of gratitude to Him, who has sustained the Institution during many a season of trial, and is now bestowing upon it so large a measure of success.

KINGSTON, 5th of May, 1859. JOHN PAYON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, 1859.

	\$	cts.
Royal Charter investment	3,107.37	
Apparatus, Class Room Furniture and Books	6,404.91	
College Buildings and Lands, valued at	31,194.13	
Debentures purchased and Stock in the Commercial Bank ...	41,350.00	
Mortgages for Loans	11,708.55	
Lands in various places	16,992.00	
Shares in Commercial Bank	785.20	
Commercial Bank of Canada, account current	1,120.37	
	\$112,662.53	

III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF TRINITY COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, 1859.

January 10th, 1859. The First Report of the Committee on the University Statutes was read. They were amended,—and ordered to lie over for further consideration at the next Meeting of the Council,—copies in the meantime to be furnished to the Members.

The October Term was allowed to Mr. John Cayley, B. A., and to Mr. Edward Cayley, who had been absent on account of illness in their house.

Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Montgomery, matriculating Students, received permission to enter the Divinity Class in October next, after keeping two Terms, instead of three, in the Arts Department, provided they acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners in the June Examination of 1859. They will not, however, be entitled to a Degree in Arts until they have kept the prescribed nine Terms.

The Fees of the Reverend A. J. Broughall, for the Degree of M. A., were remitted, in consideration of his holding the appointment of Classical Lecturer in the College.

The Honourable John H. Cameron informed the Council that Mr. William Dickson had executed the necessary Papers for Thirteen hundred pounds, (£1,300,) his Endowment for Scholarships, and that the sum of One hundred and fifty-nine pounds, (£159,) was in his hands to be paid over to the Bursar.

February 5th, 1859. The amended Report of the Committee on the University Statutes was presented and read, but was reserved for further consideration at the next Meeting of the Council.

The Reverend H. J. Grasett desired that his dissent from the clause in the University Statutes, which provides that, under certain circumstances, the Bishops shall cease to be Members of Council, and thereby lose the power of nominating Members of Council, might be recorded.

Mr. Fleming's Scholarship was increased for the present year from Twenty to Thirty pounds, (£30.)

February 12th, 1859. The Report of the Committee on the University Statutes was received and adopted, and a special Meeting of the Corporation was ordered to be called for the 24th instant for the final sanction and approval by the Council of these Statutes.

The thanks of the Council were directed to be sent to the Reverend R. S. Cox, of Carleton Place, for Audubon's Synopsis of the Birds of America.

Also to Mr. H. S. Bohn, of York Street, Covent Garden, London, for Twenty-five Volumes of Books.

February 24th, 1859. A Communication from the Graduates of Trinity College on the subject of Lectures and Examinations in Law was received and read, when it was,—

Resolved, That the same be referred to a Committee consisting of the Honourables G. W. Allan, and J. H. Cameron, and to Mr. S. B. Harman.

The University Statutes, which had been before under consideration were further revised and adopted as follows:—

I. 1. That a Meeting of the Corporation of Trinity College be held on the first Saturday of every Month, with the exception of the Months of August and September.

2. That the Chancellor of the University and Vice Chancellor shall severally have power to call a Special Meeting of the Corporation, whenever either of them shall consider it necessary.

3. That seven Members shall form a quorum of the Corporation.

II. 1. That the College Council shall consist of Thirty Members, none of whom shall be a Member of the Governing Body of any other University within the Province, at the time of his election, or nomination, to the Council of Trinity College, or while he is serving thereon.

2. That the Chancellor, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Senior Professors of Classics and Mathematics shall be "*ex officio*" Members of the Council.

3. That Twenty-six Members of the Council shall be appointed, sixteen from the Diocese of Toronto, five from the Diocese of Huron, and five from the Diocese about to be erected in the eastern part of the present Diocese of Toronto.

4. That the Bishop of Huron, and of the Diocese about to be erected shall each nominate the Members of Council from their respective Dioceses, and the Bishop of Toronto shall nominate five of the Members from his Diocese, the remaining eleven Members from the Diocese of Toronto shall be elected by the Corporation.

5. That the five Members from the Diocese about to be erected in the eastern part of the Diocese of Toronto be nominated, in the first instance, by the Bishop of Toronto.

6. That absence from the Meetings of the Corporation for the space of one year, without leave obtained from the Bishop of Toronto, and entered on the Minutes of the Corporation, shall occasion any Member of Council from the Diocese of Toronto to vacate his seat.

7. That on the occurrence of one, or more, vacancies among the eleven Members of Council elected by the Corporation, such vacancy, or vacancies, shall be notified to the Corporation by the Secretary at their next Monthly Meeting, and the Secretary shall, thereupon, be instructed to send a written notice to every Member of the Corporation informing him that an election of one, or more, Members of Council will take place at the Monthly Meeting of the Corporation next following, no such election, however, shall be proceeded with, except a majority of the whole corporation be present, a majority of those present shall suffice to make a valid election, and the voting shall be by ballot.

III. 1. That there shall be three Trustees, and that any vacancy occurring in their number shall be filled by the Corporation in like manner, as in the case of the election of Members of Council.

IV. 1. That the Provost and Professors of Trinity College shall be appointed and removed by the Corporation.

2. That no appointment, or removal, from office, shall be made except two thirds, at least, of the Corporation be present, a majority of those present concurring in such appointment, or removal.

3. That no proposition for the removal of a Provost, or Professor, may be submitted to the Corporation except through the Chancellor, and then only on a written requisition addressed to him by not less than five Members of the Council.

4. That every appointment and removal shall be by instrument, under the Seal of the Corporation; and, in the case of a removal, this instrument shall state particularly the cause of such removal.

April 21st, 1859. A Report of the Committee on University Statutes was received and read, and it was Resolved that the same be adopted.

Ordered, That the annual Advertisement as to Scholarships be inserted in the Newspapers, as usual.

June 4th, 1859. Resolved, That Mr. Lewis Moffatt and Mr. S. B. Harman be a Committee to confer with Mr. Robert Dension on the subject of the foundation of the Dension Exhibition.

Resolved. That the sum of Twenty five pounds, (£25,) be paid in October next to the Reverend John Ambery, in consideration of his undertaking the College and University Examinations in June and October, 1859.

Resolved, That the Reverend A. J. Broughall be paid Twenty-five pounds, (£25), on the first of July next for his Lectures in the Reverend Mr. Ambery's place.

Resolved. That the Bursar do furnish to the Smithsonian Institution the information asked for as to lists of Donors.

That the Honourable G. W. Allan and Mr. S. B. Harman be a Committee to Report on the state of the College Fence on Queen Street.

That Mr. C. J. S. Bethune, who was absent on account of illness be allowed his Term.

Resolved. That those who obtain the Prizes, founded by the Reverend Doctor Fuller, shall recite at the Convocation in October.

That the Degree of M. D. be conferred on Doctor Haswill.

That it be recommended to Convocation that the Degree of M. D. be conferred on Mr. John Mackenzie in his absence, in recognition of the honour he has done the College by his professional success in England, and in the East.

That Mr. Carroll's application for a Degree be not granted.

That the thanks of the Corporation be given to Mr. Henry Rowsell for five Volumes of Books.

Notice was given to change the Day of Meeting of Corporation from the first Saturday to the first Tuesday in the Month and that the quorum be changed from seven to five.

Resolved. That, in cases specially recommended, the Corporation will dispense with the Rule, which requires the holders of Scholarships to be unmarried, so far as the rule applies to Students for Holy Orders.

Resolved, That Mr. O'Reilly be allowed to resume his Law Scholarship on the terms mentioned in a draft Letter of the Provost.

July 2nd, 1859. Resolved, That the sum of Thirty-five pounds, (£35), be paid to the Reverend Mr. Ambery, being £25 in full of salary, and £10 on account of £25 for holding the June and October Examinations.

Resolved, That One hundred pounds, (£100), sterling be provided in England for the outfit of the Professor, in the Reverend Mr. Ambery's place.

Resolved, That Messieurs G. W. Allan, Lewis Moffatt, S. B. Harman and the Provost be a Committee to prepare a statement of the Funds and general position of the College, for circulation in the Province.

Resolved, That, for the future, the Meetings of the Corporation shall take place on the first Tuesday in each Month, in place of the first Saturday, and That the Quorum be in future composed of five Members, in place of Seven.

Resolved, That with respect to the Rule requiring both Professors in Arts to be unmarried, the following be entered on the Minutes.

It appears to the Corporation to be essential to the interests of the College to relax the Rule which requires both the Professors in Arts to be unmarried, but as they are not prepared to dispense with that Rule altogether, they, therefore, propose to establish the office of Vice-Provost, and make such other arrangement as may appear to be necessary and desirable.

October 4th, 1859. Resolved, That the application of Mr. George A Stewart of Port Hope, on the subject of viewing and valuing the College Lands, be referred to the Committee who are empowered to make the necessary arrangements for the inspection and sale of these Lands.

Resolved, That the Provost, Doctor Bovell, Mr. G. W. Allan and Mr. S. B. Harman be a Committee to consider and report whether any, and what, steps can be taken to establish other Faculties, or otherwise, to extend, or improve, the Regulations so as to promote the greater efficiency of the College.

Resolved, That the Provost, Doctor Bovell and Mr. G. W. Allan be a Committee to make the necessary preparations for the Annual Meeting of Convocation in 1859.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Corporation are hereby given to Mr. Kendall for Doctor Richardson's Fauna Borcale Americana and for Carpenter's History.

That Mr. J. O'Reilly's Law Scholarship shall be payable to him, for any balance due, from the time he resumed his studies, under articles, as a Law Student.

That the thanks of the Corporation be given to Mr. Robert Stanton for a number of Coins for the Museum.

Mr. Lewis Moffatt from the Finance Committee reported that the Bursar's Cash Account had been audited up to August, 1859, and found correct.

December 6th, 1859. Resolved, That the Reverend Doctor Beaven and the Reverend Doctor Scadding be appointed Examiners in Divinity.

Resolved, That the appointment of the Reverend Edwin Hatch, B. A., as Professor of Classics be confirmed.

Resolved, That the Provost, Mr. G. W. Allan and Mr. S. B. Harman be a Committee on the Council, to report to the next meeting.

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on the Financial affairs of the College be adopted, and that the same be printed and circulated.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-five pounds, (£25), paid, on the authority of Mr. S. B. Harman to Mr. William Storm, on account of the College Fence, and the sum of Thirty pounds, (£30,) be paid, on the authority of the Provost, to Mr. George H. Stewart, in advance for valuing Lands of the College, are approved of.

A Communication from Professor Kendall was read, when the following Resolution was passed with respect to its contents.

Resolved, That the Corporation see no other course conveniently open to them but to allow their engagement with Mr. Kendall to run its course, taking it for granted that, if any circumstances should render it imperative on Mr. Kendall to depart from it, he will not fail to give such notice as may enable the Corporation to take in time the necessary measures for supplying his place.

It was deemed desirable that the Provost do issue the following Circular (in regard to certain changes in the Curriculum of Trinity College), to the Grammar School Masters of the Province:—

CIRCULAR TO GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTERS, FROM THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

It having been suggested that the convenience of Masters of County Grammar Schools would be consulted in regard to a change of the Classical subjects in the Matriculation Examination of Trinity College, this change has been effected.

I send you herewith a list of the subjects, as well as a Table of the Scholarships in the gift of the College.

In order to prevent mistake, or disappointment, on the part of those who are already preparing to enter the College, an option between the former Classical subjects, (Xenophon; Memorabilia, Book 1; and Cicero, De Amicitia and De Senectute,) and those which are now prescribed, will be allowed to Candidates for Matriculation and for Scholarships at the next Examination in October, 1860. For the same reason no Paper on Ancient History will be given until October, 1861.

May I be permitted to request that Masters of Grammar Schools will exhibit the lists of Subjects and of Scholarships in their School-rooms, for the information of their Pupils; and that other Gentlemen, to whom this Circular is forwarded, will give it such publicity as they conveniently may.

TORONTO, December, 1859.

GEORGE WHITAKER, Provost.

Matriculation and Scholarship Examination in Trinity College, Toronto.

All Candidates, whether for Matriculation, or for Scholarships, in Trinity College, are required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

Divinity.—Scripture History, and the Gospel of St. Mark. *Classics*.—Xenophon; Anabasis, Book I. Sallust; Catalina. Latin Prose Composition. *Ancient History*.—Grecian, from the Persian invasion to the end of the Peloponnessian War. Roman, from the expulsion of the Kings to the death of Caesar: *Mathematics*.—Arithmetic, Euclid, Books I and II. Algebra: First Four Rules; Fractions; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple; Involution and Evolution; Simple Equations.

All Candidates for Scholarships will be further examined in the following subjects:

Translation of passages from some standard Greek and Latin Authors: Euclid, Books III, IV, and VI; Algebra; Plane Trigonometry.

Particular attention will be paid to grammatical accuracy. The whole examination will be conducted on paper.

Tabular Statement of Scholarships in the Gift of Trinity College, Toronto.

In what Faculty.	Number of Scholarships.	Designation.	Annual value currency.	Length of Tenure.	How provided for.
In Arts	Two	Wellington	£50	2 years.	By investment in Municipal Debentures.
	Two	Burnside	30	3 years.	Chargeable on General Funds..
	One	Bishop Strachan	30	3 years.	By investment in Bank of Upper Canada Stock.
	Three	Allan	30	3 years.	Secured by Bond from the Honourable G. W. Allan.
	Three	Dickson	30	3 years.	By investment in Mortgage.
	One	Annually. Foundation....	30	3 years.	Chargeable on General Funds..
	One	Annually. Foundation....	25	3 years.	Chargeable on General Funds.
	Two	Annually. Foundation....	20	3 years.	Chargeable on General Funds.
	One	Annually. Foundation....	20	3 years.	Chargeable on General Funds.
In Arts, or Divinity	Two	Cameron	£25	3 years.	Secured by Bond of the Honourable J. H. Cameron.
	Two	Jubilee	£40	2 years.	By investments in Municipal Debentures.
	One	Annually. Church Society	30	2 years.	Proceeds of Collection after annual Sermons for Divinity Students Fund.
	Two	Annually. Church Society	35	2 years.	
	One	Annually. Church Society	25	2 years.	
	One	Annually. Church Society	25	2 years.	

There is also an Exhibition founded by Mr. Robert Dension, of the annual value of Thirty pounds, (£30,) tenable for three years, by a Student in Arts, or Divinity, who is, however, required to graduate in Arts.

The four Foundation Scholarships, mentioned above, are open annually for competition to all Candidates for Matriculation, who have entered on their Seventeenth year, in the examination at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term. The Cameron Scholarships are awarded at the same time, in those years in which a vacancy occurs.

One Wellington, one Burnside, or Bishop Strachan, one Allan, and one Dickson Scholarships, are open annually for competition in the June Examination to Students of the first year.

One Jubilee Scholarship is open annually to the most deserving Bachelor of Arts of the year, entering the Divinity Class, provided that he has obtained a First Class in Classical, or Mathematical, Honours. The four Church Society's Scholarships are given to Students, according to their general merits, on entering the Divinity Class.

No Student can hold more than one Scholarship at the same time.

Statistics Relating to Trinity College University, Toronto, 1859.

The Corporation of Trinity College consider that it will be satisfactory to the friends of the College throughout the Province, to be put in possession of a Statement of the Funds of the Institution; and that it is also due to themselves, who are responsible for the management of those Funds, to exhibit the present financial condition of the College.

The Subscriptions made to the Colleges were as follows:—

Subscriptions to be made in cash, (including the Principal of £1,200 per annum, given by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel from the Clergy Reserve Fund)	£43,146	8	2
Subscriptions in Land, (valued at \$4 per acre, or already sold)	23,587	0	0
Building Society's Stock	3,725	0	0
Making a total of	£70,458	8	2
Of this sum there has been received:			
In Cash	£40,278	19	8
Proceeds of Lands sold	9,150	0	0
Lands for which Deeds have been received	10,302	0	0
Building Society's Stock	714	0	0
Giving a total of	£60,444	19	8

IV. THE (FREE) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA, REPRESENTING KNOX COLLEGE.

EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD.

At a Meeting of the Synod of the (Free) Presbyterian Church of Canada, held in Toronto, in 1859, the following Educational Proceedings took place:—

The Synod called for the Report of the College Committee, which was given in by the Reverend William Gregg, Convener of the Committee, and was read as follows:—

The College Committee expressed great pleasure in the continued prosperity of Knox's College. The number of Students who matriculated in this valuable Institution during the past year was thirty-five. Besides these, there were other Students, who were studying with a view to the Ministry, partly in that College and partly in University College. The whole number was about fifty. No fewer than seventeen Students had completed their Theological Course during the past year, and they were thus in a position to ask for licenses at the hands of the various Presbyteries. This was the largest number that had, on any occasion, completed the Curriculum at the close of one Session in Knox's College. With respect to Entrants upon the College Course, the Committee learned, from the Report of the Professors, that several had come up from the Presbyteries unfit to enter the Classes on account of deficiency in elementary training. They, therefore, recommend the Synod to instruct Presbyteries to give more particular attention to the literary attainments of Students making application to them, and, when necessary, to send them to Institutions where they might be trained, under the care of the Presbyteries, until they were prepared to enter the College Classes. The Committee had the satisfaction of being able to state that there was an improvement in the Fund for the current expenses of the College. It would be remembered that, for the three preceding years, there was an annual and increasing deficiency of Forty pounds, (£40.) in 1856, One hundred and eighty-seven pounds, (£187), in 1857, and of Two hundred and ten pounds, and (£210.) in 1858. The whole balance against the fund was Four hundred and thirty-eight pounds, ten shillings and eight pence, (£438 10s. 8d.) During the year now closed there has been no deficiency. On the contrary, the balance had been reduced to Three hundred and ninety-two pounds odd, (£392 8s. 7d.) It should be added, however, that the interest on the Mortgage had been, as formerly, charged to the account of the Building Fund. The improvement in the Current Expenses Fund had been the result of increased contributions from the different Congregations, the whole of which was Five thousand four hundred and seventy-seven pounds, (£5,477), against Four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine pounds, (£4,749), last year; making an increase of Seven hundred and twenty-eight pounds, (£728). Besides the contributions thus referred to, the Committee had to report the receipt of

a legacy of Five hundred pounds, (£500,) from the late Mr. James Gibb, of Quebec, whose memory would be long and gratefully cherished in the Synod. The terms of the Bequest left it in the power of the Synod to determine how it should be appropriated. The Committee recommended that it be placed to the credit of the Current Expenses Fund, against which, as already reported, there was a balance of nearly Four hundred pounds, (£400). No contributions were specially asked for during the past year on behalf of the College Building Fund. Contributions, however, had been received amounting to Four hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents, (\$466.30,) which had enabled the Treasurer to pay a large proportion of the Interest due on the Mortgage. The whole amount due on the Mortgage was Two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight pounds, (£2,678,) which is payable in 1862. There was a balance in favour of the Building Fund of Seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and fourteen cents, (\$722.14.)

Upon the consideration of the Report of the College Committee, a good deal of discussion took place, in regard to its various suggestions, and the following Resolutions were severally adopted:—

1. With reference to the recommendation anent the Class of Sacred Rhetoric, it was resolved, that the Synod learn with satisfaction that additional attention has been given to the instruction of the Students of Theology in the department of Elocution, or pulpit delivery, and approve of the Students being still invited to attend upon the weekly instruction given in so important a branch of instruction.

2. With reference to Exegetical Theology, it was resolved, that the Students of the Second Theological Class, as well as those of the First, be enjoined to attend the Lectures on Exegetical Theology.

3. With reference to Hebrew, it was resolved, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the teaching of Hebrew, and to confer with the Professors and report to the Synod; the Committee to consist of the Reverends Messieurs Topp, Clark, Cheyne, Irvine, Gregg, Geikie, McLaren, and Bayne, Ministers; and Messieurs Conot, McMurrich, and Ross, Elders. The Reverend Mr. Topp to be Convener

With reference to the Missionary labours, in which many of the Students are engaged, within the bounds of the various Presbyteries, it was agreed that the recommendation of the College Committee be approved, and that Presbyteries be instructed to be more stringent in securing to Students a reasonable time for the exclusive prosecution of their preparatory studies.

It was moved by the Reverend Doctor John Bayne, and duly seconded:—

That a Committee be appointed to investigate the state of the College Funds, and to ascertain generally the amount of debt due by the Synod, in connection with its various schemes, and to report the result to the Synod.

With permission of the Synod the Reverend Principal Willis read a Letter from Mr. Hirschfelder, Tutor of Hebrew in University College, with reference to his mode of teaching Hebrew. The Letter was ordered to be transmitted to the Committee appointed to consider the subject of imparting instruction in Hebrew to the Students of Knox College.

In amendment to the motion made by the Reverend Doctor John Bayne for a Committee, to ascertain the state of the College Fund, it was moved by the Reverend S. C. Fraser, and seconded by the Reverend J. R. Smith:—

That the Synod deem such a Committee unnecessary, as they have every confidence in the Report of the Auditors. And in respect to the Legacy of the late Mr. James Gibb, appoint that, in accordance with the recommendation of the College Committee, the same be included in the Current Income and Expense Accounts.

On a division, the motion of Doctor Bayne was carried, and the Synod appointed the Committee.

The Committee appointed to investigate the state of the College Fund presented a Report which was read, and the following motion was unanimously adopted:—

The Synod received the Report of the Finance Committee, and approve of their diligence; they express their highest approbation of the manner in which the Accounts of the Church have been kept by the Reverend William Reid; they also approve of the recommendation of the Report, and appoint a Committee to be called the Select Finance Committee, who shall be the Advisers of the College Agent, in the management of the various Funds passing through his hands, and without whose sanction no money shall be borrowed from any of the Schemes of the Church for the temporary relief of another Fund to a larger amount than Twelve hundred pounds, (£1,200); the Committee to consist of the Reverend Messieurs Gregg and Topp, Ministers, with Messieurs McMurrich, Blaikie, and C. S. Patterson. The Reverend William Gregg to be Convenor. It was remitted to this Committee to consider the best method of keeping the Accounts of the Church.

Considering the large deficit in the ordinary College Fund, the Synod do appoint a Committee to consider what steps, if any, it would be desirable to take to extricate the College from its pecuniary difficulties, and to confer with the Professors on the subject.

The Reverend Mr. Topp, Convenor of the Committee appointed to consider the matter of the instruction of the Students in Knox College in Hebrew, and to confer with the Professors on the subject, reported that the Committee, were unanimously of opinion that no changes should be made in the teaching of the Classes in College until satisfactory arrangements shall have been made for meeting that change, and that, as the Committee are not prepared, in the meantime, with any definite proposal, the Synod be recommended to postpone any further action in the matter under present circumstances. On motion made and seconded, it agreed to receive and sustain the Report.

DECLARATION OF THE DOCTRINES AND PRINCIPLES OF KNOX COLLEGE.

The Second Section of the Act Incorporating Knox College, passed in 1858 authorized the Synod to declare by a Resolution, or By-law and record in the Register of Proceedings of said Synod the Theological Doctrines and Principles which shall be taught in the said College, or what are the Books and Documents in which the said Principles and Doctrines are contained; and such Declaration, so made and recorded shall be irrevocable, in so far as the said College shall be concerned, and shall be held at all times thereafter to contain the Theological Doctrines and Principles to be taught in the said College, and for the propagation of which the Property now held for the said College, or hereafter acquired for the same, shall be appropriated, and to no other."

In terms of this provision in the Act of Incorporation of Knox College the Synod at this, its first Session after the passing of the Act, resolved and declared:—

That the Principles and Doctrines to be taught in Knox College by the Professors and Tutors, or other Persons, who shall, from time to time, and at all times, hereafter, be employed and appointed in giving instruction in the said College, shall be such, and such only, as are consistent with, and agreeable to, the "Confession of Faith," the "Larger and Shorter Catechisms," and the "Form of Church Government," all which are called "The Westminster Standards," and shall comprise all Theological learning consistent with the said Standards; Provided always, that the said "Confession of Faith" be understood and taken with the explanatory note thereto, agreed upon by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, met at Toronto in the year of our Lord 1854; Provided also, that the said "Westminster Standards" be taken and understood, with such other, or further directions and Rules, as the Church Government, Discipline, or Worship, as may, from time to time, be prescribed, or ordained, by the Synod of the said Presbyterian Church of Canada, with the concurrence of a majority of the Presbyteries of the said Church, to be ascertained in such manner as the Synod shall pre-

scribe, and that such Regulations and Rules be duly recorded in the Minute Book of the Synod, and signed by the Moderator and Clerk, for the time being of such Synod.

The Synod further instruct their Clerk to register this Resolution and Declaration in the Records of the Synod, and in the public Records of the City of Toronto.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF KNOX COLLEGE.

The Reverend A. F. Kemp, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the last Meeting of the Synod, presented a Report, with reference to the Regulations for the Government and Administration of Knox College, according to the powers granted in the Act of Incorporation, which had received the Royal Assent in the year 1858,—22 Victoria, Chapter 69.*

The Synod received and sustained this Report, and sanctioned *ad interim* the Regulations recommended therein, instructing Presbyteries to consider said Regulations and report to the Synod on the subject next year. The Regulations agreed to were as follows:—

Board. 1. There shall be a Board of Management, composed of Thirty-five Persons, ordained Ministers and Elders of the Church, of whom seven shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business. The said Board shall hold office until their successors shall be elected. They shall appoint their own Secretary and Treasurer, who shall keep Records and Accounts, which shall be open to the inspection of the Synod. The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed annually by the Synod, and, in the event of no such appointment being made, or, of the Death, Removal, or Resignation, of the Chairman, his place shall be supplied by the Board itself.

2. The Board shall be convened, by the Chairman, at least three times a year, and at such time, and in such manner, as may be determined by the Synod, or by the Board itself.

3. The Board shall have the whole management of the Financial Affairs of the said College, shall receive and disburse all its Monies, keep and manage all its Property, and transact all its business relating to Property and Money committed to its care, by the Synod, or otherwise, and shall exercise all the powers, in regard to Property and Money, vested in the Corporation of Knox College, by the Act of Incorporation, 22nd Victoria, Chapter 69. In cases, where special instruction shall be given by the Synod, in writing under the hand of their Clerk, it shall be the duty of the said Board to act according to such instructions.

4. The Board shall receive Annual Reports from the Senate of the College in reference to the departments under the care of said Senate, and shall transmit the same to the Synod, along with a Report on all matters entrusted to said Board, and also an audited Balance Sheet of the Property and Financial Affairs of the College.

5. The Board shall further take general cognizance of all matters pertaining to the interest of the College, and shall co-operate with the Senate in maintaining its discipline. They shall also take charge of the Boarding Department of the College, and make such Regulations for its management, as they may see fit, and shall appoint all subordinate Servants and dismiss and remove the same, as they shall see fit.

6. The Board shall have power to appoint an acting Sub-committee, with such powers conferred upon it, as they may deem requisite.

7. The Chairman of the Board shall have charge of the Corporation Seal, shall affix it to such Documents as he may be directed to do by the special instructions of the Board.

Senate. 1. The Principal and Professors of the College, together with seven Members of Synod, shall be annually appointed by the Synod as a "College Senate," to whom shall be entrusted the reception, academical superintendence, and discipline of the

* A copy of this Act is printed on page 247 of the Thirteenth Volume of this Documentary History.

Students, and of all other Persons within the said College. The Senate shall take a general inspection of the whole internal arrangements of the College, and of the studies of the Students, and shall place said Students in that year of the Curriculum, to which they may be certified by Presbyteries, or by such other Body as the Synod may determine, and shall have charge of the Library and Museum.

2. The Senate shall, at the close of each College Session, hold an examination of the Students, and present to the Board of Management a Report on the Studies of the Classes, and on any other matters under its supervision.

Principal. 1. The Title of the Principal shall be "The Reverend the Principal of Knox College."

2. He shall preside in all Meetings of the College Senate and summon such Meetings at stated, or at other convenient, times. In the unavoidable absence, or inability of the Principal to be present, the senior Professor shall summon and preside at necessary Meetings of the Senate, with the consent of the other Professors. In case of a division the Principal shall only have a casting vote.

3. He shall preside at the public Opening and Closing of the College Sessions.

4. He shall be the medium of communication with, and conduct the Official Correspondence of, the College Senate.

5. He shall have a general superintendence of the Studies of the Students, in accordance with the instructions of the Senate; it being understood that the other Professors shall be responsible only to the Synod for the discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

Professors and Tutors. 1. No person shall, at any time, be employed, or inducted into office as a Professor of Theology, who is not, at the time of his employment, or induction, an ordained Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada; and, if a Licentiate, shall, at any time be appointed, he shall, before induction, be ordained to the Holy Ministry in the usual manner by the Presbytery of Toronto, or by a Commission specially appointed for that purpose by the Synod; and all Persons, if any, who shall be appointed, or employed, as Tutors, shall, at the time of their entrance into office, be Members of the said Church in full communion therewith, and that said Professors and Tutors shall sign the Formula appointed to be signed by Ministers and others, of the Church.

2. That all Professors and Tutors, who shall, hereafter, be appointed, or employed in the said College, shall be appointed by the said Synod at its ordinary Annual Session, or at any Special Meeting of the said Synod, to be called for the purpose of making such appointments, or appointment, by notice from the Moderator of the Synod for the time being, to be sent to each Member of Synod at least fifteen days before the day appointed for such Special Meeting; such appointment to be made by open vote of the majority of Members present at the sederunt of the said Synod, at which the appointment shall be made, or, in such other manner, as the said Synod shall, from time to time, by Resolution, determine and direct to be pursued in making such appointments; Provided always, that any such Professor, or Tutor, may resign, or may, by the said Synod, be removed, suspended, or deposed, from office, according to the Laws of the Church, and, in case of any such Tutor resigning, or ceasing to be such, as aforesaid, or, in case any such Professor being removed, or being deposed from the Ministry, by due process of discipline, such Tutor, or Professor, so resigning, ceasing to be a Member, or being removed, or deposed, as aforesaid, shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Professor, or Tutor, in the said College, and shall cease to have any emolument, or privilege, belonging to the said College, and his office shall be vacant.

Sessions; and Admission and Attendance of Students. 1. The Session, or Academical Year, shall commence on the first Wednesday in October, and end on the first Wednesday in April. There shall be such a recess at the end of December as may be determined by the Senate.

2. No person shall be entitled to rank as a Student, who has not been certified to the Senate by some Presbytery of the Church, and who has not signed the Album of the College, and agreed to submit to its Discipline, in such form as may be determined by the Senate.

3. Every Student shall, at the end of each Session, apply to the Professors, on whose instructions he has attended, for Certificates, attesting the regularity of his attendance, his proficiency, diligence and general conduct; which Certificates shall be presented to the Presbytery of the Church, by whom the said Student may be examined for license, or for entrance upon the next year of the Curriculum; and, before any Student shall be taken on trial for license, he shall present to his Presbytery a Certificate from the Senate, signed by the Principal, attesting that he has attended all the Classes and has performed all the duties required of him by the Church.

4. Cases of an urgent, or peculiar, nature of attendance on, or absence from, the Classes of any particular year shall be adjudicated upon by the Senate, according to the circumstances of each case.

6. *The Curriculum of Study* shall be such as may, at any time, be determined, by the Synod, and, for the present it is, for the Theological Course, as follows:—

1. *First Year.*—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; Senior Hebrew, Church History; Study of New Testament, (Greek).

2. *Second Year.*—Systematic Theology; Church History; Hermeneutics and Biblical Criticism; Exegesis.

3. *Third Year.*—Systematic Theology; Hermeneutics and Biblical Criticisms; Exegesis; Pastoral Theology.

The Synod remitted to the Senate a request that it do report as to the Curriculum in the Literary, or Non-theological, Course of Study.

The Synod appointed the following as the Board of Management of Knox College for the present Year 1859, videlicet: John Bayne, D. D., R. Irvine, D. D., R. Boyd, D. D., The Reverends Messieurs D. McRuar, D. Inglis, R. F. Burns, A. C. Geikie, A. Topp, William Reid, William Gregg, Robert Ure, John Laing, J. M. Roger, J. W. Smith, John Smith, A. Wilson, William McLaren, J. K. Smith, T. Wardrope, J. B. Duncan, D. Wardrope, W. B. Clark, A. F. Kemp, J. Crombie, T. McPherson, J. Scott, J. Ross, Ministers; and Messieurs G. Davidson, A. Jeffrey, A. McAlister, J. L. Blaikie, W. Kerr, J. Court, W. Clark and Andrew Smith, Elders; The Reverend William Gregg, Chairman.

The Synod also appointed the following to be Assessors in the College Senate, videlicet:—The Reverend Messieurs A. Topp, M. Y. Stark, W. Reid, W. Gregg, R. Ure, Ministers, with Messieurs Blaikie and Jeffreys, Elders.

The Synod granted leave to the Board of Managers of Knox College to meet at any time between this and the next Meeting of Synod, such Meeting to be called by the Chairman of the Board.

The Report of the Committee appointed, with reference to the Debt on Knox College Ordinary Fund, was called for and given in by the Reverend A. F. Kemp, Convener. The Report, having been read, it was, on motion, made and seconded, unanimously agreed to as follows:—

The Synod, having heard the Report of the Committee to enquire into the state of the College Finances, receive and adopt the same, and resolve,—That an Office be provided in the College Buildings, for the business of the Agent of the College, and also for the Editor of *The Record*, and that an amount equal to the cost of said Office be put to the credit of the ordinary College Fund; that the contributions for the ordinary College Fund be relieved from the expenses connected with the Agency; that the Legacy of the late Mr. Gibb, which this Synod has received with gratitude, shall be, in the meantime, appropriated to the ordinary College Fund, the Synod reserving the power to recall it, in more prosperous times, for a permanent Endowment Fund; that

further, no efforts be made, in the meantime, to liquidate the Mortgage; that the Synod also express their gratification at the general prosperity of the College Fund, and at the perfect correctness with which its Accounts have been kept, and its finances conducted. Further, the Synod instructs the Presbyteries to bring the interests of the College under the consideration of the Congregations.

With reference to the examination of Students, it was moved by the Reverend John Laing and duly seconded:—

That the recommendation of the College Committee be adopted. It was moved in amendment by the Reverend A. F. Kemp, and seconded by the Reverend D. McMullen. That no change take place in the mode of examining the Students. On a division, Mr. Laing's motion was carried, and, in terms of it, the Synod appointed a Committee to consider generally the examination of Students, and to report on it to the next Synod.

V. PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA, REPRESENTING ITS THEOLOGICAL HALL.

The Reverend Doctor Taylor, presented the Annual Report of the Committee on Theological Education. The Committee expressed their satisfaction with the progress made by the Students at the Hall during the past year. In presenting the Report, the Reverend Gentleman remarked that the contributions for the purposes of the Institute on the first call some years since, had been so liberal that no further call had since been made on the Congregations; and now, if a call were made, he felt satisfied the Institute would be fully relieved. He thought the Synod should empower the Committee to arrange with the Students at the beginning of the Session with reference to their Course of Study for the year. The First Class of Students were those who had passed through University College. The second was composed of the Matriculated Students of University College. The Third Class was composed of those attending both the Hall and the University College. Some discussion then ensued, after which the following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Theological Education have full power to make all necessary arrangements in reference to the Studies of the Students during the Session of the Hall.

VI. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, REPRESENTING THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

LETTER TO THE HONOURABLE A. T. GALT FROM MR. GEORGE BENJAMIN, M. P.

I enclose the Memorial of the Board of Management of the Belleville Seminary, for which I beg your favourable consideration. The Seminary received last year, Two hundred Pounds. (£200.) I hope they will receive no less this year.

TORONTO, 17th February, 1859.

G. BENJAMIN.

ENCLOSURE. *Memorial to His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We the undersigned Members of the Board of Management of the Belleville Seminary humbly sheweth, that, whereas the Government, in its wisdom, hath, at various times, appropriated a portion of the public money for the support of the higher Institutions of Learning in the Province, and, whereas, we duly appreciate the assistance the Belleville Seminary has had already from the Government, we think it has an equal right with other Institutions of the kind, to participate in the amount set apart for said purposes, and, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency-in-Council will be graciously pleased to give it a favourable consideration; and we, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ELIAS VANDERWATER. ROBERT BIRD. CALEB GILBERT. SAMUEL OSBORNE.
PETER D. DANIEL. SAMUEL B. GILBERT. B. FRANKLIN.

BELLEVILLE, January 29th, 1859.

CHAPTER XIX.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1859.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS BODIES IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

1. I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Regulations which the Council of Public Instruction have adopted, according to Law, in reference to Religious Instruction in the Common Schools of Upper Canada; and I respectfully request that you will have the kindness to lay these Regulations, as well as this Letter, before the Members of the [Synod, Conference, or Union, etcetera,] for their consideration, and for the expression of their views, as to whether the said Regulations are satisfactory, or whether, in their opinion, any further, (and if so, what further,) provisions can, in their judgment, be made for Religious Exercises, and Instructions in Schools consisting of Children of different Religious Persuasions.

2. I beg to be informed of the results of the deliberations desired, as also of your own views on the important Question of Religious Exercises and Instruction in the Public Schools of this Country, composed, as they are, of pupils of various Religious Persuasions,—a Question which has engaged my anxious inquiries and consideration for many years.

3. I have recently caused to be forwarded to each of the various Clergy in Upper Canada, as far as could ascertain their addresses, a copy of my last Annual Report, containing an account, from official documents, of the National School Systems in Ireland and England, in order that the Ministers, as well as the Municipal and School Representatives of the people, may be able to judge of the merits of our own School System, as compared with the School Systems which have been adopted in Great Britain and Ireland, for promotion of the Elementary Education. In Ireland, every possible effort has been made to ascertain to what extent, and in what form, Religious can be combined with Secular Instruction in Mixed Schools. The results of the varied, and long tried, experiments are given in the Documents referred to, and seem fully to justify the course which has been adopted in Upper Canada on this subject.

4. Nevertheless, if any thing more can be done for the improvement of our School System in this, or indeed in any other respect, I shall be happy, to do what I can to accomplish it; and, for this purpose, I desire to avail myself of the results of your own reflection and observation, as well as of those associated with you in promoting the interests of Religion, through the agency of your Church.

5. I think it proper, at the same time, to state summarily the principles on which our Public School System is founded, and which I have employed my best endeavors to guard and carry into effect. The following Principles lie at the foundation of our School System:—

(1.) The right of each Municipality to arrange its School Sections, or School divisions, at its own discretion.

(2.) The right of the School Rate-payers in each division to select, through their elected Representatives, their own Teacher, and to establish and support their School in such manner as they shall judge best, simply restricting the amount of Rate-bills on Pupils, so as not to be oppressive to the poorer Parents.

(3.) The equal protection of the rights of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Schools, against compulsion on the part of the Government, as also from any other quarter. In a Letter addressed by me, on the 14th of July, 1849, to the first Law Officer of the Crown in Upper Canada, this principle was stated in the following words:*

* This Letter is printed on pages 230-243 of the Eighth Volume of this Documentary History.

I have not assumed it to be the duty, or even the constitutional right, of the Government to compel anything in respect to Religious Books, or Religious Instruction, but to recommend the Local Trustees to do so, and to provide powers and facilities to enable them to do so, within the wise restriction imposed by law. I have also respected the rights and scruples of the Roman Catholics as well as those of the Protestant; and while I would do nothing to infringe upon the rights and feelings of Roman Catholics, I cannot be a party to depriving Protestants of the Text-book of their Faith,—the choicest patrimony bequeathed to them by their Forefathers, and the noblest birthright of their Children.

(4.) The inviolable right of each Parent in regard to the Religious Instruction of his Children.

(5.) The right of each Clergyman, or Minister, to visit each School within his own charge, or prescribed field of labour. The Thirty-third Section of the School Act of 1850, specifies the rights and duties of School Visitors, and provides for the formation of associations among them for promoting education and knowledge.

(6.) The right of each Clergyman, or Minister, or his Representative, to the use of each School-house within his charge, during one hour each week, from four to five o'clock in the afternoon, for the special Religious Instruction of the Children of his own Persuasion attending the School.

6. I have attached the greatest importance to securing the confidence and co-operation of the Ministers and Members of several Religious Persuasions of the Country in support of our System of Public Instruction. In the Letter above quoted, addressed by me to the First Law Officer of the Crown for Upper Canada, (the late Honourable Robert Baldwin), dated the 14th July, 1849, it was remarked:—

Be assured that no System of Popular Education will flourish in a Country which does violence to the Religious sentiments and feelings of the Churches of that Country. Be assured, that every such System will droop and wither, which does not take root in the Christian and patriotic sympathies of the people,—which does not command the respect and the confidence of the several Religious Persuasions, both Ministers and Laity,—for these, in fact, make up the aggregate of the Christianity of a Country. I think there is too little Christianity in our Schools, instead of too much; and that the united efforts of all Christian men should be to introduce more, instead of excluding what little there is.

7. But, while our Public Schools should be invested with the highest Christian character possible, the accomplishment of this object depends much less upon General Regulations than on the exercise of the powers with which the School Law expressly invests the County Boards of Public Instruction, and the local Managers of the Schools, to whom alone appertains the licensing and selection of Teachers and the oversight of each School. I am also aware that the Religious teaching by the Teacher of a Mixed School, even supposing him to be ever so well qualified, must be determined by what is held in common by the Religious Persuasions of the Parents supporting the School,—chiefly the Ten Commandments and Our Saviour's summary of them,—embracing indeed "the whole duty of Man;" but that the teaching of the Catechism of any Religious Persuasion, (if taught at all,) must be a matter of private arrangement between the Parents of each Child and the Teacher, and cannot be a part of the official teaching in a School supported by public grants and taxes for all classes of Citizens in common, but not for any Religious Persuasion in particular.

8. In addition, therefore, to the general spirit and character of our School System, it assumes that the special Religious training and nurture of Children,—that which, under the Divine Blessing, prepares them for the Church of God on Earth and in Heaven,—appertains, not to the Government, or to the Day-school Teacher, partly supported by Government, and partly by public taxes, but to the Parent and Pastors of the Children in their domestic and Church relations. This accords with the inherent rights of Parents and Pastors; with the teachings of the Holy Scripture, and of the Canons, or Formularies, of the several Religious Persuasions: with the appropriate functions of a Mixed Day School, with the best interests of youth and of Religion throughout the Country.

9. With these remarks, I beg to refer you again to the appended Regulations; and should there be no Meeting of the Authorities of your Church between this and the first of next January, may I request that you will have the goodness to communicate to me, as early as convenient, your own views on the important subjects herein submitted, and what you believe to be the views of the Members of your Church in Upper Canada.

TORONTO, 31st May, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

APPENDED REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

Adopted by the Council of Public Instruction on the 3rd of October, 1850, and amended in 1855 and 1857.

I. GENERAL REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

As Christianity is the basis of our whole System of Elementary Education, that principle should pervade it throughout. The Fourteenth Section of the Common School Act of 1850, securing individual rights, as well as recognizing Christianity, provides:

"That in any Model, or Common, School established under this Act, no child shall be required to read, or study, in any Religious Book, or to join in any exercise of devotion, or Religion, which shall be objected to by his, or her, Parents, or Guardians: Provided always, that, within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such Religious Instruction as their Parents, or Guardians, shall desire, according to the general Regulations which shall be provided according to law."

In the Section of the Act thus quoted, the principle of Religious Instruction in the Schools is recognized, the restrictions within which it is to be given is stated, and the exclusive right of each Parent and Guardian on the subject is secured.

The Common School being a Day, and not a boarding, School, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required, and, as the Pupils are under the care of their Parents and Guardians on Sundays, no Regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at Public Worship.

II. OPENING AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF EACH DAY.

The following Regulations, in regard to the Opening and Closing Exercises of the Day, were adopted by the Council on the 13th February, 1855, and apply to all Common Schools in Upper Canada:

With a view to secure the Divine Blessing, and impress upon the pupils the importance of Religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommends that the Daily Exercises of each Common School be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture and by Prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or Forms of Prayer provided, may be used, or any other Prayer preferred by the Trustees and Master of each School. But the Lord's Prayer should form a part of the Opening Exercises; and the Ten Commandments should be taught to all the Pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no Pupil shall be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his Parent, or Guardian, expressed in writing to the Master of the School.

III. MINUTE ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA, ON THE 22ND OF APRIL, 1857, IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

That, in order to correct misapprehensions, and define more clearly the rights and duties of Trustees and other parties in regard to Religious Instruction in connection with the Common Schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction, that the Clergy of any Religious Persuasion, or their authorized Representatives, shall have the

right to give Religious Instruction to the pupils of their own Church, in each Common School House, at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon; and, if the Clergy of more than one Persuasion apply to give Religious Instruction in the same School House, the Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the School House shall be at the disposal of the Clergyman of each Persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Trustees and Clergymen of any Denomination to agree upon any other hour of the day at which such Clergyman, or his authorized Representative, may give Religious Instruction to the Pupils of his own Church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the School.

PROCEEDINGS OF CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BODIES IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. THE (FREE) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

The following Communication was addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Education on the subject:—

I duly received your Circular of the 31st of May, in reference to Religious Instruction in the Common Schools of Upper Canada; and laid the same before the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada recently convened in this City. I now beg to transmit an Extract Minute of the proceedings of the Synod, containing the result of the deliberations of the Synod on the subject, to which the Circular relates.

TORONTO, July 1st, 1859.

GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

The Synod took up a Communication, addressed to the Moderator by the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West. The Communication was read, and it was referred to a Committee . . .

The Committee appointed to consider the Communication from the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education in Canada West, presented a Report. The Synod sustained the same and adopted the following Minute, videlicet:—

The Synod having had under consideration a Letter from the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, Superintendent of Public Education, Canada West, on the subject of Christian instruction in Common Schools, regard such Communication as partaking of the nature of a private Document, and, therefore, not calling for special consideration at their hands. The Synod would, however, refer to their previous action on the subject of Separate Schools, in June, 1856,* in which they express strong views adverse to the continuance of such Schools instituted for Sectarian ends. In regard to other aspects of this Question, the Synod appoint a Committee to watch over any Legislation that may be proposed during the next Session of the Legislature in regard to Education, seeing that it be based on Scriptural Principles. Such Committee to consist of the Reverends Doctor Topp, William Gregg, W. B. Clark, Robert Ure, Doctor Willis:—and Messieurs McMurrich, McAuley, Lutz and Hossack, Elders, The Reverend Doctor Topp, Convener.

TORONTO, July 1st, 1859.

WILLIAM REID, Synod Clerk.

II. THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF CANADA.

The Committee appointed in reference to the Circular of the Reverend Doctor Ryerson, stated that they were not prepared with a Report, but recommended that the Union resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take the subject into consideration. The recommendation was adopted, and the Union accordingly went into Committee, Reverend F. H. Marling in the Chair. A discussion of some length then ensued. It was ultimately resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee to consider the subject

* For this action, see page 318 of the Twelfth Volume of this Documentary History.

brought before the Union in the Circular, and present a Report at the next Annual Meeting. The Committee rose and reported, and the Resolution was adopted. The Chairman nominated as the Committee the Reverends Messieurs E. Ebbs, J. Wood, D. McAllum, William Hay, and Mr. Charles Whitton.

III. THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Circular of the Chief Superintendent of Education, submitted their Report, and the following Resolution:—"That the Conference earnestly recommend the Ministers of this Body to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, and to visit the Public Schools as frequently as possible at the times prescribed for the purpose of communicating Religious Instruction."

IV. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—DIOCESE OF HURON.

The Reverend Mr. Smythe moved, seconded by Judge Cooper, the following: That this Synod fully recognize the principle that Religious Instruction ought to be included in every System of Education; but, inasmuch, as there seems to exist considerable doubt as to what is the true construction of the Common School Law in regard to the establishment of Separate Schools in Cities and Towns; and, inasmuch, as measures have been resorted to by the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto for legally testing this point, the further consideration of the question be deferred until the next Meeting of the Synod. Carried.

THE BIBLE AS A TEXT BOOK IN SCHOOLS.

A Local School Superintendent having written to the Chief Superintendent to know if the Bible could be used as a Text Book for reading in the Schools, Doctor Ryerson replied as follows:—

1. The Council of Public Instruction has never expressed its disapproval of the use of the Bible in Schools in any form, but has recommended the Daily reading of it as a part of the Religious Exercises at the Opening and Closing of the School. The Bible being a Religious Book, the use of it comes under the head of Religious Instruction, the nature and extent of which, in each of the Schools, depends upon the Trustees, Teacher and Parents of Children.

The Trustees cannot be compelled to use the Bible, or any Religious Instruction, in the School; nor can the Trustees compel the Teacher to give Religious Instruction, or use the Bible; nor can a Teacher compel a Child to read the Bible in School, or be present at any Religious Exercises against the wish of his Parents, or Guardians. But it is, of course, a prudential consideration with the Teacher how far he would countenance the wishes of the Trustees on the subject, as they can, on the expiration of his agreement with them, employ another Teacher of more congenial views and feelings with their own.

3. The Fourteenth Section of the School Act of 1850 shows what kind of Books cannot be lawfully used in a School, without the express permission of the Council of Public Instruction. The Bible is certainly not a "Foreign Book."

4. But the whole matter of Religious Instruction is subject, by law, to the discretion of the Parents of Children and the Managers of each School; and with which the Local Superintendent, or even the Government, has no lawful authority to interfere, further than to secure the rights of it, and facilities for it, in behalf of those who desire it.

Toronto, June 18th, 1858.

EGERTON RYERSON.

CHAPTER XX.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION IN 1859.

There was a good deal of Correspondence in 1859, in regard to Separate Schools in various parts of the Province. I insert in this Chapter only the more important Letters involving some special features of the subject.

I. THE REVEREND G. R. NORTHGRAVES TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.—
ALLEGES INEQUALITY IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. There seems to be some mistake in the distribution of the Legislative Grant to the Separate School of Weston. As Pastor of that place, I take the liberty of addressing to you on the subject, confident that, if an error has been made, it will be rectified when discovered by you.

2. For the two halves of year 1858 the attendance averaged 26 and 27 respectively in the School to which I refer, (Weston Separate School, York 21). These averages I am informed at the Education Office, were reduced to 21 and 23 on account of non-residence. The sums received from Legislative Grant were £41.2 and £41.0 at the rate of \$1.55 per Pupil annually. During the same period, the sums received by the Common School are stated at £22.8.3 and £38.9.9 for averages of 75 and 96 respectively, or at the rate of \$2.39 annually per Pupil during the first half, but at the rate of \$2.95 annually for each Pupil during the second half year. As I am aware that the Separate School should receive pupil by pupil the same amount as the Common School, the fact naturally surprised me. If, by mistake an amount too small was sent to the Separate School, I am sure you will correct the error. If no such mistake has taken place, I will be thankful if you will kindly let me know the reasons of the discrepancy.

3. Another point concerning which I would be thankful for receiving information. The Tenth Section of Separate School Act of 1855 provided, that Roman Catholic Children from other School Sections may attend, and be returned as attending the Separate School. It does not even exclude Children from other Municipalities, but allows all to be returned without mention of non-residence.

4. Section Fourteen of the same Act of 1855 requires the apportionments to be based upon that return. Hence, I cannot see why the Weston averages of 26 and 27 were cut down to 21 and 23. This reduction deprives the School of a sum to which it is entitled in all equity, as the School had the trouble of teaching these Children. Please inform me whether this also is a mistake.

5. Again, I see by your Reports that "indigent children" are sometimes returned. Is there any way of obtaining, on their account, an additional Grant? We have many such in the School of which I speak.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, 2nd of March, 1859.

G. R. NORTHGRAVES.

II. REPLY OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE REVEREND G. R. NORTHGRAVES.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2nd instant. and to state in reply that, I have written to the Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township of York for his explanation of the data, on which he made the apportionment of the School Fund to the Schools of that Township for 1858. From his Letter, it appears that there was a balance of \$47, with which I had charged the Township in 1857, but which had not been distributed; also the amount forfeited by two Schools, on account of their Trustees not having made their Reports within the period prescribed by law.

2. It will be seen that the Legislative apportionment to the Township, (amounted in all to \$1,047). From this regular Legislative Grant part of the School Fund of 1858, the sum payable for each Pupil in the Township of York was a fraction less than \$1.52, while to each Pupil of the Separate School it amounted to \$1.55. The difference therefore was in favour of the Separate School.

3. As the Supporters of Separate Schools are exempted from paying Municipal School Assessment, they have not, of course, any right to share in the Municipal Assessment part of the School Fund, from the payment of which they are exempt.

4. It may also be observed that the Legislative School Grant forms but one half of the School Fund for the Public Schools, the other half consisting of the Municipal Assessments; in addition to which the Trustees of each School Section levy, on an average, more than an equal sum on the Supporters of each Public School to pay its expenses, the Legislative Grant part of the Common School Fund is payable the first of July. But the Supporters of the Separate Schools pay no Municipal Assessment, and, therefore, do not share in its distribution, and in nothing more than is levied upon them by their own Trustees. The apportionment to them from the Legislative School Grant, is payable half-yearly.

5. From the Letter received from the Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township of York, it appears that the average attendance of Pupils in the Public School of Section Number Twenty-one, for the respective half years in question was 88 and 93, instead of 75 and 96, as quoted by you.

6. As to my making the apportionment to the Separate School in question according to half-yearly averages of 21 and 23 instead of 26 and 27, the following explanations will show that I went to the utmost limit permitted by law, and further than the law allows in regard to Public Schools in like circumstances.

7. By the Twelfth Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, it is provided,

That any person residing in one School Section and sending a Child, or Children, to the School of a neighbouring School Section, shall, nevertheless, be liable to payment of all Rates assessed for the School purposes of the Section, in which he resides, the same as if he had sent his Child, or Children, to the School of such Section; and such Child, or Children, shall not be returned as attending any other than the School of the Section in which the Parents, or Guardians, of such Child, or Children, reside; but this Section shall not be held to apply to persons sending to, or supporting Separate Schools, or to prevent any person, who may be taxed for Common School purposes on property situated in a different School Section from that in which he resides, from sending his Children to the School of the Section in which such property is situated, on as favourable terms as if he resided in such Section.

8. These provisions of the Law apply to the different School Sections of the same Municipality; but they have been decided (by one of the Superior Courts,) not to apply to School Sections situated in different Municipalities. You will observe that one of these provisions was designed especially for the accommodation of the Supporters of Separate Schools; but certain Prelates and Members of the Roman Catholic Church, being dissatisfied with the legal provisions framed by me, got the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855 passed; by the First, in connection with the Twelfth, Section of which Act, (as I have been advised by the First Law Officer of the Crown,) the above quoted provision of the Supplementary School Act of 1853 has been repealed, so far as it relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

9. The Tenth Section of the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855 requires the Trustees of Separate Schools to admit Roman Catholic School Children from other Sections than their own; and the Fourteenth Section of the same Act requires them to make half yearly Returns of all Roman Catholic Children attending their School; but the Act contains no provisions for the apportionment to a Separate School upon principles different from those on which the apportionment is made to Public Schools.

10. I have, therefore, according to the most liberal construction of the Act possible, embodied in the apportionment to your Separate School the Children attending it from other Sections in the Township of York, in which the School is situated; but I could not include those attending from another Township, (Etobicoke). The School Law does not even permit that non-resident Children in the same Township should be included, or allowed for in a Public School, unless their Parents, or Guardians, hold taxable property in the Section of such School. I have not applied this restriction, (as I might have done,) in making the apportionment to your School; but I have no authority, or direction, to allow an apportionment out of the School Fund of one Township, in behalf of Children residing in another Township.

11. In regard to the apportionment from the Poor School Fund Grant of £500 per annum, that Fund was designed "in aid of Schools in new, or poor Townships;" and it is apportioned to Sections, whether of Separate, or Public, Schools, in such Townships. But, as to individual cases of poverty, the School Act of 1850 authorises, (and the provision applies to the Trustees of Separate Schools, the same as to the Trustees of Public Schools) Trustees "to exempt, wholly, or in part, from the payment of School rates, such indigent persons, as they shall think proper; and the amount of the same shall be a charge upon the other rateable inhabitants of the School Section, and shall not be deducted from the salary of the Teacher."

12. I trust that these explanations of the matters to which you refer, as also of provisions of the School Law, will satisfy you that I have apportioned as much of the Legislative School Grant to the Separate School in question as the Law would permit me to do, and even more than could have been apportioned to a Public School from the same Grant in behalf of non-resident Children.

Toronto, March 17th, 1859.

EGERTON RYKESON.

III. THE REVEREND G. R. NORTHGRAVES TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. STILL ALLEGES INEQUALITY, OR INEQUITY, IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT TO THE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

1. In reply to your Communication of March 17th 1859; I have to thank you for the trouble you have taken in order to answer my Letter concerning the Separate School in Section Twenty-one of York Township. At the same time I have a few remarks in connection with it. Enclosed I send a Letter given me by the Trustees of the School I represent, who requested that I would send it to you. I take the same opportunity of correcting certain misapprehensions into which you seem to have fallen in regard to my former Letter to you, and of pointing out, in your interpretation of the Law, what seems to me an oversight, which put us to considerable inconvenience. In regard to my object in writing to you, I must premise, that I did not intend to complain of the School Law; as you must have thought I did, for otherwise I am sure you would not have referred to the part taken by such Prelates and Members of the Catholic Church, as felt interested in its passing. Of course, if I had the least idea of complaining of that Law, my application would have been made to another quarter. Hence, also, though I cannot agree with you in regard to what you say about how far those Prelates and Members of the Catholic Church were concerned in the framing of the Act, I do not consider it necessary even to call in question, much less to discuss that point. I must receive, and, in connection with our short Correspondence, am willing to receive the School law as it stands for a fact, which neither of us can change, however much we might wish to do so.

2. Next, in regard to Children of another Township, you seem also to have misunderstood what I advanced. You say in your Letter, that you are not authorized "to allow an apportionment out of the School Fund of one Township in behalf of Children residing in another Township." Now, if I am rightly informed regarding your mode of apportioning the Funds, this is decidedly an error; for I understand that out of the

whole Government Grant committed to your care you set aside a portion for the Separate Schools, out of which all the amounts are given to the latter in such a way that the Separate Schools of any Township are not a local burden as you say. It follows, therefore, that to make an apportionment for those Pupils who attend the York Separate School Number Twenty-one, from Etobicoke, you would not be obliged to apportion the "Grant given to one Township to Pupils residing in another" but would only have to apportion to those Pupils part of the sum contributed by the whole Province. This is certainly quite fair, as the same is done for every School in the Province.

3. But let us even suppose it would be a local burden to do so. That would, I may say, be a defect in the School Law, but it would not be a reason why the School Fund should lose what it is in justice entitled to obtain. It is enough that, in the case in point, the Parents of these Children must give their Municipal Assessment to a School to which they do not send their Children. It is too much to deprive those Children of all share in the Government Grant. Equity, therefore, requires that this School be given from what ever source the Fund may come.

4. I am well aware that a difficulty may occur here. You may say that, in this matter, the School Law is your guide, and not my notions of equity. I am aware of this; and, therefore, would not speak of equity, thus at length, only that your Letter seems to refer to it as a judge, when you say "you cannot," and leave it to be understood that it would not be fair if you would give to the Pupils of one Township, what belongs to another; when you say that you have no authority to apportion the Government Grant in a different way to Common and to Separate Schools.

5. I have said enough on the question of "equity;" I will now say a few words on the question of "law." Section Ten of the Separate School Act of 1855, as mentioned by the Trustees, not only allows, but requires Trustees of Separate Schools to receive Catholic Children from others Sections on the request of their Parents, or Guardians, and with Section Fourteen again requires these to be returned as Children attending the School.

6. Surely, we should not expect the law would require us to receive them, and not report them, under oath, as attending, without giving some compensation for teaching them; and, indeed, it does not do so. It declares in Section Fourteen, that the apportionment should be based on that Return, the word "thereupon" being used; and, in Section Thirteen, still more clearly, that we are entitled to share in the funds according to the "average number of Pupils attending." Therefore, those from other School Sections should be counted.

7. Against this you cite a Section of the Common School Act which does not permit Common Schools to receive an apportionment on account of non-resident Children. If you cite this as an argument of natural justice, I have only to say, first, that the argument of parity does not hold, whereas they have not the same reason for going to other Sections as Catholic Children have. Secondly, That we must suppose, *a priori*, that the Law observes the dispositions of natural justice. Hence, from the very fact, that, in the Section quoted, Roman Catholic Separate Schools are exempted from its operation, it is sufficiently obvious that an argument of parity cannot be instituted between the two cases.

8. If, on the other hand, you cite it as a proof that we have no legal right; it seems to be relevant only on the supposition that the few words you have emphasized, and no others, have been repealed. The emphasized words form only a small part of a long sentence which exempts Separate Schools from the operation of the Section. I am advised that it is quite contrary to the obvious Letter and spirit of Sections One to Twelve of the Act of 1855, to say that fragment of a sentence is repealed. The Section, which you have quoted is repealed, only so far as it is inconsistent with the last Law. Now certainly, its excluding from its operation those who attend Catholic Separate

Schools is not inconsistent with the last law, but the interpretation of it which you have made would be so, as I have shown already.

9. In regard to each Common School Pupil obtaining a larger amount than each Separate School Pupil, you explain that two Public Schools of the Township lost their right to a Grant, which left their portion to be divided among the Common Schools. This I would not complain of, if at the same time an increase were made to the Catholic Schools in the same Township, or even if when a Catholic School would neglect to send in its Returns, the money belonging to it were added to the apportionment given to Catholic Schools exclusively, instead of being put back in the General Fund, which I believe is always done. The School Law prescribes the same basis of comparison for both Common and Separate Schools; videlicet, "the whole average number of Pupils attending the Common Schools of such Township." (See Common School Act, Thirty-first Section, and the Separate School Act, Thirteenth Section). Hence whether the Pupils, not duly returned, are to be counted or not, in the "whole average," Pupil by Pupil, the Separate School should get just as much as the Common School. Hoping, therefore, that these matters will receive due consideration at your hands, and confiding in the expression of good will contained in your Letter,—(for I know that much depends on the liberality of your interpretation of the Law.)

10. I beg leave to remark that ten hundred and forty seven dollars divided by 675, (the stated number of Pupils in York Township,) gives, \$1.55, not \$1.52, as you say. "The latter is probably an error, in the extract from the Local Superintendent's Letter to you. As for the Common School portion, you divide by a smaller number, should not the divisor be the same smaller number for the Separate School?"

TORONTO, April 18th, 1859.

G. R. NORTHGRAVES.

ENCLOSURE. The following Letter from the Trustees of the Roman Catholic School Section Number Twenty-one in the Township of York:—

We, the Trustees of the Separate School of York Township Number Twenty-one in the County of York, respectfully beg leave to represent to the Department of Public Instruction:—

First. That during the year 1858, in accordance with the Tenth Section of the Separate School Law of 1855 we were requested by several Parents residing in the Township of Etobicoke to admit their Children into the aforesaid School. The same Section of the Act obliged us to receive those Children; but we have not received, on their account any Government aid. We consider it a hardship that we should not receive some compensation from the Government School Fund, whereas the Law obliges us to receive them into our School. We are advised that both the Letter and the Spirit of the Law authorize us to receive for them an equal amount with that received for any other Pupil. The Fourteenth Section of the Separate School Act of 1855, requiring us to report them as attending our School, while the Thirteenth Section declares, still more clearly, that we are entitled to a share in the Funds, according to the average number of Pupils attending; therefore, we should receive something on their account.

Secondly. That we learn from official Documents that, in the Township, certain Schools forfeited their right to the apportionment, by not complying with the conditions requisite for the obtaining of it, and that, thereby, and, in other ways, the amount given for each Pupil in the Common Schools was raised above the amount given for the Pupils of our School, we do not complain that these additional Funds were distributed amongst the other Schools of the Township, but we are advised that the law establishes the same basis of comparison for both Common and Separate Schools, videlicet: the "whole average number of Pupils attending the Common Schools of such Township," (vide Common School Act, Section Thirty-one, clause one, and the Separate School Act, Section thirteen,) therefore, whether, or not, the Pupils, not duly returned, are to be included in the whole average, the Pupils of the Separate School should receive individually just as much as those of the Common School. Indeed, it would not be just, if the Law ordained otherwise, for it would be a most inequitable arrangement to place moneys forfeited by Separate Schools in the general School Fund for the benefit of all and, at the same time, to exclude Separate Schools from all share in those funds forfeited by Common Schools.

We therefore beg of you to consider, that, since our School was in operation, we did much good by multiplying three, or four-fold, the number of Children attending School, as well as in other ways; and that, without seriously affecting the Common School of the Village. That, while we are more in need of help, we have received less aid from Government, in proportion to our numbers, than the other Schools of the Township, and no assistance at all from the Municipality, while grants were given to all the other Schools. We hope, therefore, and pray, that these considerations will induce your Department to add to our share of the School Fund already received as much as the above quoted, or any other provision of the law may allow, and that your generosity may direct.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS, WILLIAM KELLACEY, and ROBERT CULETON, Trustees.

WESTON, April 18th, 1859.

IV. REPLY OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE REVEREND G. R. NORTHEGRAVES.

1. I have the honour to State, in reply to your Letter of the 18th ultimo, that, although the Apportionment to the Separate Schools in 1858 was made out of the sum deducted from the Provincial School Grant, yet the sum paid to the Separate School, or Separate Schools, in each Municipality for 1858, must otherwise be deducted from the aggregate apportionment to such Municipality for 1859; or otherwise adjusted that the Municipalities in which there are Separate Schools will receive more in proportion to their population than those in which there are no Separate Schools, since the apportionment to each Municipality is made according to its aggregate population.

2. Besides the School Sections mentioned in the Tenth Section of the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855 does not apply to School Sections in another Municipality. In the Twelfth Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, it is provided that "any person, who may be taxed for Common School purposes on property situate in a different School Section, from that in which he resides, may send his Children to such Section on as favourable terms, as if he resided in it." But the Court of Law has decided that the "different section," mentioned in that Statute must be in the same Municipality with the Rate payer, that he has no right to send his Child to a School Section of another Municipality, although he has property in such Section, and pays School Rates on it, since, in the School management, School apportionment, etcetera, each Municipality is a separate and distinct jurisdiction. A Gentleman residing in a neighborhood of the Town of Oshawa, in which he has a good deal of property is obliged to pay a high Rate-bill for the attendance of his Children at the Town School, though it is free to the Children of all residents in the Municipality.

3. In the case which you submit, it will be seen from my last Letter, that, even including the Children attending the Separate School from the Township of Etobicoke, it has received from the Legislative School Grant more in proportion than any other School in the Township of York.

In further reference to your Letter of the 2nd of March last, I have to state that the following was the basis of apportionment to the Separate School Number Twenty-one in the Township of York for the year 1858.

The Amount apportioned to the Township Common Schools was \$1,047. The average attendance for first half year at same School was 675, taking half of \$1.55 per Pupil we have 78 cents, and the Separate School average being Twenty-one, the grant was \$16.38.

For the second half year the Common School average was 694 and the rate 75 cents; the Separate School average being Twenty-four, amount payable was \$18.

The Local Superintendent reports that one of the largest School Sections in the Township, by not reporting, forfeited its right to the Legislative Grant for the first half year so that the Grant, therefore, to each of the other Sections it was greatly increased, and this fact will account for the Common School receiving a larger proportion of the Grant than the Separate School, as that School was paid from a different Fund.

The Local Superintendent further reports that the Common School averages were 85 and 93, for the respective half years; instead of 75 and 96 as quoted by you.

It is also to be observed that the whole of the Legislative Grant to Common Schools was paid at the end of the first half year, the second payment, being out of the Municipal assessment, whereas, in the case of the Separate School, the Grant was paid at two different periods, and both out of the Separate School apportionment, (and none of it out of the Municipal Assessment).

TORONTO, 7th May, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

V. SEPARATE SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF GLOUCESTER TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT. APPLICATION TO THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL TO COLLECT RATES FOR THE SCHOOL.

1. We the Undersigned Trustees of the Separate School, have made application to the Township Council of Gloucester, to collect the School-tax for us in said Section at its last Session.

2. The Councillors have refused, on the pretext that they have no authority to do so, and that it would be illegal for them to comply with our request. We referred them to the Eighth clause of the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855, wherein it is stated, that the Roman Catholic Trustees have the same power to levy and collect School Rates, as the Trustees of Common Schools, the latter having in their power to collect it themselves, or to apply to the Municipal Council for its collection.

3. We explained how we had to pay our portion of the Taxes for the Local Superintendent's salary, which, for the present year, is \$72, on the Township, also that we had to pay our portion of the Collector's fees on that, and further that we had to pay our portion of the Collector's fees, for the collection of \$492 to be raised as an equivalent to the Legislative School Grant, nevertheless they refused to collect ours, and, at the same time, admitted, that it would not cost any more to have it collected with the other taxes, as the Collector gets a certain sum for the collection of all the taxes of the Township.

4. Then, as another pretext, they raised an objection that we should have made application for its collection in August. We did write an application on the 5th of August, in accordance with the Seventeenth Section of the Common School Act of 1850, and presented it to the Committee for our Section, or Ward, but he then told us there would be no August meeting, and he was right. He then told us to present it at the next Meeting, which was held on the day already named, we did so, and it was rejected.

5. After some further discussion on the subject, the Reeve made answer, and said that the application was informal, that the sum to be collected was not mentioned in the application. The question was then put to him, that if the sum been inserted in the application, would they collect it, but an answer was given in the negative. We could not insert the sum, except at random, as we have not as yet received our apportionment of the Legislative School Grant from your Department, consequently, we could not make our estimate of the balance we would require to be levied on the Roman Catholics of the Section.

6. We have been Trustees of the Common Schools, and always made our application, as in the enclosed Copy, and it never was said to be "informal."

7. We were told that all the applications of Common Schools were put in, in August, except one; we asked to see them, but received no answer, except that they were served on the Clerk.

8. In accordance with your directions in matters of dispute, we have served a copy of this Communication on the Clerk, Mr. C. Billings of said Township, ordering it to lay it before the Council at its next Session.

9. You will be good enough in compliance with your 5th article, or rule, of your Circular addressed to the Roman Catholic Trustees, and bearing date 18th June, 1855, to let us know how we are to proceed.

10. Enclosed is a copy of the application referred to by us.

TERENCE MCGEE, LAURENCE MULDOON, MICHAEL FAGHAN, Trustees.

GLOUCESTER, September 5th, 1859.

ENCLOSURE. Application from the Trustees of the Separate School to the Reeve and Municipal Council of the Township of Gloucester, in Council Assembled.

We, the undersigned Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School Number One, Gloucester, hereby notify you that our School is in operation since January last and taught by a qualified Teacher.

We, therefore, require you to place our School on record for the collection of its School Tax for the present year.

In due time we will furnish to you our Warrant to empower and authorise you to collect the same.

GLOUCESTER, August 5th, 1859.

TERENCE MCGEE, LAURENCE MULDOON, MICHAEL FAGHAN, *Trustees*.

VI. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT. TOWNSHIP COUNCILS HAVE AUTHORITY TO LEVY AND COLLECT SEPARATE SCHOOL RATES.

1. I have the honour to state, in reply to your Letter of the 5th instant, that no compulsory power has ever been employed to compel any Township Council to levy and collect the School Rates for any particular School Section. The County Council, not the Township Council, levies the School Assessment equivalent to the Legislative School Grant; and, in very few instances comparatively, throughout the whole Province, do the Township Council levy and collect any School Rates whatever. In past years the Trustees were accustomed to apply more frequently to their Township to levy and collect their School Rates for them; but latterly they seldom apply to the Council, (and that chiefly in cases for the purchase of School Sites and the erection of School Houses, where the Rates are large, and spread over several years,) to collect their School Rates, but levy and collect such Rates themselves, as they may require to enable them to meet their engagements. If the applications to the Township Council of Gloucester are more frequent and general, it seems to be rather an exception than the general practice of Trustees and Township Councils in Upper Canada.

2. As to the Law on the subject, the first clause of the Eighteenth Section of the School Act of 1850, applies to all School Sections alike, and therefore Separate, as well as Mixed School Sections; and, therefore, a Township Council has the same authority, on the same conditions, to levy and collect Rates for the Trustees of a Separate School, as for Trustees of a Mixed School; but most Township Councils refuse to have the trouble of levying and collecting School Rates for paying the ordinary salaries of Teachers and the incidental expenses of the School, and only consent to do so for the purchase of School Sites for the erection of School Houses.

3. But it is only under certain conditions that a Township Council has any authority whatever to levy and collect School Rates for any School Section. (1): The application to do so must be made before, or at, the Township Council Meeting in August. See Seventeenth Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853. (2): The application must be made in behalf of a Public Meeting called in the School Section for that purpose. See First clause of the Eighteenth Section of the School Act of 1850. (3): The amount required must be specified, as the Township Council, without being so informed, cannot possibly know how much may be required by the Trustees of a School Section to meet their financial engagements for any year.

4. It does not appear from the copy of your application to the Gloucester Township Council, which you enclose, that you have complied with any of these conditions, as it was not presented at the August Meeting of the Council,—was not presented in behalf of a Meeting of the Separate School Section called for that purpose, and did not specify any particular sum, or any amount of Rate per pound.

5. You will observe that the Eighth Section of the Separate School Act, which you quote, does not empower Separate School Trustees to apply to a Municipal Council, as does the Second clause of the Twelfth Section of the School Act of 1850, empower

Public School Trustees; but it gives the Trustees of a Separate School the same powers as Trustees of a Public School, in respect to the Supporters of such Separate School, not in respect to the Municipal Council of the Township. In Lower Canada, the School Law does not permit the Municipal Council to levy and collect Rates for the support of any Protestant Dissident School, but authorises the Trustees of such Dissident School alone to levy and collect Rates from its Supporters. But in Upper Canada, the law leaves Municipal Councils free to exercise their own discretion in this matter. Bishop de Charbonnel and others, who agreed with him, objected to Municipal Councils having anything whatever to do with Separate Schools; and this is the reason why the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855 does not recognize them at all, as having any power to enlarge the boundaries of School Sections, or to levy any Rates for their support, and also why the Supporters of Separate Schools are exempted from any Municipal School Assessment. But, under the First clause of the Eighteenth Section of the General School Act of 1850, I think a Municipal Council is authorized to comply with the request of the Trustees of a Separate, as well as of a Public, School Section, to levy and collect a special Rate from the supporters of such School within the limits of such Section, and that that clause is not affected by the repealing clauses of the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855, and I have advised Municipal Councils to comply with the applications made according to law of the Trustees of Separate Schools, the same as with those of the Trustees of Public Schools to levy and collect special sums for the support of their Schools.

TORONTO, September 10th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

VII. THE HONOURABLE R. W. SCOTT, RE TRUSTEES OF THE SEPARATE SCHOOL AT FITZROY HARBOUR.

I have the honour, in reply to your Letter of the 2nd instant, (which I return) with an enclosed one from the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School in Fitzroy Harbour, to give the following extract of a Letter, which I addressed to the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School in Section Number Three of the Township of Leeds, and Gananoque, dated December the 31st, 1856.

"3. As to your legal question, after having submitted your Letter to the Attorney General, and conferred with him on the clauses of the Schools Acts referred to, I have to remark that, as the First Section of the Roman Catholic Separate School of 1855 repeals all preceding Acts, and parts of Acts, that are inconsistent with its provisions, so far as they relate to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada, the Twelfth Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853 must be interpreted by the Twelfth Section of the Separate School Act, which expressly limits the exemption of the Supporters of a Separate School from the payment of Public School Rates to such "Ward, or Section, within which the Separate School, of which he is a Supporter, is situated."

I may observe that, by the Nineteenth Section of the School Act of 1850, each Separate School Section must include all persons who applied for the Separate School, wherever they might reside, and by the Twelfth Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, (including the proviso), a Supporter of a Separate School could send his child to a Separate School in any other School Section, and be exempted from the ordinary School rates in his own Section, and I suppose that I might give the same interpretation to the School Law still, until I submitted the matter to the Attorney General. But those who framed the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of 1855, determined not to permit Municipal Council to have anything whatever to do in regard to the boundaries of Separate School Sections, and prescribed to them, in every instance, the same limit as those of each Common School Section. Hence the present inconvenience.

Then, the principle of the Law, as it now exists, is that the property of each School division shall be liable for the education of the youth resident in such division, as the value of such property is created, or preserved, by the joint labours of the residents of such division.

TORONTO, May 3rd, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1859.

March 15th, 1859. A number of Communications were laid before the Council.

The subject of appointing Inspectors of Grammar Schools having been under consideration it was,—

Ordered, That the Reverend William Ormiston, M. A., and Mr. George R. R. Cockburn, M. A., be joint Inspectors of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada for the year 1859.

It was further,—

Ordered, That, for the future, the Vacations in the Model Grammar School be as follows:—1. From the Thursday before Good Friday until the end of the following week. 2. From the fourth Friday in July, until the end of the seventh week, beginning on the following Monday. 3. From the Twenty second day of December until the Seventh day of January following.

That there shall be four Terms in each year, designated Winter. Spring, Summer and Autumn, Terms. The Winter Term shall begin on the Seventh of January and end on the Thursday before Good Friday. The Spring Term shall begin on the second Monday after Good Friday and end on the fourth Friday in July. The summer Term shall begin at the end of the Long Vacation, and end on the Thirty-first day of October. The Autumn Term shall begin on the first day of November and end on the Twenty-second of December.

At Mr. Cockburn's request the Council, it was,—

Ordered, That Fifty pounds, (£50) be appropriated towards the purchase of a Library for the Model Grammar School.

A Letter from Mr. Bentley having been under consideration it was,—

Ordered, That the services of Mr. John Bentley, as Drawing Master in the Normal and Model Schools, be dispensed with at the end of the present Session, and that he be allowed the sum of thirty pounds (£30), to pay his passage back to England.

March 18th, 1859. The Superannuated Teachers cases, (Register numbers from 150 to 170,) were approved.

Several Communications were laid before the Council.

The Letter of Mr. Robertson was referred to the Chief Superintendent for inquiry.

The Letter of Mr. John Murphy, Janitor, having been under consideration, it was,—

Ordered,—That his application be not concurred in.

April 23rd, 1859. The Chief Superintendent having intimated to the Council that it was the intention of the Honourable Francis Hincks, Governor-in-Chief of Barbados to visit the Department this day at twelve o'clock, the Council unanimously adopted an congratulatory Address to His Excellency as follows:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE FRANCIS HINCKS, GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF BARBADOS
AND THE WINDWARD ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES.

May it please Your Excellency.

The Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada cordially welcome you to the Country of your former public life, and especially to this Establishment, for the completeness of which, including its Grounds, its Educational Offices, its Normal and Model Schools, Museum and Depositories of School Apparatus and Libraries, the Country is largely indebted to your exertions. We are happy to avail ourselves of this occasion to acknowledge that the means for procuring these Grounds and erecting these Buildings were recommended by you to the Canadian Legislature in 1850; that the General School

Act itself of that year, under the authority of which we have provided these Structures and matured our present System of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, was introduced by you into the Legislature, and became Law by means of your advocacy and efforts in connection with those of your truly patriotic Colleague, the late lamented Honourable Robert Baldwin, who, at that time with yourself, first proposed the fundamental principle of our School System; namely, the right of the freeholders and householders in each Municipality to provide for the education of their children in their own way, without being superseded in any respect, but aided to the utmost extent possible, by the encouragement and coöperation of the Government, whose only restrictive interposition is, to insure individual rights of conscience, parental supremacy in matters of Religion, and the expenditure of Public School Monies for the payment of duly qualified Teachers.

2. It was also when you were first Minister of the Crown in Canada, and on your recommendation, that our Grammar and Supplementary School Acts of 1853 and 1854, were submitted to the Legislature. Under the operation of these Acts, our Grammar Schools have been incorporated into a General System; and greatly improved Maps, Globes, and various Apparatus have been provided for the Public Schools generally, and Libraries to the extent of nearly Two hundred thousand Volumes have been established by Municipal and local School Authorities.

3. It affords us great satisfaction to be able to add, that successive Administrations of Government, and all political parties of Upper Canada, have maintained inviolate the great principles of that System of Public Instruction in the establishment of which you took so conspicuous and leading a part.

4. We are sure it will afford you pleasure to learn, that in Upper Canada, the population of which, according to the Census taken in 1851, was less than a million, the number of children in the Common Schools, according to the last Annual Returns in 1857, was 272,737, and the amount provided by the people for their education was upwards of One million two hundred thousand dollars, (\$1,200,000)—an increase of more than three hundred per cent. since 1850, with a corresponding improvement in the character and fittings of the School-houses, and the methods and quality of instruction given.

5. We sincerely congratulate Your Excellency on the high honour which our Gracious Sovereign has been pleased to confer upon you, and on the success of your Government in the West Indies. We assure you of our earnest wishes and prayers for your future prosperity and happiness.

Department of Public Instruction, Toronto, 23rd April, 1859.

The Honourable Mr. Hincks replied as follows:

Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me on the occasion of this transient visit to my Adopted Country, and for the flattering notice which you have taken of my humble efforts to promote the success of the Educational System of Upper Canada, during the period when I had the honour of serving as one of the Ministers of the Crown for this Province.

2. It is most gratifying to me to learn from your Statistics that the people have, of late, evinced even greater zeal than they did formerly in the promotion of Education.

3. Your association of my name with that of my lamented friend and former Colleague, the late Honourable Robert Baldwin, affords me a suitable opportunity of expressing the poignant regret which I felt on hearing of the death of that truly upright man.

4. Let me once more thank you, Gentlemen, for the unexpected honour conferred on me by your Address, and let me assure you of my best wishes for the success of your efforts in the promotion of Education.

June 21st, 1859. Several Communications were laid before the Council.

The Chief Superintendent reported favourably upon the recommendation of the Head Master of the Normal School, in his Letter of the 18th March, that one Scholarship for Pupils in the Boys' Model School be established in the Model Grammar School; and the Council concurred in the Report.

Ordered, That the sum of Ten pounds, (£10), be appropriated to granting Prizes to the Pupils of the Model Grammar School; and that a like sum be appropriated to the Boys' and Girls' Model School,—Five Pounds to each.

Ordered, That the Council declines allowing Mr. Bentley more than Thirty pounds, (£30), for the payment of his passage to England, but, under the circumstances stated in his Letter, the Council will, on his retirement from the Normal and Model Schools allow him, one Quarter's salary.

Ordered, That the resignation of Mr. Morris, Second Teacher of the Boys' Model School be accepted, and that the Council expresses its regret at thus losing the services of a valued Teacher.

September 6th, 1859. Several Communications were laid before the Council.

Ordered, That Mr. John Disher, at present Third Master of the Model School, be, and is hereby, appointed Second Master, in the room of Mr. James Morris, resigned; and that Mr. Alexander Campbell be appointed Third Master, in the room of Mr. John Disher, promoted; and that these appointments date from the first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty nine.

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart Westmacott be temporarily employed during the present Session, as Drawing Master of the Normal and Model Schools and of the Model Grammar Schools,—giving two hours per week to each School, (in all eight hours per week,) at the present rate of salary, \$320 per annum, commencing on the 1st of September, 1859.

In order to make the Heating Pipes in the Normal School more effective, the Chief Superintendent be authorized to have the necessary alterations made to put them in complete working order. It was also,—

Ordered, That two good Wells with necessary pumps be placed in the yards of the Institution.

Ordered, That the necessary shelving for the Library in the Council Room, comprising both ends and side be immediately proceeded with, upon some approved design; and that the ceiling be whitened and the room papered; that a new Gas Chandelier, containing at least three burners, be also provided.

October 11th, 1859. Several Communications were laid before the Council.

In consequence of Mr. Westmacott having found it necessary to decline the appointment of Drawing Master in the Normal, Model and Model Grammar Schools, the Chief Superintendent advertized for another Master.

The following applications were received in reply to the advertisement, namely, Mr. William Armstrong; Mr. Alphonse Conlon; Mrs. M. H. Meyer; Mr. Robert C. Todd; and Mr. William Wright; after consideration it was,—

Ordered, That Mr. Alphonse Conlon be, and is hereby, appointed, on trial, as Drawing Master of the Normal and Model Schools, and of the Model Grammar Schools. in the place of Mr. Westmacott, resigned, on the same terms, and performing the services embraced in the former Order of the Council.

Ordered, That, with reference to Mr. Cockburn's Letter to Doctor Ryerson, an English Master be employed in the Model Grammar School at a salary of Two Hundred

Pounds, (£200), per annum, and that a Mr. F. B. Fitch has been recommended as a most suitable person. the appointment be conferred upon him, upon the usual terms of trial.

Mr. Sefton, Music Master's, Communication having been under consideration. it was,—

Ordered, That Mr. Sefton be allowed, for the present. the use of one of the Rooms in the Normal School Building for the objects specified in his Letter. It was further,—

Ordered. That an edition of School Songs, for the use of the Pupils in the Normal and Model Schools, revised and approved by the Chief Superintendent. be printed.

Several applications from Superannuated Common School Teachers were laid before the Council and approved.

November 2nd, 1859. Several Communications were laid before the Council.

The Letter of Mr. James Forsyth, Gardener, having been under consideration. it was,—

Ordered, That his request be granted and the Chief Superintendent authorized to make the necessary alteration in the Building used as a barn to fit it up as a Residence for him.

The Petition of the Students having been under consideration it was.—

Ordered, That the Council does not deem it expedient to make any alterations in the present arrangements.

CHAPTER XXII.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON FINANCIAL MATTERS.

REPLY FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL SECRETARY ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt from you of a Petition to His Excellency from the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, praying that the distribution of the Grammar School Fund to those Counties should be based upon the number of Inhabitants in the respective Counties, and not upon the number of classical Scholars attending these Schools.

2. The application of the Council having been referred to me for report thereon by direction of the Attorney General, I have the honour to return it, and respectfully to report as follows:—

3. That the First Section of the Upper Canada Grammar School Act of 1853, (16th and 17th Victoria, Chapter 186,)* declares that the Grammar School Fund shall be annually apportioned to the several Counties, and unions of Counties, according to the ratio of population in each County, and union of Counties, as compared with the population of Upper Canada. The Fourteenth Section of the same Act provides that each

* The Act is printed on pages 140-145 of the Tenth Volume of this Documentary History.

Senior County Grammar School shall receive at the rate of at least \$400 a year, and every other Grammar School not less than \$200.

4. In the Act of 1853, just quoted, no provision being made for the inspection of the Grammar Schools, and the Department being in a great degree powerless to ascertain their real condition and comparative usefulness, the Apportionment to the several Grammar Schools within a County, or union of Counties, was, in a great measure, regulated by the amount of previous Grants.

5. The Legislature having in 1855, passed an Act for the improvement of the Grammar Schools, (18th Victoria, Chapter 132,)* in which inspection was provided for, and the Governor General-in-Council having sanctioned the Programme of Studies and General Regulations, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, a more equitable basis for the apportionment of the Grant was found. It was considered expedient for the furtherance of the study of the Classics, which was one of the principal objects in the establishment of Grammar Schools, (especially as a knowledge of the Classical Languages is universally required in Candidates for Matriculation in the University,) to adopt the rule of giving to the Senior County Grammar Schools \$400, and then dividing the balance of the Legislative Grant to the County, according to the number of Pupils in the Classics; at the same time taking into consideration the ratio of population in each County and the comparative general efficiency of the different Schools, as shown by the Inspectors' Special Reports.

6. It is to be observed, however, that this basis of distribution among the Grammar Schools of each County, (after the general apportionment to the Counties according to the ratio of population and the number of Schools in operation,) was not adopted until two years after the publication of the Programme in 1855, and after Circulars had been issued, giving Grammar School Boards notice of the proposed change, and urging upon them the importance of carrying out the original intentions of the Government and Legislature, and also after the state of these Schools had been ascertained by repeated inspections. The rule being applied equally to all the Grammar Schools in a County, according to the report of the previous year, there does not appear to be any just grounds for the dissatisfaction on the part of any one School.

7. The distribution among the Grammar Schools of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, upon the foregoing basis, was as follows:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Classical Pupils. Apportionment.</i>	
Cornwall Grammar School	31	\$874
Williamstown Grammar School	11	342
Matilda Grammar School	7	224

8. The principle which the Municipal Council suggest for adoption would not correspond with that upon which the Grant is divided among the several Common Schools of a Township in both Upper and Lower Canada, which is that of average attendance. The rule now followed, with regard to the Grammar Schools being similar, namely, the number of Pupils in the Classical Subjects prescribed for Grammar Schools.

9. I would respectfully recommend that, as the mode of distribution adopted last year has already had the effect of increasing the number of Pupils in the Classics, the general principle then adopted be maintained. I am, however, happy to perceive, from the Special Report of the Inspector that the Williamstown and Matilda Schools are in a much more satisfactory condition than formerly, and will, I think, be entitled to an increased Grant for 1859.

TORONTO, 21st February, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

* This Act will be found on pages 128 and 129 of the Eleventh Volume of this History.

II. REQUISITION ON THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY FOR \$13,000 FOR THE CURRENT QUARTER.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the accompanying Estimate of the sums required by this Department for the ensuing Quarter.

From this Estimate it will be seen that only \$190 were available on the 15th instant. That sum and the current receipts have since been expended.

I respectfully pray, therefore, that His Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to direct the issue of a Warrant in my favour for the sum of \$13,000 as per accompanying Estimate.

Toronto, March 26th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA FOR THE QUARTER ENDING ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1859.

Grant for Superannuated Teachers for the First half of 1859	\$2,000
Grant for Museum and School Architecture for 1859	2,800
Salaries of Grammar School Inspectors for the Second half of 1859	500
Grant to the Model Grammar School for the Second half of 1859	2,000
Public School Libraries, on account	6,000

—————
\$13,300

Less Balance available	\$1,210
Expenditure up to date	1,020

—————
190

Say \$13,000 are required \$13,110

Toronto, March, 1859.

A. MARLING, Accountant.

(Note. This amount was received, as notified in the Assistant Secretary's Letter of the 29th of March, 1859.)

III. REQUISITION ON THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY FOR \$170,306, APPORTIONED TO THE GRAMMAR, PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR THE ENSUING QUARTER.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement of the apportionment to the Grammar, Public and Separate Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1859, included in a General Estimate of the sums required by this Department at the end of the current Quarter.

As the apportionments to the Grammar, Public and Separate Schools are due and payable by this Department on the 1st proximo, I respectfully pray that His Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to direct the issue of a Warrant in my favour for \$170,306—the sum in question.

Toronto, June 24th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

ESTIMATE OF THE SUMS REQUIRED FOR THE CURRENT QUARTER BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Apportionment to the Public and Separate Schools as per the following Summary:

Counties.	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
1. Glengarry.....	\$2,182 00	\$195 00	\$2,377 00
2. Stormont.....	1,785 00		1,785 00
3. Dundas.....	2,191 00		2,191 00
4. Prescott.....	1,774 00	62 00	1,836 00
5. Russell.....	785 00		785 00
6. Carleton.....	3,371 00	43 00	3,414 00
7. Grenville.....	2,312 00	35 00	2,347 00
8. Leeds.....	3,797 00	58 00	3,855 00
9. Lanark.....	3,290 00		3,290 00
10. Renfrew.....	2,000 00		2,000 00
11. Frontenac.....	2,452 00	114 00	2,566 00
12. Addington.....	2,111 00	7 00	2,118 00
13. Lennox.....	854 00		854 00
14. Prince Edward.....	2,201 00	36 00	2,237 00
15. Hastings.....	4,032 00	40 00	4,072 00
16. Northumberland.....	3,982 00	26 00	4,008 00
17. Durham.....	3,572 00		3,572 00
18. Peterborough.....	2,074 00		2,074 00
19. Victoria.....	1,923 00		1,923 00
20. Ontario.....	4,206 00		4,206 00
21. York.....	6,260 00	137 00	6,397 00
22. Peel.....	2,875 00		2,875 00
23. Simcoe.....	4,102 00	117 00	4,219 00
24. Halton.....	2,192 00		2,192 00
25. Wentworth.....	3,266 00		3,266 00
26. Brant.....	2,299 00		2,299 00
27. Lincoln.....	2,011 00	41 00	2,052 00
28. Welland.....	2,311 00		2,311 00
29. Haldimand.....	2,825 00	55 00	2,880 00
30. Norfolk.....	3,004 00	8 00	3,012 00
31. Oxford.....	4,449 00		4,449 00
32. Waterloo.....	3,549 00	151 00	3,700 00
33. Wellington.....	4,177 00	130 00	4,307 00
34. Grey.....	3,271 00		3,271 00
35. Perth.....	3,007 00	43 00	3,050 00
36. Huron.....	4,845 00		4,845 00
37. Bruce.....	2,003 00	40 00	2,043 00
38. Middlesex.....	5,125 00	21 00	5,146 00
39. Elgin.....	3,422 00		3,422 00
40. Kent.....	2,552 00	22 00	2,574 00
41. Lambton.....	2,274 00		2,274 00
42. Essex.....	2,130 00	46 00	2,176 00
	122,843 00	1,427 00	124,270 00
Total Counties.....	\$122,843 00	\$1,427 00	\$124,270 00
“ Cities.....	8,915 00	3,898 00	12,813 00
“ Towns.....	7,434 00	1,613 00	9,047 00
“ Town Municipalities.....			1,047 00
“ Villages.....	4,431 00	116 00	4,547 00
			\$151,724 00
Amount reserved for Roman Catholic Separate Schools established in 1859.			776 00
Grand Total			\$152,500 00

Annual Grant to Schools in New and Poor Townships	2,000
Apportionment to Grammar Schools	36,216
	\$190,716
Less Balance in hand on the 31st March, 1859	\$14,759
Expenditure since that date	12,457
Net Balance available	\$2,302
Apportionment to Grammar Schools for 1859, not payable until the 31st of December	\$18,108
	20,410
Amount required	\$170,306

Toronto, June, 1859.

A. MARLING, Accountant.

(Note. This latter amount was received, as notified in the Assistant Secretary's Letter of the 27th of June, 1859.)

IV. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, ASKING THAT THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT BE MADE TO APPLY TO THE OFFICERS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

In July, 1857, the Chief Superintendent made a recommendation to the Provincial Secretary that the Salaries of the Officers in the Education Department be fixed according to the scale for corresponding Officers in the Political Departments of the Government. The Chief Superintendent did not consider the reply which he then received was either just, or equitable.* He, there fore addressed a Letter to the Provincial Secretary again on the subject, as follows:—

In the Session of 1857, the Legislature passed a Civil Service Act, prescribing certain Salaries to the Deputies and Clerks in the several Departments, and certain increases of Salaries, according to the period of service; and I beg, most respectfully, to submit to the Governor-in-Council that the Subordinate Officers in the Education Office may be placed upon the same footing as are the Subordinate Officers in other Public Offices. Both Classes of Officers, with very few exceptions, were appointed before the passing of the Civil Service Act, and, of course, upon the same terms; and why the one class of Officers, any more than the other, should be excluded from the benefits of that Act is difficult to be conceived. It is calculated to excite painful and discouraging feelings in the Officers of the Educational branch of the Public Service to be placed in a relation less favourable than those employed in other branches of that Service. I am sure the Subordinate Officers of this Department are second to no corresponding Officers in other Departments, in their qualifications, and industry and zeal for the public interests; and I submit, therefore, the justice and expediency of placing them upon an equal footing with the same class of Officers in other branches of the Public Service.

The average amount involved in the arrangement proposed is only £310,—a very small sum for the whole Country, but important to the five Officers affected by it, and still more important in an equitable and public point of view.

Toronto, July 5th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

NOTE. No reply was received to this Letter, nor was its receipt even acknowledged.

*For a copy of this Letter, and the Reply to it, see page 159-161 of the Thirteenth Volume of this Documentary History.

V. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, RECOMMENDING A FURTHER GRANT TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL AND TO THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND ALSO FOR A SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN.

I have the honour to submit to the favourable consideration of the Governor General-in-Council the following statements and recommendations in regard to matters affecting the interests of the Normal and Model Schools, the Model Grammar School, and the School of Art and Design.

I. In regard to the Model Grammar School. The Buildings for this School are completed, and the School has been in operation several months, and with the most gratifying success. Upwards of thirty Masters of Grammar Schools have, in the course of a few weeks, visited and spent a longer, or shorter, time in the Model Grammar School with a view to improving their own methods of School Organization, Discipline and Teaching; and I have reason to believe that it has already exerted a salutary influence in improving the several Grammar Schools,—an influence that will be greatly increased when we are enabled to form a special Class consisting of Candidates for Grammar Schools Master-ships.

(1). In my Letter to the Provincial Secretary, dated September the 13th, 1856, I stated that the One thousand pounds, (£1,000), per annum granted by the School Act of 1855, 18th Victoria, Chapter 132,* for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Model Grammar School did not afford a sufficient sum to erect and furnish the Building, and I suggested that the deficiency might be provided for out of the unexpended balance of the Library Grant. In reply to my Letter, dated December the 29th, 1856, the Council of Public Instruction was authorised to proceed with the Building, and I was informed, that "His Excellency had been pleased to direct a Bill to be submitted to the Legislature authorising the proposed use of the unexpended Library Grant."†

(2) In my Letter of September, 1856, I intimated that the estimated expense of the Building would be Five thousand pounds, (£5,000,) as stated by the Architects, Messieurs Cumberland and Storm; but it turned out that they did not include in their Specifications the completion of the Basement of the Building, the Furnaces, etcetera, for warming the Building, nor the Furniture for it. The expenses of the Building, as completed and furnished, with its appendages of Gymnasium is Eight thousand five hundred and five pounds, (£8,505,) of which Four thousand pounds, (£4,000), have been provided for by the Act of 1855, 18th Victoria, Chapter 132, and the balance of Four thousand five hundred and five pounds, (£4,505), has been paid out of the unexpended balance of the Library Grant, which remains to be legally authorized by Act of Parliament, the Bill in reference to which not having yet been submitted to the Legislature, although the Draft of it was submitted to the Government, agreed to, and printed by Order-in-Council early in 1857. The Accounts, in detail, of the Expenditure of this sum have been transmitted, from time to time, to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

(3) It will doubtless be gratifying to His Excellency for me to add, that, while ample accommodations are provided on the Ground Floor of the new Building for the Model Grammar School, provision has been made in the rear of the First Floor, for the Lectures to the Normal School Students,—thus leaving the whole of the First Floor of the front of the Building for the Educational Museum and School of Art and Design. Thus, at this small expense, and without any special Grant, accommodations are provided for all the Provincial Schools which are necessary to complete the system of Elementary and Grammar School Education.

II. The Accounts in detail, relative to the Publications, Specimens, Models and Objects of Art, which have been procured for the Educational Museum, and with a view to the proposed School of Art and Design, have been transmitted to the Auditor of

*This Act is printed on the 128-129 pages of the Eleventh Volume of this Documentary History.

†For a copy of this Letter, see pages 323, 324 of the Twelfth Volume of this History.

Public Accounts. The amount expended for these purposes, in advance of what has been provided for by Statute up to the end of 1859, and which the Letter of the Provincial Secretary of the 29th of December, 1856, stated would be defrayed by Statute out of the unexpended Library Grant, is £3,225.

III. I desire now to submit the following recommendations for the annual appropriation of a part of the unexpended Library Grant: The first relates to additional aid in support of the Normal and Model Schools. The appropriations for the support of these Institutions were made by the School Acts of 1850 and 1853. They were based upon a most economical estimate of the expenses of these Schools at that time. Since then, the Council of Public Instruction have found it indispensably necessary to increase the Salaries of the Masters and Teachers, and also to increase their number; but, by the saving of balances of the Grants during the infancy of the Normal and Model Schools, and by the most rigid economy, we were able, until 1857, to meet the expenses of these Establishments out of the ordinary annual Grant, and the savings of former years; but, since the savings of former years were exhausted, we have found it impossible to pay the Salaries of Masters and Teachers, and the incidental Expenses of the Schools, out of the Grants made in 1850 and 1853, when the Buildings were new and needed little repairs, and when the Salaries of the Masters were smaller, and the number of Students and Pupils fewer. Four of the Masters employed, namely the Instructors in Writing and Bookkeeping, in Music, in Drawing, and in Gymnastics,—teach in all of the four Schools. I do not, therefore, propose an additional Grant to any one of the Schools; but I propose that a sum not exceeding Five hundred pounds, (£500), per annum be appropriated out of the unexpended Library Grant, from January, 1858, as an additional aid for the support of the Normal and Model, and Model Grammar, Schools for Upper Canada. Connected as the Buildings are, in which these Schools are conducted, a great saving is afforded in warming and taking care of them; also much is saved by having the same Instructor in special subjects employed in the four different Schools. I think, that with the additional aid of Five hundred pounds, (£500), per annum, we shall be able to equalize the Receipts and Expenditures, and maintain in efficient operation all of the Schools.

IV. The other recommendation, which I have the honour to submit, relates to the Provincial School of Art and Design. I first submitted the propriety of establishing such a School in 1849, and prepared the clause in a Draft of School Bill, authorizing the expenditure of Five hundred pounds, (£500), per annum for that purpose.* My Draft of Bill was not considered; but, in a School Bill, of which I could not approve, the clause prepared by me relative to the School of Art and Design was incorporated, and the Legislature unanimously voted Five hundred pounds, (£500), per annum for the Establishment and Maintenance of a School of Art and Design.† In 1850, on my recommendation, the School Act of 1849 was superseded by another,‡ but I omitted to introduce into the School Act passed in 1850 the clause of the Act of 1849 which had been sanctioned in the previous Session of the Legislature, relative to the School of Art and Design,—intending to propose the establishment of it out of another Fund, and in connection with the Chair of Civil Engineering in University College. But, as the Government disapproved of that plan, it fell to the ground. It is, therefore, proposed to return to the original, and approved, plan of establishing the School of Art and Design in connexion with the Normal and Model Schools, and for which accommodations were specially provided in the East End of the Normal School Building erected in 1851, as may be seen in the first engraving of them. All of the Models, Designs, Copies and Books necessary for the School have been provided, as also the Rooms.§ It only remains to furnish them with the requisite Seats, Easels, etcetera, to employ a Master, and

*See page 214 of the Eighth Volume of this Documentary History.

†See Page 219 of the same Volume

‡See page 230 of the same Volume.

§See Note on page 112 of the Eighth Volume of this Documentary History.

prepare the requisite Regulations. The same Master, who is employed eight hours a week to teach Drawing in the Normal and Model Schools, can be employed to teach in the School of Art and Design, with an increase of Salary in proportion to the time he is employed. The requisite instruction in modelling, when required, can easily be provided for. What I, therefore, submit is, that the sum of Five hundred pounds, (£500), per annum, voted by the Legislature in 1849, be authorized to be expended out of the unexpended Library Grant for the Establishment and Maintenance of a School of Art and Design for Upper Canada, under the direction of the Council of Public Instruction. I may remark that our Normal and Model Schools and School of Art and Design are (and can be) established and maintained at less than a tithe of the expenses of similar Government Schools in England.

V. As the amount of the unexpended Grant for Libraries and School Apparatus, was, at the end of 1858, £12,589, it is now £12,111. The uncalled for balances of this Grant have averaged £6,000 during the last three years. The unexpended and uncalled for part of this Grant is much more than sufficient to provide the additional aid for the support of the four Provincial Schools already established, and for the Establishment and Maintenance of the School of Art and Design, besides the sums already advanced out of it for the Educational Museum, and the completion and furnishing of the Building for the Model Grammar School, including Lectures Rooms for the Normal School.

VI. I hopefully trust the recommendations, which I have the honour thus to submit, will meet the approval of His Excellency-in-Council, and the Institutions requisite to complete our System of Public Schools will be established and provided for, without applying to the Legislature for a farthing's additional School Grant, but by using means already provided, and now needed for these additional School purposes.

TORONTO, September 7th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

Note. The recommendation in regard to the School of Art and Design was not concurred in, as it was proposed to make arrangements with the University of Toronto, on the subject. See page 288. The other Expenditures were afterwards provided for by the Government.

VI. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ON THE HONOURABLE GEORGE BROWN'S INQUIRY, IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ABOUT THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.*

1. In the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of the 18th instant, as I find reported in *The Globe* of the 19th, my attention has been called to the following questions proposed to you by the Honourable George Brown. Referring to myself, and to the Public Library Depository of this Department, Mr. Brown asks:—

Is it true that the Accounts of the Book Department of the same Functionary have never been audited from the start of the Establishment to this day? Is it true that the Auditor General demanded that such an examination should be made—that the Chief Superintendent of Education refused to allow it.—and that an appeal was made to the Inspector General, who has not the courage to enforce the demand, which the Auditor General had made?†

2. In reply to this five-fold question, you are reported to have said "That is not correct." But no particulars were stated.

3. It is very clear that Mr. Brown could not have framed those questions without pretended information given by some person in the Auditor's Branch of your Depart-

*In connection with this "Inquiry" by the Honourable George Brown in 1859, see the Appendix to this Chapter

†It is singular that practically the same statement was made in the *Globe* newspaper in 1876 on Doctor Ryerson's retirement from office. See Appendix to this Chapter. On the 3rd of May, 1860, the Honourable George Brown gave "Notice of a Motion" for an inquiry into the "Working of the Education Department," under six different heads; but he never submitted his Motion to the House of Assembly, however. For this "Notice of Motion," see further on in this Volume.

ment. It refers to Communications said to have taken place between the Auditor and myself, and the Auditor and the Inspector General.

4. As it relates to the former the statement is utterly untrue, and, therefore, the latter must be untrue; for, if the Accounts in question were never refused by me, the Auditor could not have appealed to the Inspector General to compel me to do what I had never refused to do, much less could the Inspector General have had his courage tested, (if any such test were required,) "to enforce the demand which the Auditor General had made."

5. I may remark that when the Auditor of Public Accounts was appointed, and the Board of Audit was organized, in the latter part of 1855, I was then absent in Europe, and did not return April, 1856. But the Auditor, soon after his appointment, entered upon a minute examination of the Accounts of this Department,—including those of the Book and Map Depositories,—as well as those of the Normal and Model Schools, and of the Schools generally. A glance at the Correspondence which took place in my absence between Mr. Langton and Mr. Hodgins, the Deputy Superintendent, from December, 1855 to March, 1856, cannot fail to satisfy you that, not only was the minute examination of the Accounts of this Department made, but also extended to an examination of the balances as far back as to 1846,—nine years.*

6. I herewith enclose extracts from Mr. Langton's Letter to Mr. Hodgins, in reply to his of the 26th of January, and dated February the 9th, 1856, illustrative of the minuteness with which he examined into Accounts of Books and Maps, as well as those of ten other Separate Accounts, and to the extent to which he required Vouchers.

7. I enclose also, extracts of a Letter from Mr. Hodgins to Mr. Langton in reply, dated February the 16th, 1856, illustrative of the completeness with which Mr. Langton's request had been complied with, in regard to the Map and Book Accounts of the Depository, as also those of the other Accounts referred to, and which shows likewise the care which had been taken to secure the utmost accuracy in both the management and Accounts of the Map and Book Depositories, long before the passing of the law creating a Board Audit at all.

8. I furthermore enclose an extract from Mr. Langton's Letter to Mr. Hodgins, acknowledging the above Letter, dated the 28th of February, 1856, closing the whole enquiry, and stating that all of his requests had been complied with,—that he was satisfied,—and that the Accounts rendered, and the explanations and Vouchers accompanying them, "proved (as he expressed it,) the "admirable system which pervades the whole of your (Education) Department."

9. More than two thirds of all the purchases of Books made by this Department were made before, and during the year, 1855; and the extracts of the Letters referred to show that every Voucher, Letter and Explanation desired by the Auditor were furnished to his satisfaction. It might, therefore, be said with just as much propriety and correctness, that the ten other Separate Accounts of this Department were never audited, as to say that the Book, Map and Apparatus Accounts were never audited.

10. After auditing the Accounts of this Department, for the Quarter ending on the 30th of September, 1856, the Auditor in a Letter, dated December the 4th, 1856, remarked that certain "Vouchers, (the numbers which he gave,) were only Receipts for as much money paid, (mentioning the services rendered in general terms,) but without any details." In my reply, dated December the 13th, 1856, I said,—

"The particulars of the Sixteen Vouchers numbers (you mention) are sent herewith. The remainder are Invoices for Books furnished to the Depository by the Publishers,

*By reference to pages 156-162 of the Twelfth Volume of this Documentary History, it will be seen that the whole of the Accounts, with accompanying Vouchers for the year 1855, were sent by me to the Provincial Auditor on the 26th January, 1856. The Papers and Documents sent to the Auditor included the Accounts and Vouchers of the Eleven Heads, under which the Receipts and Expenditures of the Education Department were classified. In addition, a special Memorandum was sent, explanatory of the operations of the Department, and also thirteen separate Summaries in brief of the Receipts and Expenditures under each named Head, and six Schedules of Vouchers.

and are, by special agreement, confidential. You have not asked for them before, but, if you still wish it, I will be happy to furnish you with them."

11. From time to time, as desired, I enclosed to the Auditor the Invoices of the Objects of Art purchased on the Continent, etcetera. In a Letter, dated the 4th of May, 1858, the Auditor remarked upon the absence of details in some of my Accounts for 1857; in reference to which I remarked as follows, in a Letter dated June the 14th, 1858:—

As it regards the items of the Accounts to which the Vouchers refer, the Cheques and Vouchers state the objects for which the sums specified have been paid. The Contingent Accounts of the Department cannot be given in greater detail than they have been; and the same remark applies to money Grants apportioned and paid to Municipalities and Separate Schools. In respect to the purchases made for the Book, Map and Apparatus Depositories, I do not see that further details can be given than those stated both in the Cheques and Vouchers, unless the Invoices be furnished. In my letter of the 13th of December, 1856, I stated that the particulars of these Vouchers and Invoices of Books furnished by Publishers, are, by special agreement, confidential. You have not asked for them before, but, if you still wish it, I will be happy to furnish you with them.

12. The Invoices of the Books, Maps and Apparatus bought by the Department have never been asked for by the Auditor, although I have thus offered twice to forward them to him, if he desired them. (These Invoices were afterwards furnished at Mr. Langton's request).

13. In the interview, with which you favoured me the other day, I stated that I had not only rendered Accounts of the Book, Map and Apparatus Depositories, but had been ready to give all the details which might at any time be requested; and the above extracts of Letters show that the Auditor was not less ready to ask for explanations and details in regard to the Book Depository, or other Accounts of the Department than its Officers were to give them. But, instead of my being asked for the Invoices of the Library Books bought, (if they were desired, and as I had offered them, if requested, since December, 1856), it seems that Mr. Brown was informed that I had refused to let the Auditor examine by Book Accounts at all; and attacks have been made upon me in Mr. Brown's and other Newspapers on the same grounds, and upon the same professed authority, since May, 1858.

14. I think I have a right to appeal to the Government for protection against such attacks, professedly founded upon private information from the Auditor's branch of your Department.

15. I am aware that Mr. Brown and certain Booksellers have been very anxious to get the Invoices of Books furnished by Publishers to this Department and for obvious reasons. If the Government think proper to lay these matters before the public, I can have no objection, nor have I any desire to impose upon myself the responsibilities and labours of providing the Municipalities with Libraries and the School Authorities with Maps and Apparatus only as the Government may consider it necessary for the best educational and intellectual interests of the Country. But I submit that the Auditor's Office is not to be the vehicle of furnishing to parties opposed to me and to this Department with materials of attack, for what I have done under the authority of Legislative enactment, and by the express sanction of the Government, after having submitted to its consideration the whole plan of my proceedings, as I did also to Public Conventions in the several Counties of Upper Canada.

16. I am, as I have at all times been, ready to lay before the Government every Letter, Invoice, Account, or Book, belonging to this Department, in any manner desired, and to be responsible to it for all that I have done, or failed to do; but I again submit that it is unfair and unjust to me to be the object of attacks, founded on private statements, professedly derived from the Auditor's branch of your Department; and I respectfully appeal for protection against such proceedings in future.

Toronto, February 28th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON

ENCLOSURE NUMBER ONE: *Extract from the Auditor's Letters to the Deputy Superintendent of Education, dated February 9th, 1856.*

Statement Number Four: On the other side of this Account are two entries of Fees and Fines for damaged Books. It is always much more difficult to give Vouchers for Receipts than for Payments, but it is equally necessary.* Full particulars, at any rate, should be given. Thus the Fees would certainly require for explanation a statement of the number of Pupils charged, the rate of Fees, or any other detail which may serve as some guide in checking the Account.

Statement Number Six: The same remark which I made upon credit Vouchers, (namely Receipts,) being wanted in *Statement Number Four* apply to this Statement as well. No general rule can be laid down, but the principle is, that every detail should be given, as publicity is after all the only real check upon Receipts. You do publish the details of the purchases made by Municipalities in your Annual Report, so far meeting my desire for publicity, but your Report, which cannot appear for some months, is no Voucher for me to audit by. I should have the same details, or the Order of the Municipality for the articles furnished. The items of discount and other receipts should also be given in detail.

ENCLOSURE NUMBER TWO: *Extract from the Letter of the Deputy Superintendent of Education to the Auditor, dated the 16th of February, 1856.*

In regard to *Statement Number Four:* A Statement in detail of the Receipts for damaged Books from the Students; and of the Fees received from the Pupils in the Model Schools is herewith enclosed, marked G and H.

The Statement of Fees received, (enclosed and marked H,) is taken from the accompanying Weekly Slips, handed in by the Masters, and which were regularly checked as the moneys were paid in to the Accountant. The Slips now sent were not designed for the formal inspection of the Board of Audit, but simply as checks upon ourselves.

In regard to *Statement Number Six:* A Statement in detail of the various Receipts included in this Statement is herewith enclosed, marked I. M. And N. L. is a Schedule of the Daily Receipts at the Educational Depository, and is accompanied by the signed Sales Dockets, which record each personal transaction separately, and are filed away in my Office.

I may remark here, in reference to these signed Dockets, that, had the Books of this Department been kept in the ordinary way, a system of Vouchers, on account of Sales, would have been impracticable; but desiring to impose ourselves every check, so as, at any moment, to be in a position to account for all Receipts and Disbursements, the Department is thus happily enabled to meet the requirements of the Audit Board, although, when these precautionary steps were taken, a Board of Audit had not been contemplated. The Sales to individuals are attested on the Docket by the parties making the purchase, while the Sales by Letter are attested by the Letters themselves,—these Letters, if you desire it, will be enclosed for the inspection of the Board. I will thank you to return the "Sales Dockets," as they are constantly required for reference.

M. is a Statement in detail of all moneys received from Municipalities and School Corporations for the purchase of School Library Books. Should you desire it, the Letters referred to in these transactions will also be sent for the inspection of the Board.

N. contains a Memorandum of the Receipts for Discounts, etcetera.

ENCLOSURE NUMBER THREE: *Extract from the Auditor's Letter to the Deputy Superintendent of Education, dated February the 20th, 1856:—*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of February 16th, with the accompanying Vouchers. The explanations and further elucidation of the different items, formerly remarked upon, are satisfactory, and your Balance, as finally corrected, is £23,248.12.2.

I may be permitted to remark that had the audit and approval of the Council of Public Instruction respecting some of these items been, as you say they were, "reason-

*The Rule in the Depository was: That any Trustee, Local Superintendent, or other School Official, who personally purchased Books, Maps or Apparatus at the Depository, was required to sign the "Sales Docket," on which is entered a list of the articles purchased and the amount received for them. Letters received containing remittances and the order for articles required from the Depository are considered equivalent as a Voucher for the sale to the signed "Sales Docket" of the personal purchaser.

ably supposed to be final," there would have been no provision in the Audit Act that I also was to audit your Accounts. If they are to come before me at all, I must call your attention to any inaccuracies, or deficiencies, which I may observe, and the facility with which you have supplied all further information which I required, not only proves, what I never doubted, the admirable system which pervades the whole of your Department, but also the reasonableness of my demands.

NOTE. No formal letter was received in reply to this full statement made by Doctor Ryerson, but he afterwards saw the Inspector General upon the subject. But, in order that the Government should be fully informed as to the nature and extent of the financial operations of the Educational Depository from its beginning in 1850, the following Table, or Statement of its Operation, was prepared:—

A STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORIES CONNECTED WITH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA FROM 1850 TO 1859.

Year.	Nature of Operations.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1850-1851	Paid for Books, etcetera, imported.....	4,688 03	
	Paid for articles manufactured, or purchased, in Toronto, and map mountings, etcetera.....	99 36	
			4,787 39
	Paid for agency and transportation, England	8 34	
	Paid for agency and transportation, Toronto.....	196 38	
	Charges of publishers for packing.....	75 46	
	Paid for boxes, twine, printing and contingencies	1,897 00	
			2,177 18
			6,944 57
	Value of Books and articles sold at net prices.....	1,414 25	
1852			1,414 25
	Paid for goods imported.....	2,309 24	
	Paid for articles manufactured in Toronto	753 35	
			3,062 59
	Paid for agency and transportation, England and the United States.....	110 82	
	Publishers for packing.....	58 96	
			169 78
			3,232 37
	Value of Books, etcetera, sold at net prices	2,981 13	
			2,981 13
1853	Paid for goods imported.....	24,630 01	
	Paid for articles, etcetera, manufactured in Toronto....	794 50	
			25,424 51
	Paid for agency and transportation, England and the United States.....	436 25	
	Paid for transportation, Toronto.....	516 50	
	Publishers for packing	392 32	
	Paid for boxes, twine, printing and contingencies.....	400 00	
			2,445 07
			27,869 58
	Value of Books, etcetera, sold at net prices.....	4,233 14	
			4,233 14

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.—Continued.

Year.	Name of Operations.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1854	Paid for Books, etcetera, imported	47,374	79		
	Paid for articles, etcetera, manufactured in Toronto....	928	42	48,301	21
	Paid for agency and transportation, England and the United States	3,767	80		
	Paid for transportation to Toronto	1,292	05		
	Publishers for packing	138	18		
	Paid for boxes, twine, printing and contingencies.....	479	52		
	Paid Salaries of Persons employed in the Depository....	266	67	5,944	22
				54,245	43
	Value of goods despatched—Libraries	51,376	23		
	Value of Books, etcetera, sold at net prices	5,514	18		
1855				56,890	41
	Paid for Books, etcetera, imported	29,376	57		
	Paid for articles, etcetera, manufactured in Toronto....	1,096	15	30,472	72
	Paid for agency and transportation from England and the United States	1,784	88		
	Paid for transportation to Toronto	632	92		
	Publishers for packing	596	25		
	Paid for boxes, twine, printing and contingencies.....	639	95		
	Paid for Salaries of Persons employed in the Depository	1,735	00	5,389	00
				35,861	72
	Value of goods despatched—Libraries	9,947	15		
1856	Value of goods despatched—Maps and Apparatus.....	4,655	53		
	Value of Books, etcetera, sold at net prices	4,389	40		
				18,992	08
	Paid for goods imported	18,975	10		
	Paid for articles manufactnred in Toronto	2,536	13	21,511	23
	Paid for agency and transportation from England and the United States	297	35		
	Paid for transportation to Toronto	1,333	57		
	Publishers for packing	258	10		
	Paid for boxes, twine, printing and contingencies.....	2,237	80		
	Paid Salaries of Persons employed in the Depository ...	1,066	00	5,192	82
				26,704	05
	Value of goods despatched—Libraries.....	7,275	82		
	Value of goods despatched—Maps and Apparatus.....	9,320	87		
	Value of Books, etcetera, sold at net prices.....	5,726	76		
				22,323	45

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Operations.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1857	Paid for goods imported.....	31,671 57	37,210 87	
	Paid for articles manufactured in Toronto	5,539 30		
	Paid for agency and transportation, England and the United States	1,056 52		
	Paid for transportation to Toronto	1,077 80		
	Publishers for packing	417 79		
	Paid for boxes, twine, printing and contingencies	3,061 63		
	Paid Salaries of Persons employed in the Depository	2,052 50		
				7,666 04
				44,876 91
	Value of goods despatched—Libraries.....	16,200 92		
	Value of goods despatched—Maps and Apparatus	18,118 28		
	Value of goods, etcetera, sold at net prices.....	6,451 20		
				40,770 40
	1858	Paid for goods imported.....		12,431 56	18,740 49
Paid for articles manufactured in Toronto		6,308 93		
Paid for agency and transportation, England		353 62		
Paid for transportation to Toronto		585 45		
Publishers for packing.....		29 15		
Paid for boxes, twine, printing and contingencies		3,322 07		
Paid Salaries of Persons employed in the Depository. . .		1,633 24		
			5,923 53	
			24,664 02	
Value of goods despatched—Libraries.....		3,989 99		
Value of goods despatched—Maps and Apparatus.....		11,810 28		
Value of goods sold at net prices.....		6,972 05		
			22,765 32	
1859		Paid for goods imported.....	7,928 91	13,559 01
	Paid for articles manufactured in Toronto	5,630 10		
	Paid for agency and transportation, England	47 85		
	Paid for transportation to Toronto	448 12		
	Publishers for packing	34 15		
	Paid for boxes, twine, printing and contingencies	836 60		
	Paid Salaries of Persons employed in the Depository ...	1,500 00		
			2,864 72	
			16,423 73	
	Value of goods despatched—Libraries.....	5,805 64		
	Value of goods despatched—Maps and Apparatus.....	11,905 02		
	Value of goods sold at net prices.....	6,679 30		
			24,389 96	
	RECAPITULATION—1850 to 1859.			
Paid for Books, Maps and Apparatus imported.....	179,365 78			
Paid for Books, Maps and Apparatus manufactured or purchased in Toronto.....	23,684 24			
			203,050 02	

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.—*Continued.*

Year.	Nature of Operations.	\$	c.	\$	c.
	Paid for agency and transportation in England and the United States.....	7,863	43		
	Paid for transportation to Toronto.....	6,090	50		
	Paid publishers' packing charges.....	2,000	36		
	Paid for boxes, twine, printing, wrapping paper, and other contingencies in Toronto.....	13,574	57		
	Paid Salaries of Persons employed in the Depository ...	8,253	41		
				37,772	36
				240,822	38
	Value of goods despatched, on { Libraries.....	94,568	75		
	which 100% was granted ... { Maps and apparatus.....	55,809	98		
	Sold at net catalogue prices: School Books and Maps before 1855.....	44,361	41		
				194,716	14
	Paid for Books, Maps and Apparatus.....	203,050	02		
	Paid expenses, exchange on London, etcetera (including Salaries of Persons employed in the Depository)....	37,772	36		
				240,822	38
	Value of sales and goods despatched.....			194,760	14
	Net stock to be accounted for.....			46,062	24
	But if the stock be taken on an average at 20% advance and we add the amount by which \$37,772.36 is less than 20% of \$203,050.02; namely.....			2,837	66
	We should have to account for stock at selling price.....			48,899	90
	But the stock as taken on the 31st of December, 1859, at selling price, was.....			58,080	02
	Net surplus.....			9,180	12

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—BALANCE SHEET TO THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1859.*

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Balance on the 1st of January.	Receipts during the year.	Total Receipts.	Names of the Different Accounts.	Balance on the 1st of January.	Total Expenditure.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
12,286 39	146,479 78	158,766 18	1. Common School Grant.....	144,522 27	144,522 27
649 00	.....	1,649 00	2. Poor School Fund.....	899 07	899 07
2,759 42	9,964 00	12,723 42	3. Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	8,264 14	8,264 14
9,957 83	30,862 21	40,820 04	4. Grammar School Fund.....	34,799 50	34,799 50
.....	7,439 00	7,439 00	5. Model Grammar School and Inspectors.....	10,713 69	20,583 82
.....	15,340 35	15,340 35	6. Normal and Model Schools.....	19,897 57	21,528 17
1,555 16	.....	1,555 16	7. Building Fund of 1850-'04.....	585 00	585 00
.....	20,605 78	20,605 78	8. Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.....	16,423 75	16,963 74
.....	4,488 00	4,488 00	9. Superannuated Teachers.....	3,953 91	5,019 81
1,144 61	1,878 73	3,023 34	10. Journal of Education.....	1,828 79	1,828 79
.....	2,817 15	2,817 15	11. Educational Museum.....	946 44	16,109 22
\$28,352 41	239,875 01	268,227 42	Balance on the 31st of December, 1859.		
		2,876 11	Total.....	\$28,269 40	271,103 53
		\$271,103 53			

ALEXANDER MARLING, Accountant.

TORONTO, January, 1860.

* This Balance Sheet contains the Summaries of the eleven preceding detailed Statements of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Education Department for the year 1859.

CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO FINANCIAL MATTERS, 1859.

I. WITH THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.

I. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRANSMITTING THE QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1858.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Accounts and Vouchers of this Department for the Quarter ending on the 31st ultimo.

The number of Vouchers sent is Two hundred and ninety-one, covering an expenditure of Seventeen thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars, ninety-one cents, (\$17,948.91).

Toronto, 27th of January, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

II. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR, WHAT AMOUNT IS AVAILABLE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES IN 1859?

I will thank you to let me know what sums will be respectively available for Grammar and Common School purposes in Upper Canada for the current year. I am anxious to make the yearly Apportionment at as early a date as possible.

Toronto, May 10th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

III. REPLY OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR TO THE PRECEDING LETTER.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th instant, and to inform you that the amounts available for School purposes are as follows:—

Common School Grant of 1859	\$186,032 28
Balance from 1858	54,858 89

Total	\$240,891 17
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The balance at the credit of the Grammar School Income Fund, January the 1st, 1859, was	\$30,422 43
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Toronto, May 13th, 1859.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

IV. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.

I have the honour to state, in reply to your Letter of the 13th instant, that, in the Public Accounts the balance available for Grammar Schools in Upper Canada for 1859, is entered at \$31,822.43. The difference of \$1,400, has, I suppose, been paid to some of the Colleges. As I shall be expected to apportion the whole of the balance, as given in the Public Accounts, I will thank you to inform me of the facts of the case.

To the sum available for Grammar Schools on the 1st of January, 1859, you have not added the balance of \$2,355.58, set down in the Estimates for the current year. Is this sum not available? or has it been overlooked? Please advise me on the matter, at your earliest convenience.

Toronto, May 17th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

V. THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th instant. The balance in favour of the Grammar School Income Fund on the 1st of January, was correctly stated in my Letter of the 13th instant. In the Estimates for 1858, as brought down and printed, the Grammar School Fund was set down for \$3,755.57, but

in the Supply Act, as finally passed, \$1,400 additional was apportioned between the Colleges at Belleville and Bytown, leaving the balance available for the Grammar Schools reduced by that amount.

2. In my Letter, above quoted, I gave only the balance at the credit of the Fund on the 1st of January, 1859. There will be available during 1859, in addition \$2,355.58, as given in the Estimates, and \$10,000, under the Act of 1807, 47th George III, Chapter 46,* besides the Income from investments, about \$1,500 more, and the Interest on instalments, the amount of which we have no means of foreseeing, but which may be taken at an average of from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The average Income, therefore, supposing the Annual Grant in the Estimates to remain as at present, would be from \$30,000 to \$31,000, above the amount of the balance on hand.

3. The usual rule adopted has been, to consider the Income of one year available for the Expenditure of the next, in accordance with which I gave you only the balance. But no very certain practice appears to have prevailed in this particular, and, in consequence, a larger balance had accumulated up to the end of 1856, which was partly added to Capital and invested.

4. I am inclined to think that, although that portion of the Income, which is uncertain, and can only be considered available for the following year, yet the part which is fixed and certain, is the Grant available under the Act of 1807, 47th George III, Chapter 46, the sum in the Estimates, and the Interest on Investments may be considered available for the year in which they accrue.

5. Under this view of the case, there would be at your disposal \$57,777; but, as it is evident that it would be disadvantageous to the Schools that the amount should fluctuate too much in different years, I would not recommend you to call for the whole, which would be nearly double what we could depend upon in future years.

6. I think you might safely expend \$37,000, although considerably exceeding the present Income, because the existing balance would enable you to maintain an annual expenditure to that amount for a few years, and before the balance was entirely exhausted, the increased Capital would probably enable you to maintain the same uniform rate in the future.

Toronto, May 19th, 1859.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

VI. THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. PURCHASES IN EUROPE.

In my interview with you and the Inspector General in the early part of the late Session of the Legislature, I think it was understood that I should inform you, when the press of business was over, in order that you might then send me the Vouchers for the Expenditure in the purchase of Books, etcetera, during the past four years. I am now quite prepared to take up these Accounts, whenever you may transmit them to me.

Toronto, May 19th, 1859.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

VII. REPLY OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE FOREGOING LETTER. DELAY IN PREPARING THE INVOICES OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

1. I had hoped, ere this, to have transmitted to you the detailed Invoices of the Books, etcetera, purchased by me, (the Receipt-Vouchers of which have been forwarded to you from time to time); but Mr. Hodgins, the Deputy Superintendent, who alone could prepare the requisite explanations, has been unwell for the last two weeks, and is not yet able to resume his ordinary duties. An unusual pressure of work, therefore, has devolved upon Mr. Marling, the Accountant, and on the Statistical Clerks, in

*See page 60 of the First Volume of this Documentary History.

revising the School Census Returns, (on which the School Apportionments are based,) and also in making out and notifying these Apportionments to the Municipalities for the current year,—those for the Grammar Schools not yet being completed.

2. The close of the Sessions of the Normal and Model Schools next week, with the Return asked for, and the examination of Library Books, making payments to, and filling up Certificates of Qualification for, the Normal School Students, as well as making the payments of School Grants during the first week of July, will render it impossible to devote the requisite time to prepare the Invoices of the past four years for you before the middle of next month.

TORONTO, June 15th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

VIII. THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. INVOICES OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS TO BE SENT BEFORE REMOVAL TO QUEBEC.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Letter of the 15th instant. As it is intended that this Department should move down to Quebec not later than the beginning of August, I hope that you will be able to send me the Invoices of the Books for the past four years as early in July as possible, in order that they may be examined and returned to you before we leave Toronto.

2. I would again call you attention to insufficiency of the Vouchers which you send me with your Quarterly Accounts. The Vouchers sent are really, in almost all cases, merely a Receipt for so much money paid by you, except when it is a Salary, or some other definitely fixed sum, the detailed Account, on which the payment is made, ought also to be sent. Any such Vouchers can afterwards be returned to you, if you desire it

TORONTO, June 25th, 1859.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

IX. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR. THE INVOICES OF BOOKS FOR THE YEARS 1855-1859 SENT TO THE AUDITOR.

1. I have the honour to state, in reply to your Letter of the 25th ultimo, that, during the intervals of the extra pressure, caused by the Audit (in this Department), of the School Accounts of the various Municipalities in Upper Canada, and the payment (to these Municipalities) of the School Apportionments to the Public Schools, I have had prepared, and now send herewith, the first instalment of the Invoice particulars of all the Vouchers of the Book and Map Depositories, which have been sent to you for the four years of 1855-1859—that is since your appointment as Auditor of Public Accounts in 1855. The particulars of the remaining Vouchers which were sent to you, down to the end of the March Quarter, will be prepared and sent to your Office as fast as possible.

2. For convenience of examination, I have enclosed with the Invoices of these four years, a Memorandum, containing a list of the Vouchers for the Book and Map Depository of these years, which are already in your possession, and a corresponding list of the Invoices and other Documents, (with their Office, or Official numbers,) in which the particulars of each of these Vouchers are given.

3. As the Invoices and Documents sent are confidential, on the part of Publishers and this Department, I will thank you to have them returned to me after examination.

4. The "insufficiency of the Vouchers," to which you refer is fully made up in the more extensive particulars of them which is now sent to you. These particulars can always accompany the Vouchers, provided they are returned after examination.

TORONTO, 19th July, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XXII.

THE OFFICIAL AUDIT OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY ACCOUNTS IGNORED AND DENIED BY THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER AFTER DOCTOR RYERSON'S RETIREMENT IN 1876.

From the preceding Letter, it will be seen that an elaborate Examination by the Provincial Auditor, of the Accounts and Invoices of the Educational Depository, took place, from the date of his appointment in 1855, to 1859. From that latter date, a system of quarterly audit of these, and the other Accounts of the Education Department took place, and was afterwards continued year after year.

By reference also to pages 156-162 of the Twelfth Volume of this Documentary History, it will further be seen that on the first appointment of the Provincial Auditor in 1855, the whole of the Accounts of the Education Department for that year were sent to him, by me for audit,—the Chief Superintendent being then in Europe,—accompanied by Twelve Summary Statements, under different heads, of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department for that year, and also Six Schedules of detailed Vouchers. After due examination of these varied Accounts, and their audit, Mr. Langton, the Auditor, at the close of the correspondence with him on the subject, wrote to me, under date of the 20th of February, as follows:—

... "The facility with which you have supplied all further information which I required, not only proves, what I never doubted, the admirable system which pervades the whole of your Department." . . .

It was, therefore, a great surprise to me that one month after Doctor Ryerson had retired from office, in 1876, the following Editorial, appeared in *The Globe* Newspaper of Toronto, of the 10th of March, 1876.

"The Public would no doubt be pleased to have a searching investigation into all the pecuniary transactions connected with the Educational Depository for these many years past, with a reliable Report, based on such an investigation. *This has never been afforded up to this hour. The Balance Sheet has never been produced.*"

How different is this language to that of the Provincial Auditor, whose commendatory Letter of the 20th of February, 1856, I have just quoted.

As neither of the statements in the latter part of this Editorial were true, Doctor Ryerson pointed out to me its great injustice to himself, and to those still in the Department. I at once wrote the following Memorandum to the Honourable Adam Crooks, the then Minister of Education:—

"The Deputy Minister would respectfully call the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Education, to that part of an Editorial in *The Globe* Newspaper of the 10th of March, 1876, which he has underlined. The subject should receive the early attention of the Minister, with a view to such an investigation as would vindicate the parties concerned before the Public."

The Minister, in a note, said in reply:—"I propose, in view of this paragraph, [from *The Globe*,] in instruct some one conversant with Accounts and business operations, to examine into the working of the Depository Branch of this Department, and will prepare instructions therefor accordingly."

In the terms of this note, and on the same day, (22nd of March,) Mr. Crooks instructed Mr. James Brown, [an ex-Banker,] to examine the Accounts and business operations of the Depository Branch of the Education Department from its commencement in 1850 to the present time. Having devoted two months to this investigation, Mr. Brown made his Report to Mr. Crooks on the 26th day of May, 1876, as follows:—

"I have examined all the Books, Accounts, and Papers of the Educational Depository, necessary for obtaining complete information; and my work has been aided by the willing co-operation of Doctor Hodgins, Mr. Marling and other Officers of the Department. I have thus been enabled to investigate with facility, a large amount of work, involving the operations of the Depository from its origin in 1850, through twenty-five years of constantly increasing business, down to the end of the year 1875."

In his Annual Report to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 12th of December, 1876, Mr. Crooks thus gives the result of Mr. Brown's financial investigation into the affairs of the Educational Depository:—

"Total amount of Legislative Grant to the Depository for all purposes, videlicet, (1), the purchase of Stock; (2), Salaries [Manager and of Superintendent and Clerks of the Depository]; (3), all other expenses of Management from 1850, to 1875	\$811,522 72
"Total value of Books, Maps and Apparatus despatched from "the Depository from 1850 to 1875	803,067 86
"Difference to be accounted for	<u>\$8,455 86</u>
"Net value of the Stock on hand at the end of 1875, after paying all the expenses of management, including Salaries, as above, etcetera	\$ 79,509 41
"Deduct the difference to be accounted for, as above	8,455 86
"Grand total of Profits made by the Depository, after paying "all charges, as above, during the years 1850-1875	<u>\$71,054 55"</u>

In his Annual Report to the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 12th of December, 1876, Mr. Crooks also gives the following, as the result of Mr. Brown's financial investigation into the affairs of the Educational Depository:—

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Operations of the Depository Branch of the Education Department, with full Profit and Loss Account for twenty-six years, from 1850 to 1875 (both inclusive), as given in Mr. Brown's Report to the Minister of Education.

DEBITOR ACCOUNT.		CREDIT ACCOUNT.	
1850 to 1867.	To Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales Discount and Draw Backs	\$421,644 60
1868.	To Total Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales during the year	19,705 25
"	To Total Cost of management per same	By Deliveries on Legislative grant Account	15,171 94
1869.	To Total Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales during the year	20,562 31
"	To Total Cost of management per same	By Deliveries on Legislative grant Account	14,565 52
1870.	To Total Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales during the year	22,279 00
"	To Total Cost of management per same	By Deliveries on Legislative grant Account	16,102 97½
1871.	To Total Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales during the year	24,770 76
"	To Total Cost of management per same	By Deliveries on Legislative grant Account	16,688 22½
1872.	To Total Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales during the year	33,824 28
"	To Total Cost of management per same	By Deliveries on Legislative grant Account	23,343 61½
1873.	To Total Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales during the year	30,379 00
"	To Total Cost of management per same	By Deliveries on Legislative grant Account	23,368 43½
1874.	To Total Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales during the year	33,607 37
"	To Total Cost of management per same	By Deliveries on Legislative grant Account	24,984 29
1875.	To Total Expenditure on Purchase Account	By Cash Sales during the year	36,307 98
"	To Total Cost of management per same	By Deliveries on Legislative grant Account	25,862 29
Total Expenditure during the term		Total Sales during the years 1850-1875	\$803,087 86
Total Profits made during the said time :—		Stock on hand at the close of the term, (1850-1875)	
Videlicet : from 1850 to 1867. \$28,124 22		as per Inventories taken at cost price	\$79,509 41
in 1868			
in 1869			
in 1870			
in 1871			
in 1872			
in 1873			
in 1874			
in 1875			
Grand Total of Profits, from 1850 to 1875, (inclusive)			\$882,577 27½

In his Report to the Lieutenant Governor on this subject, Mr. Crooks said, (referring to Mr. Brown's Report:)

"The Report . . . will show that the working and financial management of the Depository Branch of the Education Branch has been satisfactorily conducted by the Chief Superintendent and his Deputy, Doctor Hodgins, with whom, during the whole period, (from 1850 to 1875 inclusive,) rested the personal oversight of all its transactions."

TORONTO, 12th December, 1876.

ADAM CROOKS, Minister.

NOTE. By reference to the Appendix to Chapter Twelve of the Twelfth Volume of this Documentary History, pages 139-143, it will be seen that large portions of this Surplus Stock of the Educational Depository, (as represented in the above "Balance Sheet,") as well as various scientific Articles and Models from the Educational Museum and Departmental Library, were gratuitously distributed to the various Educational and other Public Institutions of the Province.

(Conclusion of Chapter XXII.)

X. THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.

March 16th, 1859. Mr. John Langton, Provincial Auditor, pursuant to the order of the Committee on Public Accounts, was in attendance, and was examined as follows:—

(By the Chairman, the Honourable T. L. Terrill):—

Question 1. Have the kindness to state the date of the Order-in-Council, increasing to One thousand pounds, (£1,000), the Salaries of the Superintendents of Education for Canada East and West, and from what period the Salaries so increased dated? *Answer.* The Order-in-Council is dated the 24th of March, 1858, and the increase was to date from the 1st of January, 1857.*

Question 2. At what date and in what manner, was the sum of Five thousand five hundred and four dollars, (\$5,504,) as accumulations of Interest on Public Monies, repaid by the Superintendent of Education for Canada West to the Government? *Answer.* The sum of Three thousand one hundred and four dollars, (\$3,104), was paid to the Government on the 24th of July, 1858, and the sum of Two thousand four hundred dollars, (\$2,400), on the 29th of July. The payments were made in the usual way. The Bank Certificate for the amounts were deposited in the Receiver General's Office.

Question 3. State what allowances and advances have been made, since the re-payment of the said sum for Interest, by the Government to the Superintendent of Education West, on what account, and for what causes; and the respective dates of said allowances, and the authority under which the same have been made? *Answer.* By an Order-in-Council, dated the 27th of January, 1859, an allowance for the sum of Nine hundred and thirteen pounds, fifteen shillings, (£913 15s.), was made to Doctor Ryerson; on the 18th of September, 1858, the sum of Six hundred pounds, (£600), had been advanced to Doctor Ryerson, on his Claims before the Government, should the same be allowed, otherwise to be charged against his Salary. These Six hundred pounds, (£600), were, therefore, deducted from the amount allowed by the Order-in-Council of the 27th of January.

(By the Honourable Michael H. Foley):—

Question 4. Can you furnish the Committee with a detailed account of the Claims of Doctor Ryerson for extra remuneration, the amount demanded, and the amount paid.

*See page 86 of this Volume.

and whether the sum paid is in final discharge of his Claims, or whether a portion of them is still under consideration? *Answer.* I can furnish the Committee with the detail of the amounts paid to Doctor Ryerson, but I have no means of knowing the amount which he claimed. The last payment appeared to be a final settlement.*

March 17th, 1859. Pursuant to the order of the Committee, Mr. John Langton, Provincial Auditor, attended and was examined as follows:—

(By Honourable Alexander T. Galt.)

Question 5. Are you aware whether the application for the increase of Salary was made by the Superintendent of Education for Canada East, or by Doctor Ryerson?

Answer. I am not aware upon whose application the increase was made. (Note. The application was a joint one. See page 304 herewith).

Question 6. By law, is not the Salary of the Superintendent of Education for Canada West fixed at the same amount at which the Salary of the Superintendent of Education, Canada East, is rated? *Answer.* It is so fixed by the School Act of 1850.

(By the Chairman, the Honourable T. L. Terrill):—

Question 7. At what date was the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars, (\$1,500), appearing to have been paid to Doctor Ryerson as arrearages of Salary, and for Office Rent, on page one hundred and six of Part I. of the Public Accounts, so paid him, and on what authority, and what was the date of such authority? *Answer.* It was paid to him on the 17th of April, 1858, upon the authority of an Order-in-Council, of September, 1857. (See Note below).

Question 8. Will the details of this Claim, on the part of Doctor Ryerson, and so paid, appear in and form part of the Correspondence which will be produced before the Committee, as promised, or does this form part of the earlier, or subsequent, Correspondence? *Answer.* I am inclined to think that the Claim, on account of which this payment was made, has already appeared in the Correspondence laid before the Committee last year.

(By Mr. John White.)

Question 9. Can you state the amount fixed by law as the annual Salaries of the Superintendents of Education for both sections of the Province respectively, for the past four years, and at what date was the increase made? *Answer.* The Salary as fixed by law, of the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, is Five hundred pounds, (£500.) By the School Act of 1850, as already stated, the salary of the Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada is to be the same as that of the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada. These Salaries have been twice increased by Order-in-Council during the last four years. The first increase was the salary of Doctor Ryerson, which was raised by Order-in-Council on the 22nd May, 1855, to Seven hundred and fifty pounds, (£750). Upon Mr. Chauveau's appointment in July of the same year, his Salary was also placed at Seven hundred and fifty pounds, (£750). Both were raised to One thousand pounds, (£1,000,) by the Order-in-Council of the 24th of March, 1858.

(By Honourable Alexander T. Galt):—

Question 10. In the expenses of Education for Canada East, it is stated that the salary of The Honourable P. J. O. Chauveau, as Superintendent to 31st December, 1858, is Five thousand dollars, (\$5,000). Does this amount also include One thousand dollars, (\$1,000), for arrears for 1857, the same as in the case of Doctor Ryerson? *Answer.* Of course, that includes the same arrears for 1857, as in Doctor Ryerson's case, and ought to be so stated.

* The total amount claimed by Doctor Ryerson, to which reference is made here, was Ten hundred and twenty pounds (£1020), of this sum he was allowed Six hundred and thirteen pounds, fifteen shillings (£613.15.0), and a further sum of Three hundred pounds as extra salary, from 1851 to 1855, and afterwards fifty pounds (£50), for office rent, or a total sum of Nine hundred and sixty-three pounds (£963.15.0) in all. See pages 214-221 of the Twelfth Volume of this Documentary History.

(By the Honourable Michael H. Foley):—

Question 11. It was stated yesterday, before the Committee that the Two thousand four hundred dollars, (\$2,400.) advanced to Doctor Ryerson in September last, was on the condition that, if his Claims for arrearages were allowed, it should apply on those Claims, but that otherwise it should apply on his Salary. How is it, that, in the Public Accounts, page one hundred and six, it is set down as "advance on account of his Claims before Government," without such condition? *Answer.* I gave in my evidence an abstract of the Order-in-Council; but it would be impossible to enter in every Warrant all the circumstances of all the details of an Order-in-Council. The Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Office, who prepares the Warrants, words them as briefly as he can, in accordance with the Order-in-Council, and the works of the Warrants are inserted in the Public Accounts.

The Honourable Michael H. Foley moved,—That all Correspondence, Orders-in-Council and other Papers relative to the increase of Salary and Claims for arrearages made by either Doctor Ryerson, or Mr. Chauveau, be applied for, and requested to be furnished to the Committee as speedily as possible.

March 22nd, 1859. The Chairman submitted his First Report on Public Accounts, which was read as follows:

Your Committee have felt it incumbent upon them, before entering upon the general investigation and verification of the Public Accounts for the past year, to cause to be produced before them certain Correspondence between the Chief Superintendents of Education, more particularly that between the Superintendent of Western Canada, and the Government, as also certain Evidence touching the payment of monies by that Public Officer to the Government, and arrearages and allowances by the Government to him, to the end that the facts and circumstances might be finally reported to Your Honourable House; all which Evidence and Correspondence are herewith reported to Your Honourable House.

Your Committee further beg leave to report the following summary of the facts deducible, in their opinion, from this Evidence and Correspondence:

First. That the Salary of the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada is, by the Provincial Statute, 9th Victoria, Chapter 27, Section 34, fixed at Five hundred pounds, (£500).

Second. That the Salary for the same officer in Upper Canada, is fixed by the School Act of 1850, 13th and 14th Victoria, Chapter 48, Section 34, at the sum provided by law for the Superintendent of Lower Canada.

Third. That the Salary of the Reverend Doctor Ryerson was, by Order-in-Council of the 22nd May, 1855, increased to Seven hundred and fifty pounds, (£750). And Mr. P. J. O. Chauveau was appointed as Chief Superintendent for Lower Canada in July of the same year, with a like salary of Seven hundred and fifty pounds, (£750). And that the Salaries of both of these Officers were increased to One thousand pounds, (£1,000), each by Order-in-Council of the 24th of March, 1858, to take effect from January the first, 1857.

Fourth. That on the 17th of April, 1858, the sum of Three hundred and ninety pounds, (£390), was paid, under Order-in-Council of the 3rd of September, 1857, to Doctor Ryerson, as arrearages of Salary from April, 1846, to July, 1850, including Fifty pounds, (£50), for Office Rent, upon a claim made by him to the Government, on the 27th of December, 1856.

Fifth. That, in the Month of July last, Doctor Ryerson repaid to the Government the accumulations of Interest on Public Monies, amounting in all to the sum of One thousand, three hundred and seventy-six pounds, (£1,376), currency.

Sixth. That on the 27th of January, 1859, by an Order-in-Council, an allowance or payment of Nine hundred and thirteen pounds, fifteen shillings, (£913 15s), was made to Doctor Ryerson, apparently in full settlement of the Claims so by him preferred in December, 1856,—a part of which had been previously allowed and paid to him.*

Your Committee abstain from pronouncing any opinion upon the facts, or *resumées* of the facts herewith reported, leaving the matter in the hands of Your Honourable House. The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

Toronto, 22nd of March, 1859.

T. L. TERRILL, Chairman.

XI. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE MANAGER OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL
TORONTO.—INTEREST RETURNED.

Some time last August, or September, I stated to you that, as there seemed to have been some misapprehension in no distinction having been made between Public and Private Money deposited on my Account in the Bank of Montreal during the latter part of 1856, and the former part of 1857, I desire to repay the Interest allowed on Two thousand pounds, (£2,000) of Public Money deposited on my Account in September, 1856, and paid out on my Cheques for Official purposes before the end of the Year following. The misapprehension seems to have arisen in this way:—Mr. Hodgins, the Deputy Superintendent of Education, arranged with your Predecessor, Mr. Stevenson, in regard to the deposit of Public Money in September; I called at the Bank, with a view to arrange in regard to my own Private Account in October. Mr. Hodgins states in his explanatory Letter to the Committee on Public Accounts,† that he did not expect payment of interest by the Bank on Public Moneys, while Mr. Stevenson consented to allow me three per cent. in the balances of my own Private Account. I suppose that Mr. Stevenson did not understand me as referring to my Private Accounts, although I thought of no other, as Mr. Hodgins attended exclusively to the Public Accounts and had arranged in regard to Official Deposits in September, 1856.

It has occurred to me since my conversation with you, that, in order to preclude the possible imputation of any thing personal on my part, in regard to the deposits in question, I would rather return to you the whole of the Interest allowed on deposits in the Montreal Bank, of Two thousand pounds, (£2,000), of Public Money for three months. The whole amount allowed by the Bank on all moneys, public and private, deposited on my account there, was Twenty-nine pounds, five shillings, (£29.5.0), and I, herewith, enclose you a Cheque on the Bank of Upper Canada for that amount. I would have done so before now, could I have commanded the means.

Toronto, February 5th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

XII. REPLY OF THE MANAGER OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, TORONTO, TO THE FOREGOING
LETTER.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your Letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a Cheque on Bank of Upper Canada for One hundred and seventeen dollars, (\$117), being the amount refunded for Interest on Monies deposited by you with this Branch from the 2nd of September, 1856, to the 31st of March, 1857.

Toronto, 7th February, 1859.

R. MILROY, Manager.

XIII. THE CASHIER OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT. WAR-
RANT FOR CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.

I have received instructions from the Receiver General to call upon you to apply for a Warrant for the amount of your Contingent Account for three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety cents, (\$3,167.90.)

* See Note on page 305 herewith.

† The explanation is printed on page 207 of the Twelfth Volume of this Documentary History.

It will be necessary to do so at once, as the Government desires to have the Amount covered during the present month.

Toronto, December 15th, 1859.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

XIV. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE CASHIER OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA IN REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

I have the honour to state in reply to your Letter of the 15th Instant, according to instructions received from the Receiver General's Office on 1st February, 1858, the system then introduced for the reimbursement of the Bank for advances on Cheques for Office contingencies was as follows:—

The Bank will transmit your Official Cheques to the Inspector General's Department to be audited and checked, and be repaid the amount so advanced by a Warrant.

2. This system continued until the 30th of July, 1859, and was then modified, as per instructions from the same Office, dated the 20th of July, 1859, (also communicated to the Bank, as I was informed,) as follows:—

The third monthly Pay List of each Quarter should be presented to the Bank about the 25th of the Month, accompanied by a certified Statement of the authorized Contingencies, and the whole to be examined at the Inspector General's Office, previous to the issue of a Quarterly Warrant, in accordance with these Vouchers sent in by the Bank.

3. Accordingly, with the Monthly Pay List for September, a Statement of the Contingencies for August and September was sent to the Bank, (for the former system being in force to the end of July), and it is for the Bank to obtain the necessary Warrants.

4. You acknowledge to have received a Warrant for the Contingencies of the last Quarter under the new Regulations; that, for some of the previous quarters, while the Government was in Toronto, seems to have remained unpaid, but why, I am at a loss to understand, (unless it be an oversight), as the old Regulations, by which the Bank should have been "repaid" were in force from February, 1858, to July, 1859.

Toronto, 23rd of December, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM OF UPPER CANADA, 1859.

I. CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, NEW BRUNSWICK, TO THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, UPPER CANADA, ON SUPPLYING LIBRARY BOOKS TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

I took your Official Catalogue of Books for School Libraries and selected seven, or eight, hundred, which are best adapted to our Schools in New Brunswick, and had such a Catalogue of them published. I begin to find that many of these Books cannot be procured by any of our Booksellers. It has, therefore, been suggested to me that I had better write to your Department, for the purpose of ascertaining whether you can supply us. There is now a Steamer regularly plying between Quebec and our Northern Ports, and Libraries for the latter could be obtained from your Department with but little expense.

I do not suppose that any Order which I shall send will be very large, only my desire is to offer every possible facility to Committees in this Province to establish Libraries. If you think that you will fill any of these Orders for me, at the price set forth in your Catalogue, please advise me. I can arrange with a Gentleman in Quebec to forward the Books from that City.

FREDERICTON, March 31st, 1859.

HENRY FISHER.

II. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT. HE WILL BE HAPPY TO SUPPLY LIBRARY BOOKS TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

I have the honour to state in reply to your Letter of the 31st ultimo, that, I shall be happy to supply you with any Books, Maps, or School Apparatus, which we have at the Official Catalogue prices, and forward them to you in such a way as you may desire. I shall always feel it a duty and a pleasure to do all in my power to promote the interests of education and knowledge in New Brunswick as well as in Upper Canada—the former the Birthplace of my sainted Mother, the latter the land of my own nativity.

TORONTO, April 13th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

III. SONS OF TEMPERANCE WISH TO BE SUPPLIED WITH LIBRARY BOOKS.

Please have the kindness to inform me if Books can be obtained for a Library in a Division of Sons of Temperance on the same conditions that they are supplied to Mechanics' Institutes and Schools. And, if so, can we be allowed to select them?

BOWMANVILLE, June 25th, 1859.

SAMUEL BURDEN.

IV. REPLY TO THE FOREGOING BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. REGRETS THAT LIBRARY BOOKS CANNOT BE SUPPLIED TO THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

I have the honour to state in reply to your Letter of the 25th ultimo, that, I regret my inability to supply a Division of the Sons of Temperance with Books for a Library upon the same Terms as I have supplied Mechanics' Institutes. The ground of distribution is, that I supply Books to all Institutions recognized by the Legislature as Public, by making grants to them, although I apportion One hundred per cent. upon the amount of purchases to the Public and Separate Schools and Municipalities alone.

Did I consult my own feelings, I would gladly furnish the Division of the Sons of Temperance with such Books as they might desire from the Official Catalogue,—(many Books of which have been selected with the view of promoting Temperance); but, should I do so, opposition would at once be raised that I was "interfering with private trade." Under present circumstances, and, without permission of the Government, I should not feel myself authorized to gratify my own feelings by complying with your request.

TORONTO, July 26th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

February	261	4	10	27	9	30	16	2	52	44	2	10	135	338	37	20
March	137	20	21	8	5	2	1	1	30	12	264	89	81	140	8	1,359
April	105	10	5	4	1	1	1	1	18	2	41	41	82	173	28	671
May	150	40	36	6	6	7	2	2	35	12	74	61	107	108	26	434
June	236	129	83	13	12	11	6	2	46	58	184	154	313	515	22	1,796
July	77	5	5	21	3	9	9	2	1	7	55	30	29	103	4	351
August	19	3	3	3	3	27	2	4	1	5	4	53	11	227	2	572
September	225	57	46	37	3	27	2	1	40	61	54	53	109	284	21	1,050
October	382	104	32	35	7	16	5	3	76	116	266	167	378	848	59	2,544
November	870	197	24	112	23	65	12	14	111	99	495	369	544	1,094	69	4,233
December	691	258	46	51	35	66	37	9	130	217	461	304	566	1,359	31	4,492
January, 1857	1,049	410	73	110	182	98	30	16	274	300	546	347	723	1,326	53	5,587
February	1,386	439	96	146	215	136	39	19	323	417	622	684	1,023	2,957	58	8,790
March	177	87	22	48	38	10	29	7	99	74	100	98	162	295	9	1,301
April	302	108	25	67	34	24	4	4	115	32	62	203	195	1,073	26	2,283
May	566	172	18	62	57	20	27	1	127	99	242	257	319	594	25	2,845
June	405	149	23	41	51	18	36	16	107	75	115	156	248	539	26	2,000
July	261	75	11	49	35	4	23	1	46	22	90	106	119	342	16	1,341
August	125	32	2	9	8	9	9	2	7	5	26	19	40	123	1	567
September	18	9	4	16	5	1	1	1	3	3	6	9	47	194	4	555
October	78	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	7	10	14	21	12	42	1	172
November	237	15	1	24	20	6	6	1	16	16	69	49	62	375	1,566	2,457
December	22	44	6	1	2	1	1	1	29	10	37	10	8	24	2	343
January, 1858	119	63	13	25	1	26	11	1	34	9	91	99	74	356	21	1,007
February	257	61	7	10	8	31	8	2	24	9	46	83	104	330	5	1,945
March	166	40	9	5	3	19	1	1	7	16	15	18	79	234	6	1,409
April	40	19	6	5	3	4	1	1	16	12	116	28	12	33	3	797
May	80	35	9	23	4	1	1	1	17	12	119	53	41	166	1	1,290
June	88	124	26	28	6	1	36	1	17	12	26	197	83	347	1	978
July	269	10	6	1	2	5	2	2	14	4	67	77	52	145	1	1,590
August	118	126	16	54	12	68	4	1	17	6	155	138	158	383	2	643
September	358	40	3	5	6	2	7	1	28	24	31	18	78	95	33	2,181
October	224	78	11	17	9	32	7	2	42	59	104	100	106	91	28	2,478
November	520	228	53	59	70	98	42	6	69	69	469	225	411	935	69	1,576
December	32	20	2	10	7	1	3	2	25	1	13	20	16	136	1	3,904
January, 1859	49	14	3	1	35	3	4	4	40	16	14	42	26	81	1	1,178
February	303	61	17	39	17	68	8	8	25	1	255	108	210	230	30	672
March	18	15	2	11	5	3	1	2	5	1	3	10	8	42	14	1,772
April	123	43	16	20	9	11	7	1	21	1	60	27	55	225	14	1,407
May	113	24	1	3	9	19	7	1	7	7	73	32	88	161	3	1,514
June	108	24	9	25	20	33	5	1	26	26	48	70	80	149	6	952
July	108	24	9	25	20	33	5	1	26	26	48	70	80	149	6	1,069
August	108	24	9	25	20	33	5	1	26	26	48	70	80	149	6	1,069
September	108	24	9	25	20	33	5	1	26	26	48	70	80	149	6	1,069

V.—Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository.—*Continued.*

Number of Volumes sent out during the month of	History.	Zoology.	Botany.	Phenomena, &c.	Physical Science.	Geology, &c.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Literature.	Voyages, &c.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches, Practical L.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Total.
October, 1856	72	16	12	15	15	4	14	6	4	3	3	20	33	48	113	9	786	1,145
November "	79	23	9	8	16	5	35	3	4	47	71	71	22	44	107	10	1,223	1,706
December "	29	5	1	1	8	2	16	3	2	9	39	39	25	35	131	2	4,191	4,480
Total to the 31st of December, 1859	31,296	12,656	2,296	5,026	3,934	1,533	3,048	1,271	707	7,655	7,577	17,615	13,246	19,622	48,231	1,976	22,691	200,380
Deduct Volumes returned for Exchange, etcetera																		616
Volume of Books sent to Mechanics' Institutes, etcetera, at net catalogue prices, not included in the above																		199,764
																		4,092
Grand Total Volumes of Library and Prize Books Despatched to the 31st of December, 1859																		203,857

VI. The Mechanics' Institutes which have received Libraries from the Depository, and the number of Volumes sent to each, are, in alphabetical order, as follows:—

Volumes.	Years.	Volumes.	Years.
Baltimore.....	75	St. Catharines.....	108
Berlin.....	158	Thorold.....	300
Chatham.....	313	Toronto.....	275
Cobourg.....	350	Vankleekhill.....	106
Collingwood.....	46	Whitby.....	263
Drummondville.....	6		
Fonthill.....	137	Total.....	3,347
Lindsay.....	106	Books were also sent to Leeds and Grenville Agricultural Society at net price.....	208
Guelph.....	372	McGill College, Montreal.....	200
Huntingdon, C.E.....	150	Sarnia Diabetic Society.....	82
Milton.....	68	Southwold Agricultural Society.....	23
Napanee.....	27	Various other Institutions, etcetera.....	233
Newmarket.....	55		
Oakville.....	250	Total Volumes of Books Despatched.....	4,093
Port Perry.....	109		
Smith's Falls.....	73		

VII. TOTAL VALUE OF BOOKS IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM 1850 TO 1859.

This Statement has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of Books, (not Maps, or School Apparatus), imported into Canada:

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in Lower Canada.	Value of Books entered at Ports in Upper Canada.	Total value of Books imported into the Province.	Proportion imported for the Education Department, taken from its own Books.
1850.	\$101,880	\$141,700	\$243,580	\$ 84
1851.	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852.	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853.	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854.	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,660
1855.	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856.	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857.	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858.	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859.	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
	\$1,631,612	\$2,486,990	\$4,118,602	\$139,952

N. B.—Up to 1854, the Trade and Navigation Reports give the value of Books entered at every Port in Canada separately; after that year, the Reports give the names of the principal Ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854, the proportion entered in Lower Canada was within $\frac{1}{100}$ of a third of the whole, and accordingly in compiling this Table for the years 1855-1859, the value entered in "Other Ports" is divided between Upper and Lower Canada, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter.

VIII. TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORIES DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1859, INCLUSIVE:

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at catalogue prices, without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize and School Books, Maps, and Apparatus, despatched.
	Public Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books.		
1851.			\$1,414 25	\$1,414 25
1852.			2,981 13	2,981 13
1853.			4,233 14	4,233 14
1854.	\$51,376 23		5,514 18	56,890 41
1855.	9,947 15	\$4,655 53	4,389 40	18,992 08
1856.	7,275 82	9,320 87	5,726 76	22,323 45
1857.	16,200 92	18,118 28	6,451 20	40,770 40
1858.	3,982 99	11,810 28	6,972 05	22,765 32
1859.	5,805 64	11,905 02	6,679 30	24,389 96
Grand Total.	\$94,588 75	\$55,809 98	\$44,361 41	\$194,760 14

IX. PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—THEIR INFLUENCE AND PRACTICAL VALUE.

In his Report of 1857, (written in 1858), Mr. J. A. Murdoch, Local School Superintendent of the Township of Bathurst, writes to the Chief Superintendent, as follows:—

1. Influence of the Public Libraries on the Character of Canadian Juries.

In regard to the Public Libraries now established in many of our Municipalities, the Regulations, as far as I can ascertain, are strictly observed, and good care seems to be taken of the Books. A considerable number are now in circulation.

On entering almost any House some Library Books may be found in it. A taste for reading seems to be forming fast, and the influence which these Books will exert for good will soon be evident.

I think I mentioned formerly, that the inhabitants of the Townships of Dalhousie and Lanark, and of some of the back Townships of the County got up Circulating Libraries at the first formation of those Settlements. The influence on the inhabitants has been such, that juries, taken from those Townships, have more than once been complimented by the Judge on the Bench for their superior intelligence. The same good result may, in time, be naturally expected to follow from reading the excellent Books now circulating through our Townships.

2. An Instance of the Practical Value of Free Township Libraries.

The *Kent Advertiser*, referring to the County of Kent, (and the remarks apply to other Counties), says,—“Many Townships in the County are fully able to raise for public Libraries a local apportionment of a hundred pounds, and the tax would not be sensibly felt, while, on the other hand, the good effected would be incalculable.

Some may be inclined to ask, how a few small Libraries, scattered throughout the Country, can produce an incalculable benefit. In reply, an instance of the utility of Free Public Libraries, of a practical character, may be supplied by the following illustration:—A Farmer desires to consult some work on Agricultural Chemistry, or Practical Agriculture, for the purpose of informing himself upon some special point which he has been discussing with himself, or he may wish to gather some necessary information in regard to the management of Horses, or Cattle; before he can obtain reliable information the Books must be purchased, probably at a distance, and received by mail at a cost of \$4, or \$5. If, however, there is a Library in his School Section, he can obtain the necessary Books without any cost, excepting his tax for its establishment, which may be about \$1.00.

XI. INFLUENCE OF LIBRARY BOOKS ON PARTIALLY INSANE PATIENTS.

As an experiment, Books from the Educational Depository were obtained for the Toronto Lunatic Asylum in 1858. Doctor Workman, the Medical Superintendent, was asked by the Chief Superintendent of Education to give his opinion as to the influence of the Library Books upon the Patients, replied as follows:—

1. In compliance with your request, I have much pleasure in stating to you that the operations and influences of the Library have proved equal to my expectations. The number of Readers registered since the 10th of July last have been Ninety-three, of whom Sixty-eight have been Insane Inmates, and twenty five Servants of the Asylum.

2. Books are loaned only to those who request to have them, and are considered fit to use them, or likely to be benefited by reading. It would be absurd to suppose that

the Insane, generally, are disposed to read, or that their impaired faculties are adequate to the task. Were such the fact, the establishment of Asylums for their safe keeping and treatment, would be less imperatively called for.

3. A certain proportion of the improved Incurables, and many of the advanced Convalescents, are benefited by the perusal of suitable Books; but the most judicious discrimination is required in selecting for them those Books which are likely to interest and improve them.

4. A considerable proportion of the Books obtained from your Department have been well adapted to the purpose in view, and will serve as a valuable commencement on which to base future augmentations.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
TORONTO, March 31st, 1859.

XII. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN WISCONSIN TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. ORIGIN OF A LIBRARY SYSTEM IN THAT STATE.

1. I have sent to your address a copy of my School Report for 1858. . . . You will see that I have devoted a considerable space to the subject of School Libraries. I had confidently expected the Honourable Henry Barnard, the able Superintendent of Education in the State of Connecticut to aid me in getting a Library Law through the Legislature, but illness prevented his coming.

2. My Report was not presented to the House until three weeks before its adjournment, and yet, with faithful personal labour, I got through a Township Library Law, permanently appropriating not less than Thirty-five thousand dollars, (\$35,000), annually, and gradually increasing to not less than One million of dollars, (\$1,000,000), every Twenty-five years.

3 A Publisher in Philadelphia offers to republish in Book form that part of my Report on School Libraries. Mr. George B. Emerson of Massachusetts and others have advised it. Should you think it calculated to be useful, I should feel truly thankful for a few lines from you to that effect, for insertion in a revised edition of it. . . .

4. If you, or Mr. Hodgins, could furnish me with recent statistics in reference to your School Libraries I should be sincerely thankful for them.

5. I wish, in my revised Book, (which is likely to have a large circulation) to give a full notice of your Library System and Statistics. . . .

6. My kind remembrance to Mr. Hodgins, and with high regard and esteem, etcetera.

MADISON, 30th of March, 1859.

LYMAN C. DRAPER.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PUBLIC MEN ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS, 1859.

I. THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, TO THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

I write to ask you as to the progress you are making in the establishment of the Canadian system of Meteorology, since we are very anxious to co-operate with you in collecting material for tracing the origin and progress of Atmospheric Movements. We are particularly desirous at this time to obtain as many records as possible of the period,

from about the middle of December, 1858, to the middle of January, 1859. The Institution would readily pay the expense of copying the Records for this period, and will be gratified to reciprocate in any way in its power, the favours which may be conferred.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3rd, 1859.

II. REPLY OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 3rd instant, and, being desirous of co-operating with you, as far as I can in the important object you have in view, I transmit to you by Express, such Meteorological Reports as I have received during the period in which you refer. We have got fourteen Stations established in connection with the Senior County Grammar Schools of Upper Canada. We have made arrangements to establish thirty in all. As yet we have not made any practical use of the Observations taken. I will thank you to return these Reports at your early convenience, as soon as you shall have done with them.

TORONTO, 16th of November, 1859.

ECKERTON RYERSON.

III. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

1. I write to thank you for the loan of the Meteorological Observations, which have been safely received, and will be returned as soon as we can extract from them the facts which have a bearing upon the points, in which we are at present most interested.

2. We find that the progress of the change of weather which we mentioned on our last Letter very strikingly exhibited in your local Observatories, and, therefore, the data with which you have furnished us will enable us to extend our investigations to the North, and will be of essential service in tracing the extent and character of the great waves of temperature, which traverse the North American Continent.

WASHINGTON, November 30th, 1859.

JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary.

IV. THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

1. I have the honour, by direction of the Commissioners of National Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 16th of July last. (in which you state that the Reports sent to you had not been received,) and to acquaint you that the Reports therein referred, as sent by you, to have been duly received.

2. I have forwarded to your address two copies of the Report of this Board for 1857, together with two copies of the Report of the previous year. I trust that you will receive them safely.

3. I am to state that the Commissioners would be very glad to be furnished with a complete set of your Annual Reports, with copies of the various Acts relating to Education in Canada, and also the "*Journal of Education for Upper Canada*," published under your superintendence; and that they will be happy to repay any expense that may be incurred.

4. The Education Question is at present, exciting much attention in this Colony, and it is proposed to assimilate the system to that of (Upper) Canada; every information on the subject of your arrangements is, therefore, of great value.

MELBOURNE, 26th November, 1858.

BENJAMIN F. KANE, Secretary.

V. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

1. I have the honour, at length, to state in reply to your Letter of the 26th of November, 1858, transmitting Reports for the years 1856-7, that at last a favourable opportunity has presented itself of sending to Victoria the Reports to which you refer.

2. I have this day presented to the Honourable William C. Haines, late Chief Secretary of Victoria, (who is now on a visit to this Country) a complete set of the Reports and other Documents published by this Department. I have also enclosed in Mr. Haines' parcel duplicate copies of some of the more important Reports for the use of your Board, which you will please accept, as Mr. Haines has kindly promised to furnish me with similar Reports in return.

3. I shall also be happy to receive, at the same time, some of your earlier Reports, as well as those subsequently published.

TORONTO, 10th November, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

VI. THE HONOURABLE WM. HAMILTON MERRITT TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION ON A PERMANENT FUND FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The Honourable Wm. Hamilton Merritt was, in 1849, the chief promoter of the Bill designed to raise a fund for the support of Elementary Education in the two Canadas of One hundred thousand pounds, (£100,000), which was passed by the Legislature in that year. (See page 116 of the Eighth Volume of this Documentary History).

The quotation from Doctor Ryerson's address to which Mr. Merritt refers, was incomplete, as the latter part, containing the words "in addition to the Parliamentary Grant" were left out. In a private Note to Mr. Merritt Doctor Ryerson replied to his Letter and supplied the missing words.

1. I read in the *Kingston Chronicle and News* of the 7th instant your reply to a Letter, in which was the following remark: "The basis of our educational Institutions are unlike those of Europe, or the neighboring States, inasmuch as the Legislature imposes no tax for their support, being supported altogether by a local tax." If I am not mistaken myself, and I have given the subject for many years constant attention, you have been misunderstood, if so, I hope you will take the earliest opportunity, on some future occasion, to correct it.

2. The origin of appropriating the Public Lands of the State to the purposes of Education rests with Connecticut.

3. New York appropriated all Monies arising from the sale of Lands to the same object, and apportioned it to those School Districts only—which would raise an equal amount from Local Taxation,—from which we deviated in Canada, most unwisely, but, perhaps, necessary at the time, from the peculiar circumstances of the population of Upper and Lower Canada. But, certainly, we are not entitled to any commendation for our financial system for the support of Common Schools by our tardy commencement, and by neglecting to provide a permanent Fund out of the capital we possess in Lands; and you may live to see, the uncertainty of the source on which we rely.

4. I have written this private Letter with no unkind feelings,—quite the contrary,—because I have always felt proud of your exertions in behalf of Education, as well as of your ability.

5. And I hope still to see you turn your attention, and lending your aid, to procuring a permanent Fund for the promotion of that inestimable blessing, intelligence, which is still subject to the caprice of the Government of the day, and which may be changed by any future Legislature.

St. CATHARINES, 22nd October, 1859.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT.

VIII. THE PRESIDENT OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION ON A SERIES OF TEXT BOOKS FOR CANADIAN SCHOOLS.

1. The prospect of the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, and the assaults of Book agents, have lately called my attention very much to the subject of Elementary School Books; and I am very desirous that a system suited to Canada should be introduced.

2. The Irish National School Books might form a basis, and I have no doubt that their publishers here would do any thing in the way of alteration that might be recommended. Could a Committee of Teachers, or Professors, from our two Normal Schools be organized to deal with the subject? I think it would be probable to frame something far superior to any series now in use, and creditable, as well as useful.

3. Please give me your views on this subject, and any suggestions that may occur to you. All our People here will, I think, most gladly co-operate in any feasible plan.

MONTREAL, November 4th, 1859.

J. W. DAWSON.

IX. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

1. I have the honour to state, in reply to your Letter of the 4th instant, that, I quite concur in the suggestions which you make as to preparing and adopting more fully the Irish National series of Books to Canada. Mr. John H. Sangster has already done so, in regard to the large Irish National Arithmetic, and is doing so in regard to the elementary Arithmetic, Mr. Hodgins' larger Geography Generalized is far advanced, Mr. Robertson has a small English Grammar in the hands of the Printer; and we propose to proceed from one Book to another until we get the whole series Canadianized, and, I hope, improved.

But, I think, perhaps, a consultation between perhaps the Masters of the Normal Schools, and some other parties selected by the Council of Public Instruction in each section of Canada, would be of great advantage for the completeness of the series of Canadian School Text Books, and their general use. It is very important that they should be so prepared and published that there would be no individual Copy-right, or interest, in them beyond that of the Publishers; and, that the right of allowing them to be open to all Printers to print them should be in the Council of Public Instruction.

3. In England, individual Publishers have made fortunes by publishing, as their own Copy-rights, and at high prices, Books sanctioned by the Committee of Council on Education. Our object must be, to provide, as far as possible, cheap, as well as good Books; and I have refused to recommend any work, whatever, until I saw it in print and knew the price of it,—even Mr. Hodgins' little excellent Book on the "History and Geography of British America." I did not bring it before our Council of Public Instruction for sanction until after it had been approved by the Chief Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, and had been introduced into Lower Canada Colleges and some other Institutions.

TORONTO, November 8th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

CHAPTER XXV.

DECISIONS ON SPECIAL SCHOOL QUESTIONS IN 1859.

From a number of School cases requiring either a decision of the Law Courts, or an official Judgment on them by the Chief Superintendent of Education, I insert a few special ones, as follows:—

I. OFFICIAL CHARACTER OF THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN ADMINISTERING THE SCHOOL LAW.—DUTIES OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

To a Letter received from a Local School Superintendent, the Chief Superintendent replied as follows:—

1. As the value of my Instructions, in regard to the manner of administering the School Law, I refer to the Third clause of Thirty-fifth Section of the School Act of 1850; also to the Fourteenth clause of the Twelfth Section, and to the Ninth clause of the Thirty-first Section, which, as well as several other clauses, require the proceedings under the School Law to be conducted according to such Regulations and Instructions. I may add, that Trustees and other School Officers have been held indemnified, as long as they acted according to such Regulations and Instructions. In the several cases, in which I have felt it my duty to appeal against the Decision of certain County Judges, (as provided by the Twenty-fourth Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853), the Court of Queen's Bench has set aside such Decisions. Having written the School Law myself, and then revised it with the Attorney General, and administering it for many years, with the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown in doubtful cases, to whom also I submitted my Instructions before publishing them, I may be supposed to know the design and purport of its provisions, as well as any County Judge. But whether that be so, or not, the School Law requires me to give Instructions for conducting proceedings under that Law, and that such proceedings shall be conducted according to those Instructions.

2. By the Fifteenth Section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853 matters of dispute between Trustees and Teachers are expressly forbidden to be brought into any Court of Law, or Equity, and are required to be settled by Arbitration alone. The Court of Queen's Bench has already set aside the Decisions of the County Judges and Magistrates in such cases; and, should any County Judge entertain any such case, I would feel it my duty to have his proceedings set aside, by appealing against them to the Court of Queen's Bench, as it is the design of the School Law to have all proceedings under it conducted and decided upon, without litigation before the Law Courts.

3. The Seventh clause of the Thirty-first Section of the School Act of 1850 makes it the duty of the Local Superintendent to attend all Arbitrations between Trustees and Teachers, etcetera, as well as to investigate and decide upon other differences, or complaints, on School matters within his jurisdiction. In an Arbitration, the Arbitrators include the payment of themselves for their expenses and trouble in their Awards, which they have ample authority to enforce according to the Fifteenth Section of the Supplementary School Act. It is, of course, the duty of each Local Superintendent to acquaint himself with the School Law and Regulations, as it is he who must see them carried into effect and must decide upon various questions arising from their operations.

4. An arbitration is not valid, which is not held, both as to time and place, with the knowledge and consent, if not by the appointment, of the Local Superintendent, who judges as to the mode of proceedings in each case with which he has to do, as also to any inquiry which he may have to make, and to any notes which he may think proper to take. The Law does not authorize any appeal from the decision of an Arbitration.

5. The person, to whom you refer, had no legal authority to sign his Sister's name, even had she, as the Teacher concerned, requested him to do so; nor is she entitled to any more than the Trustees may be disposed to pay her, or as an arbitration, appointed by the sanction of the Local Superintendent, may award her.

6. If there are any other points not noticed in this Letter respecting which you may need information, I will be happy to furnish it as far as I am able. But it is not necessary to notice any of the Letters of the troublesome person to whom you refer, respecting his Sister's affairs. Take no notice of anything not written, or stated by herself in the affair. If she herself applies for an Arbitration, and chooses her Brother for an Arbitrator, you cannot refuse it, but do not permit him to interfere otherwise.

TORONTO, June 27th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

II. POWERS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, IN THE CASES SUBMITTED.

Would you be so kind as to give me your opinion upon the following.

1. In March, 1858, a School Meeting was convened by Public Notice of School Section Number Two, a vote was taken upon the propriety of building a School House, and decided in the negative. A second vote was taken in favour of breaking up the School Section. It was also decided by vote, that, in hiring a Teacher, the Rate Bill should be seven pence halfpenny per month.

2. A Teacher was hired by the Trustees in May, 1858; the Township Council broke up the School Section, and attached a portion of it to School Section Number One, and the other portion to School Section Number Five, and thus the Trustees of School Section Number Two cease to have a being.

The Trustees of School Section Number One now demand the proceeds of the Rate Bill of 1858 collected in that portion of the former School Section Number Two, now attached to Number One, to pay the School expenses of Number Two, incurred in hiring the Teacher by the Trustees of Section Number Two.

1. Can the Trustees of School Section Number One compel the former residents of Number Two to pay this Rate Bill?

2. Had the Trustees of Number Two the power to employ a Teacher after the Section had decided that the School should be broken up, it being remembered that it was decided that a Rate should be levied to pay a Teacher, if one were hired.

3. If the Trustees had this power, then could they transfer it to the Trustees of Number One, after they were discharged, or disbanded, (as a School Section) by the action of the Township Council.

4. Have the Trustees of School Section Number One the power now, at this late hour and under the circumstances, the power to collect the Rate Bill for a School Section disbanded in May last, even if the Teacher was hired before the Section, (Number Two,) was broken up?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 19th March, 1859.

GEORGE BENJAMIN.

III. THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

I have the honour to state, in reply to your Letter of the 19th instant, that by the Second provision in the Fourth clause of the Eighteenth Section of the School Act of 1850, no By-law of a Municipal School, altering the boundaries of a School Section can take effect before the 25th of December, next after the passing of it. The Trustees to whom you refer could have collected any Rates levied by them before the 25th December, 1858, upon all the Ratepayers of their School Section, just as if no By-law, altering the Section had been passed; but after that date, the Trustees could not levy, or collect, any Rates on property which was, by the By-law in question, placed within the limits of

another Section. One object of the Statutes in not allowing a Municipal By-law altering Sections to take effect before the 25th December, was to afford Trustees time and opportunity to levy and collect all Rates due by all parties in their Section for the expenses of the School, or School House for the year then closing.

2. A Public School Meeting is not authorized by law to say what Teacher shall be employed, or whether, or for how long the School shall be kept open, or how much shall be expended for its support, but, simply how the expenses for these purposes shall be provided, and as to whether a Trustees' Rate Bill, or a Municipal Council assessment shall be imposed. If Trustees consult a Public Meeting on any of these subjects, they do so voluntarily, and are not required to do so by law. The Trustees, as the elected Representatives of the School Section, are alone authorized by the Act of 1850, (the various clauses of the Twelfth Section,) to decide upon all these matters, except the single point of determining how the sums required shall be provided; and, if a School Meeting neglects, or refuses, to provide any means to enable the Trustees to fulfil their engagements, the Seventh clause of the Twelfth Section of that Act authorizes the Trustees to levy and collect the sums required by a Rate upon property.

3. Trustees of one School Section cannot transfer their own power, or obligations, to those of another School Section.

4. Trustees can levy and collect a Rate this year for the payment of any debts contracted by them during the last, or any preceding year.

TORONTO, March 23rd, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

IV. THE HEAD MASTER OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL, BRANTFORD. A CASE OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE. THE TRUSTEES VERSUS THE TEACHER.

The Board of School Trustees having passed a vote of censure on the Teacher of their Central School, in regard to a case of discipline, he appealed to the Chief Superintendent of Education on the subject. The reply of Doctor Ryerson is somewhat elaborate, in which he practically discusses the whole question of School Discipline, as follows:—

1. I have the honour to state in reply to your Letter of the 26th ultimo that, I have no positive authority in cases such as you have submitted. By the Fifth clause of the Thirty-fifth Section of the School Act of 1850, I have authority to decide questions affecting the expenditure of the School Fund; and by the Seventh clause of the Thirty-first Section of the same Act, I am authorised to decide upon questions referred to me by Local Superintendents, also appeals from dissatisfied parties; but there is no provision in the Law, by which to enforce my decision in regard to such appeals. The law, therefore, seems to have intended that I should express my opinion, or offer advice, when applied to; but leaving it optional with parties to acquiesce in my opinion, or advice, or not, except in questions relating to the expenditure of School Moneys apportioned by me.

2. In the case which you submit, I might decline expressing any opinion as it relates to matters in which I have no legal authority, and which both parties have not agreed to refer them to me. But, I do not think I ought to refuse expressing an opinion, in order to avoid the responsibility attached to it.

3. I have read the account of the affair and the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, as reported in the two Brantford Newspapers which you have sent, and also the Correspondence laid before the Board of Trustees. I may, therefore, be supposed to have heard both sides.

4. The question seems to be in substance that a Pupil of some fifteen, or sixteen years of age spoke in the School, and spoke so as to be heard by his Teacher, and both in words and manner disrespectful to the Teacher,—involving an imputation upon the

Teacher's impartiality. Whether the Pupil addressed the Teacher, or not, is not clear; but all admit that he spoke in reference to the conduct of the Teacher, that his asking why the Teacher had not demerit marked another Boy for doing what the Teacher was demerit marking him for, implied not only disrespect to the Teacher, but an imputation upon him, calculated to create suspicion against the justice of his conduct and also to weaken his authority. The Boy's addressing a fellow Pupil appears to me more objectionable than if he had addressed the Teacher, as, by doing so, he had added the School offence of "whispering," or rather "talking," to that of impugning the Teacher.

5. In a small Boy this would have been an offence requiring the exercise of School discipline. In a large Boy it was certainly a serious offence. . . . Masters in the Schools, who are responsible to me, have employed language and shown feeling in cases of discipline that I regretted; but the evident tendency and object of the proceeding being to maintain submission and order in the School, I have felt it my duty to sustain them against complaints; but I have afterwards conversed with them on the propriety and advantage of exercising discipline in a somewhat different manner. The Official School Regulations state that a Teacher should "practice such discipline in his School as would be exercised by a judicious Parent in his family." If a Father heard one of his sons say to another, that his Father punished him for what his Brother did without being punished, such a Father would probably employ the rod of correction to such a Son, rather than require an apology from him. A Teacher, like a Parent, must not only have large powers, but a large discretion, to maintain proper discipline in his large family; and, in the one case, no more than in the other, should there be any interference, unless in acts of gross wrong, or cruelty. A Teacher, any more than a Parent, might not speak in such a tone of cool indifference as would correspond with the feelings of a chance Visitor; but in all government the principles on which it is administered are what men should be judged by, and not the variable feelings to which afflicted humanity is subject, unless such feelings are suffered to outrage right and justice.

6. The example of the Toronto Board of School Trustees is of course of no official authority in this matter, but I think that its practice is worthy of imitation in cases like that under consideration. Difficulties had occurred in the Toronto Schools, and the Local Superintendent had been directed to enquire into them and report the particulars to the Board of Trustees. . . . But I never heard of its being objected to that the Local Superintendent, (the very Officer for the purpose) should inquire into such matters, much less have I heard of an objection being made (as in Brantford,) to his report being read by the Board. I should be sorry to be a Local Superintendent under such circumstances.

7. I think it extremely objectionable for any Parent to come to the School during the School exercises, and, especially in the presence of the School, to demand explanations from the Teacher, or enter into a discussion with him in regard to matters of School discipline; and I would, in all such cases, recommend a Teacher to decline any such interviews at such a time, or place. The Teacher has to do, not with Parents individually, but with the Trustees, who employ him; and no Parent ought to interrupt him during School hours; and, if any Parent wishes to see and converse with the Teacher, he should do so out of School hours, and not before the Pupils of the School, where the Teacher must be supreme, and be acknowledged as such, until superseded, or unless, when the School is visited by a superior School Officer. But, if every Parent is to go to the School and demand an account from the Teacher, of any, or every, case of discipline, in regard to the Pupil,—the child of such Parent, then there can be no order in the School, or respect for the Teacher, much less comfort and independence on his part for the firm and impartial discharge of his, at all times, difficult and responsible duties.

8. It is always in the power of the Board of School Trustees to dispense with the services of a Teacher on the expiration of his term of agreement with them; but, while

he retains his Office, his authority should not be enfeebled, or crippled, by undue intermeddling, and he then, after having been degraded in the eyes of his Pupils and their Parents, dismissed for inefficiency. To maintain proper respect for the character and authority of the Teacher is the best way to promote the highest interests of the Pupils.

9. In view of the whole affair, my belief is that the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Brantford would do honour to themselves, and confer a great benefit upon the School interests and Pupils of the Town, if not elsewhere, by rescinding the Resolution which the majority of them adopted, in respect for the very moderate reparation which you required for a serious breach of School discipline, (only resorting to suspension, although physical correction would have been a justifiable remedy for avowed disobedience), and allow the whole matter to drop in silence. But with such a Resolution, under such circumstances recorded and remaining unrepealed, I should be sorry to undertake the management of your Central School a week, or to see any Teacher trained in the Normal School engaged in it, as I do not believe he could be either happy, or successful, in his work.

Toronto, September 6th, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

V. APPEAL ON BEHALF OF SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

In reply to an appeal for a special Grant to a Superannuated School Teacher in straightened circumstances the Chief Superintendent thus explained the only conditions on which the Grant was made in each case:—

1. I have the honour to state in reply to your Letter of the 11th instant that, the Grant in behalf of Superannuated Teachers amounts to a certain sum, which must be divided among those admitted as Pensioners, as provided by Law, according to the number of years that each one has taught; and no special Grant can be made to one claimant, without taking a corresponding sum from the equally small allowance made to the other claimants.

2. I have many applications from needy old Teachers for special aid; but I have no right to take what, by law, belongs to all the Superannuated Teachers alike, and give it some as special Grants.

3. The Grant was never intended as a "support" to Superannuated Teachers, but only as a help towards their support. If the Teacher you represent is able to teach a Common School, he ought not to be on the Superannuated list. His teaching a Common School involves only the suspension of the payment of his small Pension while he is teaching, nor is the pension intended to prevent him from doing all he can to otherwise support himself.

Toronto, 16th May, 1859.

EGERTON RYERSON.

RECENT JUDGMENTS IN SCHOOL CASES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1859.

1. A School Site had been granted to certain parties, in 1831, and a School House erected thereon; but, by mistake, the wrong Site was conveyed. The Grantor subsequently made a Mortgage on his Estate, but exempted the portion reserved for a School Site. He died shortly afterwards, leaving his Son and heir-at-law, a minor. The Defendant, during the minority of the Heir, obtained a Lease of the premises, excepting the Site in question; but, on the coming of age of the Heir, he obtained a Deed from the said Heir, without any reservation of the School Site. He also obtained an assignment of the Mortgage, so as to perfect his Title. He then claimed the Land on which the School House was erected, on the ground that, in consequence of the mistake, no Title was vested in the Trustees:—whereupon the Trustees of the School Section filed a Bill against him, and it was *Held*, that he had express notice of the Trustees' Title; and that, even if the Trustees were volunteers as to this piece of Land,

Teacher's impartiality. Whether the Pupil addressed the Teacher, or not, is not clear; but all admit that he spoke in reference to the conduct of the Teacher, that his asking why the Teacher had not demerit marked another Boy for doing what the Teacher was demerit marking him for, implied not only disrespect to the Teacher, but an imputation upon him, calculated to create suspicion against the justice of his conduct and also to weaken his authority. The Boy's addressing a fellow Pupil appears to me more objectionable than if he had addressed the Teacher, as, by doing so, he had added the School offence of "whispering," or rather "talking," to that of impugning the Teacher.

5. In a small Boy this would have been an offence requiring the exercise of School discipline. In a large Boy it was certainly a serious offence. . . . Masters in the Schools, who are responsible to me, have employed language and shown feeling in cases of discipline that I regretted; but the evident tendency and object of the proceeding being to maintain submission and order in the School, I have felt it my duty to sustain them against complaints; but I have afterwards conversed with them on the propriety and advantage of exercising discipline in a somewhat different manner. The Official School Regulations state that a Teacher should "practice such discipline in his School as would be exercised by a judicious Parent in his family." If a Father heard one of his sons say to another, that his Father punished him for what his Brother did without being punished, such a Father would probably employ the rod of correction to such a Son, rather than require an apology from him. A Teacher, like a Parent, must not only have large powers, but a large discretion, to maintain proper discipline in his large family; and, in the one case, no more than in the other, should there be any interference, unless in acts of gross wrong, or cruelty. A Teacher, any more than a Parent, might not speak in such a tone of cool indifference as would correspond with the feelings of a chance Visitor; but in all government the principles on which it is administered are what men should be judged by, and not the variable feelings to which afflicted humanity is subject, unless such feelings are suffered to outrage right and justice.

6. The example of the Toronto Board of School Trustees is of course of no official authority in this matter, but I think that its practice is worthy of imitation in cases like that under consideration. Difficulties had occurred in the Toronto Schools, and the Local Superintendent had been directed to enquire into them and report the particulars to the Board of Trustees. . . . But I never heard of its being objected to that the Local Superintendent, (the very Officer for the purpose) should inquire into such matters, much less have I heard of an objection being made (as in Brantford,) to his report being read by the Board. I should be sorry to be a Local Superintendent under such circumstances.

7. I think it extremely objectable for any Parent to come to the School during the School exercises, and, especially in the presence of the School, to demand explanations from the Teacher, or enter into a discussion with him in regard to matters of School discipline; and I would, in all such cases, recommend a Teacher to decline any such interviews at such a time, or place. The Teacher has to do, not with Parents individually, but with the Trustees, who employ him; and no Parent ought to interrupt him during School hours; and, if any Parent wishes to see and converse with the Teacher, he should do so out of School hours, and not before the Pupils of the School, where the Teacher must be supreme, and be acknowledged as such, until superseded, or unless, when the School is visited by a superior School Officer. But, if every Parent is to go to the School and demand an account from the Teacher, of any, or every, case of discipline, in regard to the Pupil,—the child of such Parent, then there can be no order in the School, or respect for the Teacher, much less comfort and independence on his part for the firm and impartial discharge of his, at all times, difficult and responsible duties.

8. It is always in the power of the Board of School Trustees to dispense with the services of a Teacher on the expiration of his term of agreement with them; but, while

It may be that the same, or other Arbitrators, to be named according to the Statutes, would have the power to determine that the Trustees had been guilty of wilful neglect and refusal, and might make an Award to that effect, and that such Award would be considered as justifying the issue of a Warrant to levy *de bonis propriis* the money awarded to be paid by the School Trustees as a Corporation; but, in the present case, the plea assumes no such adjudication to be necessary, and that a distress Warrant may be issued against the individual property of each Trustee, without its being shown that he has had any opportunity to contest the fact of wilful neglect, or refusal. The Award shown affects the Corporation—the Warrant is against the effects of one of the individuals composing it. The Award as it stands, according to the cited cases referred to, does not justify the Warrant; and so the plea admits, in effect by averring the fact of wilful neglect as the necessary foundation for the Warrant. But this is, in effect, issuing execution without trial, or judgment, and is so manifestly contrary to justice that it cannot be sustained. Judgment was accordingly given for the Plaintiff.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IN DOCTOR RYERSON'S NATIVE COUNTY.

On Doctor Ryerson's visit to his native County of Norfolk, at the time of the erection of a New School House in the County Town the Board of School Trustees presented him with the following Address:—

We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by your visit to your native County, of presenting you with this Address, as a mark of our esteem and regard for you personally, and of our high appreciation of those unceasing exertions which have secured to the inhabitants of this Province their present School System,—a System which enables the poorest and most humble classes of the community to obtain for their Children a superior education, a boon which we regard as the greatest and most desirable which could be conferred upon a free and enlightened people; a System which not only confers everlasting honour upon the Country which adopts it, but which will also raise "this Canada of ours" to a proud position among the Nations of the earth, and which will surround with an imperishable fame the names of all those who assisted in its formation and establishment.

We rejoice, Reverend Sir, that your present visit to our Town gives you an opportunity of uniting with us in celebrating the completion and formal opening of this handsome Building, which the Rate-payers of Simcoe, with a praiseworthy liberality, have erected for school purposes—an Edifice which is a monument the more honourable to our School System, and to you, Reverend Sir, as one of its principal founders, which speaks a language more eloquent than thousands of such addresses in its behalf; for, by exercising the powers conferred upon us as School Trustees, by the School Act, we have been enabled to erect this Edifice, and to proclaim, at its opening, that the education to be obtained within its walls is free in every department to all our inhabitants, be they rich, or poor.

Your visit to this, your native County, will doubtless excite in your mind feelings both of joy and sadness. Of sadness, when memory pictures the many loved and familiar friends who have now passed away; of joy, when you interchange the warm grasp of love and friendship with the many who yet remain to you. And while we congratulate you upon your appearance among your old friends and acquaintances, we would earnestly entreat our common Father to pour out His richest blessings upon you and your zealous efforts to advance the educational interests of your Country.

To this Address Doctor Ryerson made the following Reply:—

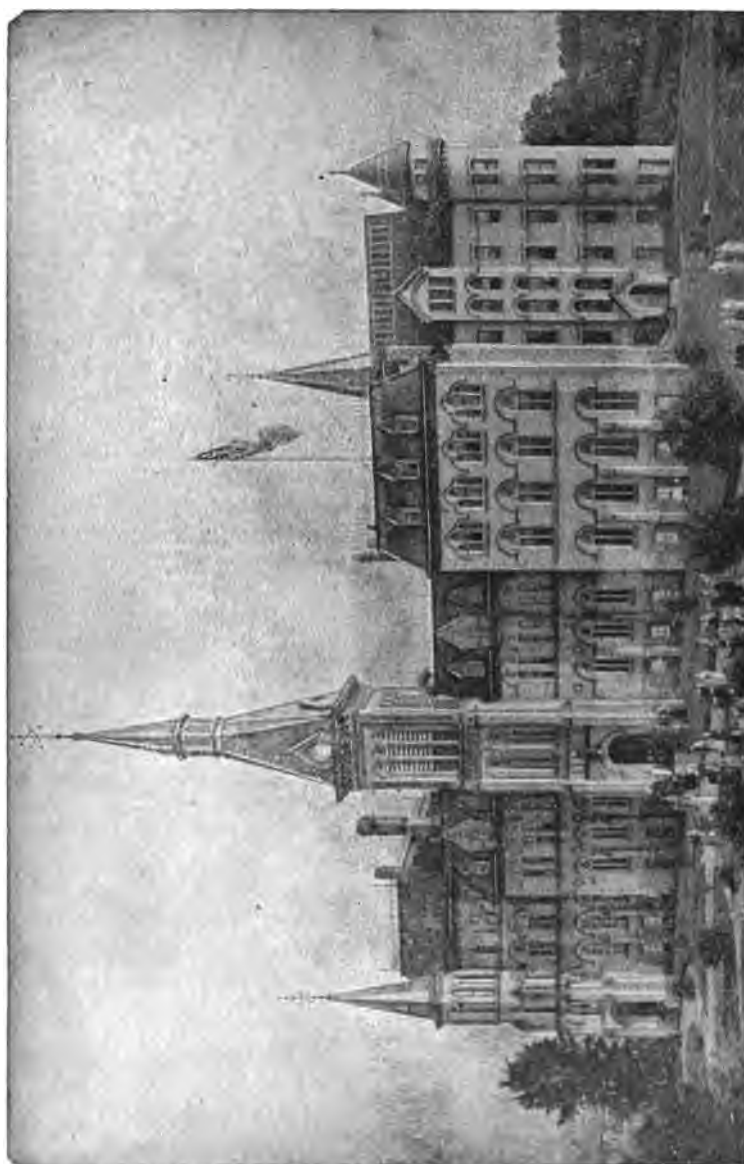
I have no language to acknowledge, in appropriate terms, the Address which you have presented to me. I thank you for it with all my heart and soul. To receive such an Address in my Native County, and within some five miles of the place of my birth and youthful life, is as much above my merit as it was beyond my expectation, and is the highest earthly reward of years of toil and responsibility.

The most painful privation of my own early days was the want of proper educational helps. On my entrance into public life, I found that privation to be the greatest evil of the Country at large, but that the adequate remedy for it could not be reached without the full attainment of intellectual and civil freedom. To that, the unceasing efforts of nearly twenty years of my life were directed. It then became appropriate that the noblest exercises of that freedom should be directed by our Country to the education of its own youthful population. This could only be done by making education *free*; or, in other words, by rendering the property of the Country responsible for the education of the Country. In some Countries in Europe, as also in some of the States of America, I found education free. In the former, it was the act of absolute despotism; in the latter, it was the act of a central Legislature. My plan was to make it the spontaneous act of the people in each Municipality—to uplift the Rate-payers of each municipality to the noblest aspirations of a Nation's noblest vocation—not to the achievements of the sword, but to the infinitely higher achievements of educating each child in the land. My plan has been for the Government to compel, or command, in nothing, but to counsel and aid in everything; to make the free and independent Rate-payers in each Municipality both the judges and the workers in the grand policy of universal education. This accomplished, the seeds of our Country's greatest strength, prosperity, and happiness are sown; the essential elements of her broadest and highest civilization are secured, whatever may become of the originators and Founders of her School System.

And, Gentlemen, I feel most thankful to you, and, I trust, truly grateful to Almighty God, that, in the metropolitan Town of my Native County, a nation's truest mission is heartily appreciated and practically illustrated in providing a tasteful and commodious School-house, with convenient Desks and Seats, and other corresponding helps and facilities of school instruction, for each child in the Municipality; and in offering not only a Free Common School education, but, what is as rare, as it is patriotic, in offering a Free Grammar School Education to every youthful seeker of knowledge.

Since I entered this County, a feeling of desolation has chilled my heart, in not being able to ascertain a single person, (except the respected Registrar of the County [Francis Walsh, Esq., formerly Member for the County]), who was in public life when I entered it; but the scene of this day assures me, that, when the generation on the margin of which I am now standing, shall have passed away, others will carry on vigorously and successfully the work which we have feebly but earnestly commenced, until our Country shall wave its banner of law and freedom from Lake Erie to the Pole, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and place within the reach of each child of its teeming population the priceless blessings of a sound education, based on Christian principles, and sanctified by thanksgiving and prayer to the Creator of the rich and the poor, the Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift.

APPENDIX TO VOLUME FOURTEEN.
SKETCH OF ALMA COLLEGE, 'ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.



ALMA COLLEGE ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

The founder of Alma College was the Reverend Doctor Albert Carman, the present General Superintendent of the Methodist Church. Doctor Carman had spent Seventeen years as Principal of Albert College, Belleville, when he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. During his travels in connection with this office, he became impressed with the fact that the district of South-Western Ontario afforded a fine opening for an Institution for the higher education of Young Ladies. The progressive spirit of St. Thomas, its superior Railroad facilities, the well-known salubrity of its climate, and the public-spirited enterprise of its leading Citizens, led

him to conclude that it was a most suitable place for an Institution of this kind. The leading Citizens of St. Thomas approved of the project, and such men as Judge Hughes, Registrar McLachlin, Sheriff Munro, Mayor Drake, Captain Sisk, Colin Macdougall, M.P., and John E. Smith accepted an appointment on the Board of the new College, and gave their best attention and strong support to the movement. A Charter for the College was procured from the Legislature of Ontario in 1877. The Charter gives the Corporation extensive powers and rights, and provides for the addition to the College organization, of a School for Boys, if desirable. The new College was named after Alma Munroe, daughter of the late Sheriff Munroe, now Mrs. J. C. Duffield, of London. The College was opened for the reception of Students on the 13th of October, 1881. Between the time of securing the Charter in 1877, and the opening of the College in 1881, the main Building had been erected and equipped at a cost of \$60,000. The first teaching and governing Staff consisted of Reverend B. F. Austin, B.A., B.D., Principal; the Reverend R. I. Warner, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages; and six Assistant Teachers in the various Branches of a Superior English Education.

The College opened with an enrolment of Thirty-three Students. In 1887, the enrolment of Students had so increased that the accommodations were found inadequate, and the McLachlin Hall was erected at a cost of over \$20,000. This Hall was named after Mr. Archibald McLachlin, Registrar of Elgin, and for many years Secretary of the College Board, and a very active and influential friend of the College. The enrolment of Students in later years has reached to over 200. In 1897, Principal Austin resigned, and the Reverend Professor Warner was unanimously elected Principal, which position he still holds. The total enrolment of Students for the past Twenty-five years has reached up into the thousands, and the number of Graduates is over 300. The College started with three Departments,—Literature, Music and Fine Arts. To these have been added, from time to time, a Commercial and Shorthand Course, and an Elocution and Physical Culture Course, and also a Household Science Course. In the Collegiate, or Literary Department, the Studies cover, and include, High School Entrance Course of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, embracing the University Matriculations. In Music studies, the Diploma Course covers the Syllabus of the Local Examinations of the University of Toronto, and a part of the work for the University Licentiate. The post Graduate Course covers the whole of the University Licentiate. The Fine Arts Course includes the studies of the Teachers' Courses, of the Educational Department and advanced work in artistic study. The Elocution and Physical Culture Course covers two years' work. The Business College Course is laid out on the same lines as the Federated Business Colleges of this Country. The Domestic Science Course covers the first year's work of the Normal College and Technical School Studies.

The equipment consists of a Library of 1,200 Volumes; Reading Room, Museum, Chemical and Physical Laboratory, Domestic Science Museum and Laboratory, a large and well-equipped Fine Art Studio, Pianos, Organ, Technical outfit for Musical study, Business Office for Commercial School and the usual supply of Maps and other College Apparatus. The College Campus includes Eight acres of Ground. To Athletics and to Out-door exercises much attention are given.

At different times the College has received benefactions of various amounts, the largest being \$10,000 from the estate of the late Mr. Hart A. Massey, of Toronto.

The present College Staff includes the Principal and Twenty-one Teachers and Officers. (*Communicated*).

SKETCH OF THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL, TORONTO.



BISHOP STRACHAN'S SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Among the Proprietary Schools of Canada, the Bishop Strachan School, Wykeham Hall, Toronto, stands as the oldest of those in existence at the present time, having been incorporated thirty-nine years ago, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Venerable Archdeacon Langtry, with the co-operation of such Members of the Church of England as Messieurs Clarkson Jones, William Ince, C. J. Campbell, A. McLean Howard, G. M. Carruthers, Alexander Marling, F. W. Cumberland, Beverley Jones and James Henderson, and by the Reverends Provost Whitaker, W. Stewart Darling, A. J. Broughall, Alexander Williams, Henry W. Davies, J. H. McCollum and the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer.

In the year 1865, a motion was made in Church of England Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, to appoint a Committee of nine persons to consider the matter. A meeting of the Committee was held on the subject, but no definite agreement was then come to.

In 1866, the Synod reappointed the Committee, but it made no report, and the matter dropped for a time. In 1869 and 1870 the matter again came before the Synod, and again in 1872, when the following Resolution was passed:—

That a Committee be appointed by the Bishop to take into consideration the various Reports, Resolutions and Propositions made from time to time on the subject, such Committee to report such a measure as, in their judgment, will meet the difficulties which appear to exist in placing the government of this School in the Synod, thereby making it in fact and effect the School of the whole Diocese.

It was, however, considered by the Committee better to leave the government of the School where it was,—in the hands of its promoters.

The object which this School was established to fulfil, was that of giving a thorough general education, based on Church of England principles. And although the scope of such an education has steadily widened since the year 1867, the School has constantly kept pace with the demands made upon it, by the addition of subjects to its Curriculum, and the adaptation of its methods to the changing needs of the times.

The Course of Instruction afforded by the School is begun in a Kindergarten and Preparatory Department for young children, and is so arranged that Pupils, who have gone steadily through the School, may leave the Sixth Form thoroughly prepared, by comparatively easy stages, to enter upon the work of an University, if they desire to do so.

The majority of the Pupils in the Intermediate and Lower Schools avail themselves of the full Course of Instruction, which, in addition to the usual English branches, includes Latin, French, one Science subject, Physical Culture, Plain Sewing, Class Singing, Theory of Music, and Drawing.

The Course of Study in the Upper School naturally becomes much broader, and there, except for those proceeding to Matriculation, a liberal choice is advised, that Pupils may have additional time to devote to Music, Painting, the Domestic Arts and such other Manual work as they may desire, and as may be deemed advisable.

The Bishop Strachan School was the first of the Schools for Girls to attempt the work prescribed for the University Matriculation Examinations, and, for several years, was one of those Schools doing it successfully. Money of the Matriculants took Honours in two, or more, subjects each, but though the grand total of the numbers of Matriculants is now large, it is the minority of the Pupils of each year who proceed to the Universities; the majority do parts of the Matriculation work while devoting a good proportion of their time to those branches which will probably fit them the more readily to undertake a share in the domestic management of their homes.

A considerable number of the non-matriculation Pupils go up for the Examinations at one or other of the Conservatories, or Colleges, of Music, usually passing with honours; while others do the work of the Civil Service, Higher Grade Examinations, and a more than ordinarily able Pupil sometimes doing better at Matriculation with Honours, and the Musical Examinations.

The Principal is assisted by a permanent staff of Thirty-five fully qualified and competent Teachers, Graduates of English, Canadian and Foreign Universities and Training Schools.

It having been the object of the original Promoters of the School to establish a Church of England School, where good tuition could be obtained at as low a price as is consistent with efficiency, no greater Fees are charged than will cover the cost of good management.

The School is situated in large Grounds, which afford ample space for Tennis, Cricket, Basket Ball, and Skating. The sanitary arrangements of the House are all modern and very complete. In addition to the necessary Class and Lecture Rooms, the School has a large Gymnasium and Recreation Room, a good Studio, and, in the Assembly Hall, a pipe organ, which affords ample opportunities for the study of the organ. (*Communicated*).

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